

Gough-Little, Maps, Plans, Views &c.
Jm. T. P. add.

4513.

JONES' VIEWS
 OF THE
 Seats,
 MANSIONS, CASTLES, &c.
 Noblemen and Gentlemen
 IN
 ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND,
 AND OTHER
 Picturesque Scenery
 accompanied with
 HISTORICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE MANSIONS,
 Lists of
 Pictures, Statues, &c.
 and Genealogical Pictures of the Families and their Descendants.
 (Forming part of the general Series
 of
 JONES'S
 Great Britain Illustrated.



THE PUBLISHERS
 J. & W. JONES,



JONES' VIEWS
OF THE
SEATS, MANSIONS, CASTLES, ETC.

OF
NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN

IN
England:

ACCOMPANIED WITH
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE MANSIONS, LISTS OF PICTURES,
STATUES, &c. AND GENEALOGICAL SKETCHES OF THE
FAMILIES, OF THEIR POSSESSORS;

FORMING PART OF THE GENERAL SERIES OF
JONES' GREAT BRITAIN ILLUSTRATED,

AND COMPRISED IN THE COUNTIES FOLLOWING, VIZ:

BEDFORDSHIRE
BERKSHIRE
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
CHESHIRE
CUMBERLAND

DERBYSHIRE
DURHAM
HERTFORDSHIRE
HUNTINGDONSHIRE
KENT

LANCASHIRE
LEICESTERSHIRE
LINCOLNSHIRE
NORFOLK
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

L O N D O N :
JONES & CO., TEMPLE OF THE MUSES, FINSBURY SQUARE.

LIST OF NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

BEDFORDSHIRE.	
Eaton Hood	Marquess of Bute.
Do. S.E. View	
Woburn Abbey	Duke of Bedford.
Do.	
BERKSHIRE.	
Aldermanston House	Wm. Congreve, Esq.
Basildon Park	Sir F. Sykes, Bart.
Broomhall Lodge	Viscount Ashbrook.
Buckland House	Charles Courtney, Esq.
Englefield House	R. B. De Beauvoir, Esq.
Holme Park	Robt. Palmer, Esq. M.P.
St. Leonard's Hill	Earl of Harcourt.
Shottesbrooke House	A. Vansittart, Esq.
Silwood Park	George Simpson, Esq.
Sunning Hill Park	H. Crutchley, Esq.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.	
Dorney Court	Sir C. H. Palmer, Bart.
Fawley Court	S. Freeman, Esq.
Langley Park	Sir R. B. Harvey, Bart.
Stowe House	Duke of Buckingham.
Do. 2d View	
Weston	Sir G. Throckmorton.
CHESHIRE.	
Eaton Hall	Earl Grosvenor.
Do. S.E. View	
Hatherton Lodge	John Twynlone.
Lyme Hall	Thos. Leigh, Esq. M.P.
Do. North Front	
Marbury Hall	J. Smith-Barry, Esq.
Rode Hall	Randle Wilbraham, Esq.
Somerford-Booths Hall	C. Suckdenham, Esq.
CUMBERLAND.	
Corby Castle	Henry Howard, Esq.
Skirgill	Hugh Parkins, Esq.
DEBYSHIRE.	
Barlborough Hall	C. H. Rhodes, Esq.
Chatsworth	Duke of Devonshire.
Doveridge House	Lord Waterpark.
Elvaston Hall	Earl of Harrington.
Kedleston	Lord Scarsdale.
Markton Hall	Francis Mundy, Esq.
Sutton Hall	Earl of Ormond.
Tissington Hall	Sir H. Fitzherbert.
DURHAM.	
Brancepeth Castle	M. Russel, Esq. M.P.
Hilton Castle	Earl of Strathmore.
Lambton Hall	Lord Durham.
Lumley Castle	Earl of Scarborough.
Raby Castle	Earl of Darlington.
Wilton Castle	Colonel Chaytor.
HERTFORDSHIRE.	
Beechwood Park	Sir J. S. Schright.
Cashobury	Earl of Essex.
Colney House	Patrick Hadden, Esq.
Gorbamby	Earl of Verulam.
Gubbins	Thomas Kemble, Esq.
Hatfield House	Marquis of Salisbury.
Hunsdon House	Nicholas Calvert, Esq.
Knebworth House	Mrs. Balcer Lytton.
Moor Park	Rt. Williams, Esq. M.P.
Panshanger	Earl Cooper.
Pishobury	Mrs. Miles.
Tewin Water	Henry Cooper, Esq.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.	
Connington Castle	John Heathcote, Esq.
Hinchinbrook	Earl of Sandwich.
KENT.	
Cobham Hall	Earl of Darley.
Lee Priory	Capt Brydges Barrett.
Do. S.W. View	
Leeds Castle	F. W. Martin, Esq.

LANCASHIRE.	
Allerton Hall	James Willansy, Esq.
Chilwell Hall	Marquis of Salisbury.
Croxteth Hall	Earl of Sefton.
Hale Hall	J. Blackburne, Esq.
Heaton House	Earl of Wilt.
Ince Blundell	Charles Blundell, Esq.
Knowsley Park	Earl of Derby.
Do. West Front	
Lathom House	Lord Skelmersdale.
Do. General View	
Standish Hall	Charles Standish, Esq.
Thurnham Hall	John Dalton, Esq.
LEICESTERSHIRE.	
Baggrave Hall	Edgely Barnaby, Esq.
Belvoir Castle	Duke of Rutland.
Do. General View	
Carlton Curlieu Hall	Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart.
Cole Orton Hall	Sir G. H. Beaumont, Bt.
Donnington Hall	Marquis of Hastings.
Langton Hall	Rev. James Ord.
Lowsby Hall, two views	Sir F. G. Foeke, Bart.
Prestwold Hall	C. I. Parker, Esq.
Whetton House	Edward Dawson, Esq.
Wistow Hall	Sir H. Halford, Bart.
LINCOLNSHIRE.	
Belton House	Earl Brownlow.
Denton House	Sir W. E. Welby, Bart.
Grimsthorpe Castle	Lord Gwydir.
Irtham Hall	Lord Clifford.
NORFOLK.	
Blickling Hall	Lord Suffield.
Do. 2d View	
Houghton Hall	Marquis of Cholmondeley.
Kimberley Hall	Lord Wodehouse.
Oxburgh Hall	Sir R. Bedingfeld, Bt.
Thursford Hall	Sir C. Chad, Bart.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.	
Althorpe	Earl Spencer.
Do. 2d View	
Apethorpe Hall	Earl of Westmoreland.
Aynho	W. R. Cartwright, Esq.
Baughon House	Duchess of Buccleugh.
Burleigh House	Marquis of Exeter.
Do. S.W. View	
Carlton Hall	Sir H. Palmer, Bart.
Castle Ashby	Marquis of Northampton.
Deene Park	Earl of Cardigan.
Delapré Abbey	Edw. Bouverie, Esq.
Drayton House	Duke of Dorset.
Farming Wood	Adelia Fitzpatrick.
Glendon Hall	John Booth, Esq.
Harlestone	Robert Andrew, Esq.
Horton House	Sir Robt. Gunning, Bt.
Kirby Hall	Earl of Winchester.
Do. 2d View	
Laxton Hall	G. F. Evans, Esq.
Milton Abbey	Viscount Milton.
Norton Hall	Mrs. B. Bazfield.
Oakley	Sir R. B. De Capell Brooke, Bt.
Rockingham Castle	Lord Sondes.
Rushon Hall, East Front	Hon. Mrs. Medlicott.
Do. S.W. View	
Wakefield Lodge	Duke of Grafton.
Welton Place	J. P. Clarke, Esq.
Wicken Park	Lord Chas. Fitzroy.

* * The Binder is requested to place as many Counties in the Volume as are enumerated in the above List.

Luton-Hoo, Bedfordshire:

THE SEAT OF
JOHN CRICHTON STUART,
MARQUESS OF BUTE.

THIS splendid Mansion owes its magnificence to John, third Earl of Bute, whose celebrity in the annals of George II. and III. is well known: in 1702, when he had attained to the summit of his political power, he purchased the unfinished Mansion of Sir Robert Napier, and soon afterwards resolved upon making a grand addition, in which the genius of R. Adam, whom he patronized, should have its fullest scope, uncontrolled by any consideration of expense. At the same time, Shelburne House was rising from its foundation, upon a plan of the same architect. Popular clamour was then so vehement, that the Earl of Bute was induced to sell his intended London residence to Lord Shelburne; and the vast designs at Luton were suspended, in their full extent. What had been begun was then completely finished; and Adam has transferred to England the splendours of the Palace of Dioclesian at Spalatro, which he has so ably elucidated.

Those who attributed the payment of the large sum required for both these sumptuous buildings to his command of the public purse, were injurious in their censures, not considering that, after the death of Mr. Wortley, the Earl of Bute enjoyed an estate of at least £20,000 a year, in right of his Countess. In consequence of these unpleasant observations, which were not unfrequently obtruded on his ear, Luton-Hoo, with its splendid embellishments, was no longer submitted to public inspection, and was seen only by special favour; and accordingly, notwithstanding a liberal permission given by the late noble possessor, has been very rarely visited, even by connoisseurs. Among the grand apartments, the ceilings of which are ornamented with the best efforts of the pencil of Cipriani, the Library, where the luxuries of taste are carried to the highest degree of excellence, demands our particular attention; it is the *chef d'œuvre* of Adam. It was built in 1707, and consists of five apartments, the total extent of which is 144 feet, and is calculated to contain 25,000 volumes. The height of each room to the cornice is nineteen feet, and the book-cases, of mahogany with gilt-wire lattices, are half that elevation; and above them are arranged some of the largest and most valuable of the pictures. The books are easily accessible, and in each division of the book-cases there are about nine rows on an average, and eighteen books in a row: folio volumes are placed at top and bottom, then quartos, and lastly octavos, in the middle; which mode has been found to include the greatest number within the same space.

At the foot of the book-cases is placed a single step, which opening, forms boxes for maps on rollers; and before them are tables covered with green cloth, upon which are placed beautiful models in cork, of Greek and Roman architecture; the Tables are wired in front, and contain large port-folios of prints and drawings, atlases, plans, and elevations. The Rooms at either end have folding doors, by which they are rendered distinct from each other, but the centre Room has an Arcade of Ionic Pillars, supporting an architrave which crosses the arch at its springing.

Of the books it is needless to speak in praise, as their extreme rarity, and the excellence of the editions, are sufficiently known to all bibliographers. A more splendid temple of the Muses is no where seen.

The Apartments are adorned with a large collection of pictures, many of which were purchased by the Earl of Bute, when prime minister, to which great additions were made by the late noble Marquess. An elegant critic has given the principal in the following

List of Pictures at Luton-Hoo.

Madonna, Bambino, and Cherubs: *Raffaello*...*St. Francis*; Madonna and Bambino: Assumption; Holy Family with St. Lucia: *The Caracci*... Funeral of a Young Man; Assumption of the Virgin: *Guercino*... Venus and Cupid; Dædalus and Icarus; Venus and Cupid: *Guido*... Virgin reposing on a Cloud; Virgin asleep, the Child embracing her, (small, but exquisite): *Corregio*... Mercury acquainting Vulcan with the infidelity of Venus: *Andrea Sacchi*... Marriage of St.

Catherine: *P. Veronese*... The same Subject: *Permezzano*... Holy Family: *Schedoni*... Repose in Egypt: *Ben. Gori*... Bambino asleep with the Madonna; Assumption of the Virgin (on Marble): *Murillo*... Venus and Neptune: *Lucas Giordano*... Marriage of St. Catherine: *Permezzano*... Holy Family: *Barrochio*... Adoration of the Magi: *Albano*... Madonna and Bambino asleep: *Eliz. Sirani*... Juno distributing Gold: *Tintoretto*... Holy Family: *Fusini*...

PICTURES AT LUTON-HOO CONTINUED.

Wounded Soldier : *Satr. Room*... Holy Family : *A. del Sarto*... Venus reclining in a Dressing-Room : *Titian*... Holy Family. From the repetition of this subject, the Painter was called by his contemporaries, "Car Lucio Delle Madonnine." *Carlo Maratti*... Christ and the Centurion : *P. Baroque*.

LANDSCAPES, BATTLE PICTURES, &c.
Rocks and Cascade : *Rapin*... Landscape : Companion : *Rosa da Tiroli*... Two Landscapes, very large ; Four others, Companions ; these were procured for the Earl of Bute by Mr. Smith, Consul at Venice, as those for the king, now at Windsor : *Zuccarelli*... Landscape : *Tempesta*... Two Landscapes : *Bairri*... Two Views among the Alps : *Hackert* and *Lingelbach*... View in a Thick Forest : *Vander Hagen*... View on the Mares : *Cuyp*... View of the Tiltot : *Ockiale*... View near Marino ; Ditto near the Lake of Narni ; Ditto on the Anio near Vicovaro : *Nick. Poussin*... Landscape : Seaport : *Joan Verelst*... Landscape—Winter Scene : *Berghem*... Views in the Alps ; figures by Teniers : *Vande Velde*... Battle of Solebay, painted for King James II. : *Hackert*... Boats in a Village carousing : *Teniers*... Battle Piece : *Vander Meulen*... A Tooth-drawer ; Butcher with attendants : *Victor*... Madonna and Bambino, with St. John offering fruit and flowers : *Holbein* and *Velut Breughel*... Butch Boor and Milkmaid : *Verelst*... Connoisseurs in the Gallery of a Virtuoso ; Companion, with Pictures, Shells, &c. : these are most curiously finished : *Old J. B. Franks*.

PORTRAITS.

Himself as Orpheus, surrounded with beasts : *Cuyp*... A laughing Boy ; An Artist, one of his Scholars ; His Wife (Helena Formann) and Child with himself, in a Fruit Market ; Stag-hunting. Himself and other Portraits. Animals by De Heusek, very large, in the same style and of equal dimensions with the celebrated Boar-hunting at Corham : *P. P. Rubens*... Adoration of the Magi ; Judgment and Punish-

ment of Midas ; Mary Magdalen washing Jesus' Feet ; all the Figures are Portraits ; Diogenes searching for an honest Man ; Jordana, as Diogenes, finds Rubens : *Rubens* and *Jordana*.—Ant. Grimani, Duke of Venice ; Hernando Cortez : *Titian*... His Son : *Rembrandt*... Pope Innocent X. (Pamfil) : *Velasquez*... Sir W. Howard, K.B. when young, afterwards the unfortunate Viscount Stafford, beheaded 1696 ; from the Arundel Collection : *Vandyck*... Children of King Charles I. : *Old Stone*... Ben Jonson ; Mrs. Jane Lane, who conducted Charles II. after his Escape from the Battle of Worcester : *Dobson*... Pym, Ireton, well-known Republicans : *Walker*... Pensionary De Witt ; His Sister : *Corn. Jansen*... Duchess of Montepan : *Breughel*... Himself ; Mrs. Beche... John, Earl of Bute, as Prime Minister, receiving a Despatch from his Secretary, Charles Jenkinson, afterwards Earl of Liverpool ; this is one of Sir Joshua's early Pictures, and is singularly curious for the character displayed in both the Portraits ; John, Earl of Bute, in his Robes of the Garter, full length ; Mary, Countess of Bute, Daughter of Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq. and the justly celebrated Lady Mary, full length ; Charles James Fox, in early life ; Dr. Armstrong, the Poet ; Sir J. Reynolds... The Princess Dowager of Wales, whole length, presented by Her Royal Highness to the Earl of Bute : *A. Ramsay*... Lady M. Pierrepont, as a Shepherdess sitting under a tree, miniature : *Unknown*... Lady M. Wortley Montagu, reclining in a Turkish costume ; printed for Pope, but it is uncertain if it ever came into his possession : *C. Jervas*... Coronation of Louis XIV. at Rheims.

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Margaret, Queen of Scots, daughter of King Henry VII., from whom the present Royal Family are lineally descended ; she is represented as offering her hand in a dance to Archibald Douglas, her second husband. This curious picture was purchased out of the Arundel Collection.—See *Walpole's Anecdotes*, &c.

The admirers of the Flemish and Dutch schools will have the highest gratification in inspecting a collection of their works, with which the upper apartments are replenished, and which has certainly no rival in England.

Dr. Johnson, after visiting Luton Hoo with Boswell, said, "This is one of the places I do not regret having come to see. It is a very stately place indeed ; in the House, magnificence is not sacrificed to convenience, nor convenience to magnificence. The Library is very splendid, the dignity of the rooms is very great, and the quantity of pictures is beyond expectation—beyond hope."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson*.

In the Old Chapel is preserved a beautifully carved wainscot skreen, which had been removed to Luton by the Napier family, from Tyttenhanger, in Hertfordshire, and which we have noticed in our description of that place.

The situation of Luton-Hoo is elevated, and at the edge of the Bedfordshire Downs, about two miles from Luton, in the midst of a well-wooded park, which has been greatly improved under the direction of its recent proprietors. The river Lea, which meanders through it, has been formed into a noble Lake at the bottom of the eminence on which the House is seated ; the width of this expanse of water, its islands, and the numerous plantations with which it is diversified, present an agreeable view.

In a path leading through a fine valley, is a plain Tuscan column ; on the pedestal is an inscription, "IN MEMORY OF MR. FRANCIS NAPIER."

From this point the breaks through the woods, the hollow dales, and the groups of fine beech-trees which on every side appear, form a most interesting prospect to the admirers of the picturesque.

(This Account is principally derived from the Gentleman's Magazine for 1817.)



LUTON HOO,
BEDFORDSHIRE



LUTON HOO.
BEDFORDSHIRE

Engraved by G. S. S. S.

James B. C. Temple of the Museum, Fenchurch Square, London, 1821.

Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire ;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN RUSSELL, DUKE OF BEDFORD.

WOBURN Abbey was founded in 1145, by Hugh de Bolebec, a powerful Baron, for Monks of the Cistercian order, at the instigation of the Abbot of Fountains. The monastery and revenues, in 1547, were granted by King Edward VI. to John, Lord Russell, who was soon after created Earl of Bedford by the same prince, and it has remained in the possession of that family ever since. The building has experienced many considerable alterations, but particularly under the direction of the late noble owner, to whom the Mansion owes its present appearance, from the designs of Mr. Holland. The principal front is of the Ionic order, with rustic basement; the offices, which also were erected under the direction of the late Duke, form two magnificent, but plain buildings, at a small distance from the Mansion. This noble pile is celebrated for its extensive collections of Paintings, of which we are enabled to give an accurate list, with the measurement of each picture within the frame.

The Park is surrounded by a wall eight feet in height; it is large, and finely diversified; abounding with wood, it affords many delightful prospects of forest scenery, and the detached pieces of water are united so as to form a sufficient expanse, bounded by flourishing plantations. On the south side of the Mansion, a covered way, or piazza, leads to the Green-house, which is about 140 feet in length, containing a great variety of valuable plants: but what renders it peculiarly interesting to the connoisseur, is the Lanti Vase, brought from Rome by Lord Cawdor, one of the most noble specimens of antique decoration of the kind yet discovered; it is of the Lotus form, and was most probably consecrated to Bacchus, as may be concluded from the finely sculptured Bacchanalian masks upon it. Here are also some excellent statues, particularly an Apollo, a group of Cupid and Psyche, and two figures of Venus in different positions. From the east end of this building, the piazza continues nearly a quarter of a mile in length to the dairy, built in the Chinese style. Its situation is cool, shady, and pleasant, and the utensils with which it is furnished, are of elegant workmanship.

In the Garden is a fine Bust of the late Charles James Fox, on a pedestal, containing an inscription by the late Duchess of Devonshire. The extensive domain is peculiarly characterized by the commodious farms which surround it; but to particularize the perfection to which agriculture has been brought, and the patriotic endeavours exerted in its diffusion, by the noble possessors of Woburn, requires a space incompatible with the tendency of this work; we hasten to enumerate its splendid pictures.

P P

**A Complete Catalogue of the Pictures, with Disposition and Size,
as placed at Welbourn Abbey, 1819.**

INDIAN SILK ROOM, (NORTH FRONT, PRINCIPAL FLOOR.)

	Pt.	In.	PL.	In.
A Fruit Piece, over the Chimney. <i>Snyders</i>	3	8½	by	3 6

INDIAN PAPER ROOM, (NORTH FRONT.)

A Game Piece, over the Chimney	3	10½	—	3 8
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FRENCH BED ROOM.

Landscape over Chimney	4	0	—	4 6
Ditto, over East Door	3	4	—	3 6
Ditto, over West Door	3	4	—	3 6

FRENCH DRESSING ROOM, 16 Feet 6 Inches long, 15 Feet 3 Inches wide, and 14 Feet high.

Landscape over Chimney	4	0	—	4 9
Ditto, over West Door	3	4	—	3 6
Ditto, over East Door	3	4	—	3 6
Portrait of Caroline, Duchess of Marlborough	3	3	—	4 1
Ditto, Gertrude, Duchess of Bedford	3	3	—	4 1
Ditto, Francis, Marquess of Tavistock	3	3	—	4 1

BILLIARD ROOM, 21 Feet 3 Inches long, 27 Feet wide, and 15 Feet 10 Inches high.

On the North Side.

Inside of a Hall.— <i>Van Delen</i>	1	11	—	1 4
A Landscape.— <i>Everdingen</i>	2	1½	—	2 1
Ditto.— <i>Pynaker</i>	1	6	—	1 2
Ditto, with a Bridge, &c.— <i>Ruyssdael</i>	3	0	—	2 3
<i>This picture came from M. de Calonne's collection.</i>				
Ditto, with Cattle, &c.— <i>Isaac Ostade</i>	3	2½	—	2 7½
A Landscape.— <i>J. Lingleback</i>	1	8½	—	1 3½
The Sea Coast, with a Beacon, &c.— <i>Wouvermans</i>	2	8	—	1 9
A Dutch Cottage, in manner of Brouwer.— <i>Teniers</i>	2	4½	—	1 4½

On the East Side.

A Portrait of A. Cuyp.— <i>Seipke</i>	2	3	—	2 11
A Sea Piece.— <i>Backhuysen</i>	2	0	—	1 5½
A Landscape.— <i>G. Poussin</i>	1	6	—	1 2
A Madonna and Child.— <i>Murillo</i>	2	6	—	3 4

From M. de Calonne's collection.

A Landscape.— <i>Both</i>	2	1½	—	1 9½
Ditto, with Ruins, &c.— <i>Ruyssdael</i>	1	9	—	1 6½
The Virgin teaching the infant Jesus to read.— <i>Schedoni</i>	0	8	—	0 10
A Portrait of Descartes.— <i>Philip de Champagne</i>	2	4	—	2 10

On the South Side.

The Flemish Prize Ox.— <i>A. Cuyp</i>	2	5	—	1 6
A Flemish Merry-making.— <i>Teniers</i>	3	5½	—	2 6
Inside of a Church.— <i>Peter Niels</i>	1	2	—	0 10
A Landscape, a copy from G. Poussin	3	4	—	4 0
<i>The original in the Collection of the Marquess of Stafford.</i>				
Lions.— <i>Rubens</i>	2	4½	—	1 11½
Flemish Twelfth-day Feast.— <i>Jan Steen</i>	3	1½	—	2 1½
A Stable, with a Horse, &c.— <i>A. Cuyp</i>	1	3½	—	0 11½
A Portrait of Lady Coventry.— <i>Gavin Hamilton</i>	2	1½	—	2 6½

INNER DRAWING ROOM, 22 Feet long, 19 Feet 10 Inches wide, and 15 Feet 10 Inches high.

North Side.

A Landscape.— <i>Claude</i> , (perhaps a copy)	3	7	—	2 11
View of a Cavern.— <i>Salvator Rosa</i>	1	7	—	2 2
A Gallery of Pictures and Sculpture.— <i>Teniers</i>	4	3	—	3 2
A Romantic Scene.— <i>Salvator Rosa</i>	1	7	—	2 2



WOOTTON ABBEY,
I.



WOOTTON ABBEY,
II.

Buckland, Berkshire ;

THE SEAT OF

CHARLES COURTENAY, ESQ.

THE Manor of Buckland was, in 1227, the property of Hugh de Bocland, either son or grandson of Hugh de Bocland, the Chief Justice of England; his grand-daughter Matilda brought it in marriage to William d'Averanches, a Norman Baron: about 1376, it became the property of Sir Thomas Besils, being descended from a daughter of John d'Averanches, son of William and Matilda, and continued in their family till 1425. Thomas Chaucer, son of the poet, was possessed of it in 1436; his daughter, Alice, brought it in marriage to William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk. Upon the attainder of Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, king Henry the Eighth granted it to his favourite, Sir Charles Brandon, whom he created Duke of Suffolk: in 1535, the Duke gave it back to the King in exchange, under an act of parliament. In 1545, it became the property of the family of Yate, by purchase. Edward Yate, the fourth in descent of the Yates of Buckland, was created a Baronet in 1622.

This manor continued in the family of the Yates till 1690, when, on the death of Sir John Yate, it devolved to Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart. of Coughton, in Warwickshire, who had married Mary, daughter of Sir Charles Yate, sister and heiress to Sir John Yate, and has continued in the family of Throckmorton to this day. This Sir Robert Throckmorton died in 1721. It may be remarked, that the Yates were Catholics, and that the Throckmortons have uniformly adhered to the same principles.

The present proprietor is the younger brother of Sir George Throckmorton, Bart. who succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, Sir John Throckmorton, in 1819. He assumes the name of Courtenay by grant of his late Majesty, in right of his mother, who was heiress to John Courtenay, Esq. of West Molland in the county of Devon.

The house was built in 1757, by Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart. son of the above Sir Robert, and grandfather to the present proprietor, from the designs, and under the immediate direction, of John Wood, Esq. of Bath. The Dining-room, Library, and Chapel, are handsome rooms; the former, with the Drawing-room, contains some valuable pictures of the old school; the ceiling of the Library, painted by Cypriani, is much admired; the Pleasure-grounds are laid out with great taste.

Buckland is situated a little to the north of the road leading from Oxford to Faringdon; about four miles from the latter, and fourteen from the former.

Aldermanston House, Berkshire;

THE SEAT OF

WILLIAM CONGREVE, ESQ.

THE little town of Aldermanston lies on the southern border of the county of Berks, adjoining to Hampshire, not far from the Roman town of Silchester, in the latter county. The Manor of this place, before the Conquest, was a part of the possessions of Earl Harold, and was afterwards in the King's hands, till Henry I. granted it, about the year 1100, with six others in this county, to Robert Achard. A confirmation of the grant is still preserved at Aldermanston.

Sir Humphrey Forster, Bart., and his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir William Kingsmill, of Sidmonton, in Hants, built in 1636 the large family mansion now remaining in its original state, as appears by the inscription over the door-ways of the principal front. It is a brick building, with a bold blocked cornice, having two doors in the principal front, adorned with twisted columns. The interior, however, claims more particular notice. A passage, similar to the screens in more ancient houses and colleges, leads into a large well-proportioned Hall, of an oblong form, two stories high, having a handsome spacious gallery entirely round it. In most of the windows throughout the house are impaled the arms of the ancestry of the family from an early period. The Dining-room is large and handsome, with one of those ponderous chimney-pieces so characteristic of the age in which it was built. The great Drawing-room is over the dining-room, and more richly ornamented with carving and gilding; the chimney-pieces of both reaching nearly to the ceilings. However little we might admire those kinds of ornaments, if they were now first erected, they gain a venerable effect from time, which, by the associations of the fancy, give infinite delight to the contemplative mind. The Staircase affords a specimen of rich internal decoration, indicative of domestic grandeur. All the other rooms, which are many and spacious, are after the same fashion: those in the back front look into an avenue in the Park, which has been considerably enlarged, and surrounded with an entire new paling by the present proprietor, who has also had the mansion thoroughly repaired, but without in any degree altering the original style of the building. The Park now consists of about 750 acres, and contains many very venerable oaks, several of them more than 20 feet in girth, probably coeval with the original grant of the manor by Henry I. Close adjoining to the mansion is the parish Church, with a spire of wood; its appearance is venerable and picturesque; it is shewn in our Plate.

Sir Humphrey Forster lived to be aged, being alive in 1661. His son, William, died before him, having married Elizabeth, only child of Sir John Tyrrell, of Herons, in Essex, (by his first wife,) by whom he had three sons, of whom two died without issue, before their mother; and one daughter, married to William Pert, Esq., of Essex. Sir Humphrey, the eldest son, married Judith, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Humphrey Winch, of Hawnes, Bart., by whom he had several children, who all died in their father's life-time; and thus the baronetage of Aldermanston became extinct. This estate then went to his niece, Elizabeth, who married William Forster, Esq., of Bamburgh Castle, in Northumberland, but he dying without issue, in 1700, she re-married William, third Lord Stawel, who, possessing this seat in right of her, frequently made it his residence. He died in 1742, (she surviving him till 1748,) leaving issue an only child, Charlotte, who married, in 1752, Ralph Congreve, Esq., and brought the estate to him. Mr. Congreve was the only son of Colonel Ralph Congreve, Lieutenant Governor of the Garrison of Gibraltar, who was a younger brother of John Congreve, Esq., of Congreve, in the county of Stafford, a family, (according to Dr. Johnston, in his *Lives of the Poets*,) "of so great antiquity, that it claims a place among the few that extend their line beyond the Norman Conquest." Mrs. Congreve dying in 1762, without issue, gave the whole of her estates to her husband, absolutely; and he, by his will, settled them on the elder branch of his own family.

The Rooms are adorned with numerous family Portraits, and others; many of them by the first artists.



BUTLAND APTS.
DORKING



Drawn by J. H. Smith

Engraved by W. F. Smith

THE HOUSE OF LORDS
WESTMINSTER

Printed and Published by W. F. Smith, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Saint Leonard's Hill, Berkshire ;

THE SEAT OF THE

EARL OF HARCOURT.

THIS most delightful summer retreat is situated on the summit of the hill of that name on Windsor Forest, environed with venerable oaks and majestic beeches ; and commands a prospect comprehending all the fine objects in its vicinity, and a vast circumference of view into the adjacent counties. To this beautiful spot the celebrated statesman, William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, is said to have occasionally retired during the time he was Secretary at War ; but the principal part of the present House was erected by the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Sandby. This portion, the apartments in which are both spacious and handsome, is connected with the original building by a Vestibule enriched with columns and other decorations of the Doric order. After the marriage of the Countess with the Duke of Gloucester, the House was usually styled Gloucester Lodge. In 1781, His Royal Highness, who had been at some expense in embellishing the Grounds with plantations, &c., sold the whole to John Macnamara, Esq., who never resided here ; and of him it was purchased, in March, 1783, by the present noble proprietor, then the Honourable General Harcourt. The Pleasure Grounds, possessing a great variety of surface, are beautifully disposed into Lawns and Shrubberies ; and every part affords views of a great extent of country : Windsor Castle is a prominent object, and it has been observed, that that majestic pile is seen to greater advantage from St. Leonard's Hill than from any other point of view. The whole demesne has been very greatly improved, under the direction of the Earl and Countess of Harcourt.

In 1717, some antiquities were discovered under a stone upon this hill, consisting of a variety of coins, a spear head, and an antique lamp ; the latter was presented to the Society of Antiquaries by Sir Hans Sloane, who had purchased it ; and it was considered sufficiently curious to be adopted as their badge, on the common seal of that learned body. Though it is not certain these antiquities are Roman, it gave rise to the idea, that the hill was the site of a Roman encampment, which was strengthened by a discovery, in 1725, of many coins of Vespasian, Trajan, and of the lower empire ; these were purchased by the Society of Antiquaries, and added to their collection.

A tradition is handed down, that a hermit selected this spot for his retirement, which he dedicated to Saint Leonard, the tutelar Saint of Windsor Forest and its purlieu ; in corroboration of which it may be mentioned, that a field just below the House is still called the Hermitage Field. Within it was a Well, long known by the name of the Hermit's Well : this is now filled up.

The accompanying view is taken from a point in Windsor Forest which was politely pointed out by the Countess of Harcourt. This view (which shews but little of the building) gives, perhaps, the best idea of its beautiful situation ; shewing, at the same time, the Town and Castle of Windsor, with the surrounding Country.

Beaumont Lodge, Berkshire ;

THE SEAT OF

VISCOUNT ASHBROOK.

THIS SEAT, possessing such superior advantages of situation, on the banks of the noble Thames, and contiguous to the Castle of Windsor, with its Park and Forest, was originally built by Henry Frederick Thynne, Esq. (an ancestor of the present Marquess of Bath) in the beginning of the last century.

The Duchess of Kent next possessed it, of whom it was purchased, about the year 1750, by the Duke of Roxburgh, for his son the Marquess of Bowmont, whence it seems to have acquired its present name ; in Roëque's map it is called Bowmon Lodge. It was subsequently the residence of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cumberland—and also of the late Lord Mulgrave.

The celebrated Warren Hastings, Governor-General of Bengal, we believe, then succeeded : he sold it to Henry Griffiths, Esq., who pulled down the old structure, except a part of the west wing, and erected the present mansion, which exhibits a new order of architecture, invented by Mr. Henry Emlyn, an architect of Windsor. It is in allusion to, and is embellished with ornaments suggested by, the insignia of the most noble Order of the Garter. The Corridor consists of columns thirty-six feet eight inches high, in imitation of twin trees; in the cleft between the stems, instead of the protuberant bark, the shield of a knight is introduced, which, together with the base, is of Portland stone. The capitals are of Coade's artificial material, and are formed of a resemblance of the plumage of the cap worn by the Knights of the Garter, having Ionic volutes interwoven together in the front, with the star of the Order between them. In the metopes are placed the George and Collar; and in the continued frieze, other symbolical ornaments, as naval and military trophies, form the embellishments of Mr. Emlyn's invention here introduced—and having certainly novelty of composition to recommend it : but, in the fulness of our admiration of the classic or gothic styles, we venture to hope that "*The British Order*," as it has been vainly denominated, will never be referred to as a criterion of our national taste.

The Mansion, the situation of which will always render it a desirable residence, was purchased by the present Viscount Ashbrook, about 1805.

The pleasure grounds consist of upwards of one hundred acres, rising in an easy ascent from the banks of the river, to an ornamented upland, comprehending a walk of nearly two miles ; part of it is a fine winding terrace, to which is unfolded a prospect of great variety, beauty, and interest—the principal feature consisting of the stately towers of Windsor castle, with a fine range of wood, stretching on to the forest. St. Leonard's Hill, the seat of the Earl of Harcourt, is also seen. In the foreground, the windings of the majestic river Thames, and the vale through which it flows ; and in the distance, the most lofty edifices of the great metropolis may be discerned.

Beaumont Lodge stands in the parish of Old Windsor, the church of which is very romantic ; it is approached by an avenue of majestic elms. In the churchyard many larches grow, besides an exceedingly fine yew-tree.

The Family of the present noble proprietor were formerly seated in Rutlandshire : William Flore, of Oakham, Esq. was Sheriff of that county, 10th of Rich. II. : the estate there was sold in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when George Flower, embracing a military life, became an active and brave officer against the rebels in Ireland, and by that Queen was knighted, and made Governor and Constable of the Fort of Waterford, in 1627. His immediate descendant, William Flower, of Durrow, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. was raised to the peerage in 1753, by the title of Baron of Castle Durrow : he died in 1746, and his son Henry was advanced to the title of Viscount Ashbrook, Sept. 30. 1751.

The present nobleman is the fourth Viscount, he succeeded his brother William in 1802 ; he leads a life of domestic retirement, and is considered to possess considerable taste, having formed a cabinet of coins and medals at a considerable expense, and collected various articles of virtù. In early life his lordship held a commission in the army, and served in Egypt : he married first Deborah Susanna, only daughter and heiress of the Rev. W. M. Friend, who died March 25, 1810, leaving issue an only son, Henry. His Lordship married, secondly, July 1812, Emily Theophila, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart. ; by whom he has other children.



BEAUMONT LODGE.
HERNSHIRE.



ST. LEONARD'S HILL.
SURREY.
HERNSHIRE.

Printed & Sold by J. M. W. Turner, Esq., at the Royal Academy, London.

Basildon Park, Berkshire :

THE SEAT OF

SIR FRANCIS SYKES, BART.

THE Estate at Basildon, in Reading Hundred, formerly belonged to the family of Vane or Fane, and was the principal residence of Charles, Viscount Fane, son and heir of Sir Francis Fane, K. B., third son of Francis, first Earl of Westmoreland, of that race. Charles Fane, Esq. of Casildon, was appointed of the Privy Council to King George I. in 1714, and to George II. on his accession. He was elevated to the Peerage by patent, dated 22d April, 1718, by the titles of Viscount Fane, and Baron of Lough-Guire, Co. Limerick. He married Mary, the youngest daughter of Alexander Stanhope, Esq., and sister to James, Earl Stanhope, and, dying at Basildon, 7th July, 1744, left issue Charles, second Viscount Fane, and four daughters. Charles, the second viscount, died without issue, when his sisters became his coheirresses, of whom Judith married John, fourth Earl of Sandwich, and Mary, Jerome de Salis of Switzerland.

Francis Sykes, Esq. purchased the Manor and Estate of Basildon about the year 1760, of the Countess of Sandwich and Madame Salis, and erected the present noble Mansion from the designs, and under the direction, of John Carr, of York, a celebrated architect. It is constructed entirely of stone, and consists of a large central building and two wings, presenting a regular and extensive front, elegant in all its proportions. The corridor, in the centre of the building, is in excellent taste, rising from a rustic basement, after the Italian style, and is ornamented with four Ionic columns supporting their entablature, and a pediment; the frieze is plain, but the cornice is particularly bold and prominent: this is carried entirely round the centre structure, which is nearly quadrangular, and contains, exclusive of the basement story, one principal floor, with chambers above, but no attics. The wings are each surmounted by a pediment, and contain, on the basement, the domestic offices. The stables and coach-houses are at a short distance from the House, concealed by a plantation not introduced in our View.

The principal apartments are spacious and elegant: in particular, the Grand Saloon, which is painted in basso relievo by *T. De Bruyn*, in which he has produced the effect of prominence with great success: the ceiling, of stucco, is also very beautiful. Amongst the pictures which adorn the walls, is a very fine large Landscape by *Berchem*, with Cattle and Bagpiper. A Woman suckling a Child, &c. A most excellent Hawking Subject, by *Wouvermans*, a perfect gem. The Robinette, *Sir J. Reynolds*. A Sea-piece, gentle breeze, *Vandervelde*. Two by *Backhuysen*; others by *Both*, *De Heem*, *Brughel*, &c. &c.

This Mansion is situated about eight miles north-west from the town of Reading, between Pangbourn and Streatley, on the road to Wallingford: the Park extends for a considerable distance on the one side, while on the other is seen the mazy windings of the river Thames, which here divides the county from Oxfordshire. From the Lodge Gates is a singularly beautiful drive, to the carriage front of the Mansion, represented in the View; before it, spreads a fine and smooth lawn, skirted by gentle undulations, and bounded by hills covered with beech and other trees.

Francis Sykes, Esq., the founder of the present Mansion, is supposed to have derived his descent from the family of Sykes, seated at Sykes Dyke, near Carlisle, in Cumberland, the origin of the family of Sykes of Sledmere. The Arms vary a little from the latter branch, and are, *Argent, an eagle with wings expanded, proper, between three fountains; on a canton gules, a caduceus or.* He was created a Baronet 24th March, 1781.—Sir Francis William Sykes, the second Baronet, married Mary Ann, the eldest daughter of Major Henniker, Esq., brother of Lord Henniker, by whom he had four children. Lady Sykes, in attending one of her sons in the scarlet fever, at Elberfeld in Germany, caught the infection, and died in her twenty-fifth year, 27th February, 1804: the same fatal consequence attended her husband's assiduity to her, and he fell a victim to the same disease on the 7th of March following. Their remains were conveyed to Basildon, and interred in the family vault.—He was succeeded in his titles and estates by his son, Sir Francis Sykes, the present and third Baronet.

Englefield House, Berkshire;

THE SEAT OF

RICHARD BENYON DE BEAUVOIR, ESQ.

ENGLEFIELD HOUSE is in the hundred of Reading, and deanery of Newbury, about six miles west of Reading, and forms a conspicuous object to the north of the Bath road. At a very early period, this Manor was held under the baronial family of Somery. But a family of still greater antiquity, who derived their name from the village, more particularly claims notice in this place. John Englefield, who lived in the reign of Henry III. is represented, by the pedigrees of the family, to be the sixth in descent from the first settler of the name at this village. Roger de Englefield was knight of the shire in 1307, whose descendants frequently filled the same post, and also served the office of sheriff. At the commencement of the sixteenth century, we find two of the family discharging the functions of judges. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth this manor became forfeited to the Crown, owing to the conviction of Sir Francis Englefield, for being concerned in the plot of rescuing Mary Queen of Scots out of the hands of the English sovereign. The act of attainder being passed, a grant of the Manor was made to the celebrated secretary of state, Sir Francis Walsingham.

John, Marquess of Winchester, became possessed of the Englefield estate, by marrying the Lady Honora Burgh, daughter of the Earl of Clanricard, by the daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Walsingham. Englefield House, exhibited in the annexed engraving, was built by the Marquess after the demolition of Basing House in Wiltshire, where he had made so noble a defence against the Parliamentary army during the troubles in the reign of Charles I. In a treatise, called "*Counsel and Advice to all Builders*," published in 1663, by Sir Balthazar Gerbier, the author, in his dedication to the Marquess of Winchester, passes a high compliment upon that nobleman, for the taste displayed in the erection of *Henfelde House*, as he calls it. He describes it as "a well-seated palace, with a wood at its back, like a mantle about a coat of arms;" and adds, that "its present satisfaction must diminish its owner's grief for the loss of Basing."

Upon the death of the Marquess, his only surviving son, Lord Francis Paulet, took possession of the Englefield estate, and bequeathed it upon his demise to an only daughter Anne, who married the Rev. Nathan Wrighte, a younger son of the Lord Keeper Wrighte. Upon the death of Nathan Wrighte, Esq. in 1789, Englefield devolved to the late Richard Benyon, Esq. son of Governor Benyon, by the widow of Powlett Wrighte, Esq. elder brother of the last mentioned Nathan. The present proprietor of this seat, grandson of the Governor, in 1822 took the additional name of De Beauvoir; having, in 1814, taken the names of Powlett Wrighte.

To return to the Englefield family.—Francis Englefield, nephew of Sir Francis above-mentioned, was, upon the accession of James I. to the English throne, in consideration of his uncle's sufferings in the cause of Mary Queen of Scots, created a Baronet, being described of Wotton Bassett, in Wiltshire. His posterity occasionally resided at a house in this village, which had been for so many generations the abode of their ancestors. This house was sold in 1792 by Sir Henry Charles Englefield, to the father of the present proprietor.

In the north aisle of the chancel of the parish church are several monuments of the Englefield family, for whom it was built as a burial-place in 1514. In the south aisle is a monument to the memory of the famous John, Marquess of Winchester, the defender of Basing House, who died in 1674, with an epitaph from the pen of Dryden, appropriately laudatory. Mr. Benyon de Beauvoir is patron of the rectory.



BASILDON PARK

(See page 101)



KNOLE PARK

(See page 101)

PLATE 10

Shottesbrooke House, Berkshire;

THE SEAT OF

ARTHUR VANSITTART, ESQ.

This handsome commodious residence is in the hundred of Barnersh, four miles south-west of Maidenhead, and eight west of Windsor. Our View exhibits the two Garden-fronts. It is a substantial brick edifice, covered with stucco, and surmounted by an embattled parapet. A neat corridor leads to the interior from the garden.

The Manor of Shottesbrooke was anciently held by a singular species of grand sergenty, viz., by the service of providing charcoal to make the crown and other regalia, for the king's coronation, the sum of 60 shillings and 10 pence being allowed for the same. This singular tenure originated in the time of William Rufus, when the Manor of *Sotesbruk*, as it was then called, was held by Alward the Goldsmith.

A family who took their name from the village, were the most ancient possessors of this demesne, of whom mention is found. About the beginning of the fourteenth century it passed by an heiress to the respectable family of Vis de Lou, but these last possessed it a very short time; for we find the Manor, in 1340, held by Sir William Trussell, who obtained for himself and successors, a charter of exemption from expediting his dogs. A descendant of this Sir William Trussell, who died in 1481, left a son named Edward; the same, it is supposed, who became a knight banneret, and whose only daughter married John Vere, Earl of Oxford. This nobleman, who dissipated the greater part of his fortune, is recorded to have disposed of Shottesbrooke to Thomas Noke. From this last-mentioned proprietor, the Manor passed into the family of Powle, who possessed it in the reign of Elizabeth; from them it passed to the Cherrys. The representatives of Francis Cherry, Esq., who died in 1713, sold the estate to an ancestor of the present proprietor, Arthur Vansittart, Esq.

Here were formerly the remains of a small religious house, founded in 1337 (11th Edw. III.) by Sir William Trussell, of Cublesdon, Staffordshire, knight. The foundation consisted of a College and Chantry, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, for one warden, five priests or chaplains, and two clerks. By virtue of letters apostolical, the Church of Shottesbrooke was appropriated for the revenues of it. Although Sir William took care to have it sufficiently endowed, yet, in the course of a few years, owing to fire and other accidents, the foundation was reduced to such a deplorable condition, that the whole establishment, with the exception of John Bradford the warden, quitted it. Such disastrous circumstances at length reaching the king's ears, he gave license to appropriate the Church of Battlesden, in the same county, to it; which was accordingly done in 1380.

Having received so considerable an accession to its revenues, together with other benefactions, it continued in a flourishing state until the suppression of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. The last warden was Dr. William Throckmorton, who lies buried in the parish church. Henry Dodwell, Camden Professor of History in the University of Oxford at the time of the Revolution, also lies buried in this church. Having refused to take the oath of allegiance to King William III., this celebrated scholar was deprived of his professorship, and, retiring to the village of Shottesbrooke, took up his residence near the church, where he passed the remainder of his life in strict intimacy with Mr. Francy Cherry.

Q Q

Holme Park, Berkshire:

THE SEAT OF

ROBERT PALMER, ESQ. M.P.

HOLME PARK, in Sonning, lies three miles nearly east of Reading, on the banks of the Thames. From a period, anterior to the Norman Conquest, the Manor of Sonning was held by the Bishops of Salisbury, and the manor-house was, for some centuries, their occasional residence. Frequent mention is made of this place by the chroniclers of former days. King John was at Sonning in the year 1216, from the 8th till the 14th of September. In 1389, says Hollinshed, the Bishop of Salisbury being at his manor-house at Sonning, was informed of the secret practices of the Wickliffites. It was the Bishop of Salisbury's manor-place of Sonning, that Isabella, the young queen of Richard II. resided, during the period of that unfortunate monarch's captivity in Pomfret castle. Bishop Neville dates from Sonning, in 1436. In Leland's time, there existed "a fair old house of stone at Sonninge by the Tamise ripe, longing to the bishop of Saresbyri, and thereby a fair parke." The manor remained attached to the see of Salisbury until the year 1574, when it was given in exchange by Edmund, the then bishop, to Queen Elizabeth, for estates in Dorsetshire. King Charles I. granted it in 1628, to Lawrence Halstead and Abraham Chamberlain, with whom it did not long remain, for we find it soon afterwards in the family of Rich, who seated themselves at Sonning, about the year 1650. Sir Thomas Rich, who was created a baronet in 1660, upon the restoration of Charles II., had been a great friend to the suffering clergy during the usurpation of Cromwell, and had entertained, under his roof, the deprived Bishop Brownrigg. His descendants enjoyed the title until the death of Sir Thomas Rich, Admiral of the Blue, in 1863, when it became extinct.

In 1795, the last baronet sold the manor of Sonning to Richard Palmer, Esq., father of the present proprietor. Soon after the purchase, Mr. Palmer resolved to fix his country residence at Sonning, and in consequence built a handsome mansion, the subject of the annexed Engraving. It is a square building, of white brick; and its principal front, which is the View we have selected, is adorned with a bold circular portico.

The situation of Sonning is described by Leland, as "an uplandish toune, but set on a fair and commodious ground. The Tamise renneth under it in a pleasant vale." The parish, which extends into Oxfordshire, contains about 10,000 acres. In the church are some monuments of the Rich family: the most conspicuous is that to the memory of Sir Thomas Rich, the first baronet, who died in 1667. In 1773, the fee of the parsonage and rectorial manor, which, from time immemorial, had been annexed to the deanery of Salisbury, was vested by act of parliament in the late Mr. Palmer, grandfather of the present proprietor, subject to an annual payment to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, who have peculiar jurisdiction in the parish, and are patrons of the vicarage.

Robert Palmer, Esq., the present owner of Holme Park, possesses extensive landed property in Sonning and its vicinity, and has usually been one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Berks.



HOLME PARK.
DERBYSHIRE.



Designed by J. P. Neave

Engraved by A. Cress

STOTTESHOLME HOUSE.
DERBYSHIRE.

James & Co. Engravers of the Water Colouring of the above and other Views.

Sunning Hill Park, Berkshire:

THE SEAT OF

GEORGE HENRY CRUTCHLEY, ESQ.

SUNNING HILL PARK, formerly a part of the royal demesne, was granted, by King Charles the First, to Thomas Carey, Esq. in 1630. His daughter and heiress conveyed the estate by marriage to Sir Thomas Draper, who was created a Baronet by King Charles the Second, a few days after the Restoration, and in whose descendants it remained till the year 1769, when it was purchased by Jeremiah Crutchley, Esq. the uncle of the present proprietor, of Thomas Draper Baber, Esq., the grandson of Sir Thomas Draper, Bart.

The Park lies in the hundred of Cookham, partly in the parishes of Sunning Hill and Winkfield, distant about five miles from the town of Windsor, and nearly the same distance from the village of Bracknell. It is enriched by luxuriant woods, and a spacious lake. The grounds have been judiciously disposed, and derive great advantage from the taste of the proprietor. The whole contained about five hundred acres, and was about three miles in circumference; but it has been very greatly increased by the late enclosure of the Forest, and of Bagshot Heath, having part of each allotted to it. The Park also possesses the privilege of being tithe free, as long as sixteen head of deer are kept in it.

The House is of considerable dimensions; it was altered, and a new disposition given to some of the apartments, by the late James Wyatt, Esq. Towards the west, the immense Forest of Windsor formerly stretched itself for many miles; this wild and beautiful spot is now of comparatively small extent, having been lately enclosed, destroying its romantic appearance, but rendering the soil more beneficial to the country.

According to an inquisition in the time of King Charles the First, and the perambulation made under the authority of an act of parliament, in the forty-sixth year of George the Third, Windsor Forest extends into the five hundreds of Ripplesmere, Cookham, Charlton, Wargrave, and Sonninge, and comprehends the whole of some of them, and part only of others. The entire parishes within the forest are twelve in number, and it extends into parts of five other parishes. It contains fifteen principal or chief manors, having within them several subordinate or mesne manors. Of the principal or chief manors, some are co-extensive with the parishes in which they lie; others are not so; and some of them extend over more parishes than one. The lodges in the forest are Cranbourn Lodge, New Lodge, Swinley Lodge, and Bagshot Lodge, on Bagshot Heath.

Silwood Park, Berkshire;

THE SEAT OF

GEORGE SIMSON, ESQ.

THIS elegant house is pleasantly situated on the borders of Windsor Forest, in the parish of Sunninghill; it stands on a rising ground, and commands from the principal front an extensive prospect over a rich valley, bounded by the River Thames, and the hills of Surrey. From the other front is a delightful view of the Pleasure-grounds, terminated by the woods of Windsor Great Park.

The mansion was built by the late Sir James Sibbald, Bart., who purchased the estate and manor of James Hartley, Esq., in the year 1787. At the death of Sir James Sibbald it became the property, by purchase, of the present owner. Each front is decorated with a portico of the Composite order, and the interior is of corresponding expense. The Drawing Room, Breakfast Room, and Dining Room, are *en suite* towards the pleasure-grounds, which are thrown together by folding doors, forming a range of apartments of ninety feet in length. This floor also contains a large Hall, Library, Dressing Room, Billiard Room, Lady's Dairy, and hot and cold baths most conveniently distributed. The great staircase deserves notice, as well from its proportions as its decorations. The dome is enriched with emblematical paintings; a screen of Ionic columns partly conceals the passages which lead to the chambers, and figures after the antique hold the lamps which illuminate this beautiful piece of architecture; Mr. Robert Mitchell was the architect.

The estate, which consists of between two and three hundred acres, is laid out as a *Ferme ornée*, with great taste and judgment, producing a rich variety of wood, water, and cultivation. A ride of four miles in circuit embraces the successive features of the whole.



SILWOOD PARK.

BERKSHIRE.



Designed by J. P. Smith

THE TEMPLE OF THE MUSES.

UXBRIDGE.

Engraved by W. Lupton

Temple of the Muses at Strawberry Hill, Uxbridge, Dec. 1833.

Langley Park, Buckinghamshire ;

THE SEAT OF

SIR ROBERT BATESON HARVEY, BART.

THIS Mansion is a handsome stone edifice; it is large and square, having a pediment on its principal front. The apartments it contains are well arranged and of considerable dimensions. It was erected about 1740, by the Duke of Marlborough, and stands in the centre of a park abounding with a variety of fine timber. A piece of water runs along the South Front of the House, at the foot of a sloping lawn, on which are scattered some beautiful clumps of trees, and other woodland scenery; Windsor Castle, and the heights of the forest, form its distant views. A rising ground on the western extremity of the Park leads to an extensive enclosure, called the Black Park, from the dark hue of its trees; the Duke of Marlborough had planted it with firs, disposed in straight lines, but which formal arrangement is now so blended with such numbers of self-sown trees, as to render the whole an impervious forest, except by a few rough tracks: in the centre is a fine lake. There is something of Alpine scenery in this sequestered spot, the idea of which is the more forcibly impressed upon the mind by the surrounding sombre woods of deep-tinted firs.

Langley is called in old writings, Langley Maries, or Marys; it stands in the hundred of Stoke and deanery of Burnham, about two miles and a half to the north-west of Colnbrook, a part of which, on the north side, is in this parish.

The manor came to the crown in the reign of Edward I. by reason of the minority of Ralph Plaiz, cousin and heir of Aveline Montfitchet; and though afterwards claimed by Elizabeth, Countess of Oxford, as heir of the said Ralph, was retained by the crown till the year 1447, when it was granted to Eton College. By some exchange, as it is supposed, it reverted to the crown, and after being granted and re-granted to various persons, it centered in Sir William Parsons, who was created a Baronet in 1661. His executors sold Langley to Henry Seymour, Esq. whose son, Sir George Seymour, Bart. sold it to Lord Marsham, in 1714; it was purchased, in 1783, by the Duke of Marlborough. Sir Robert Bateson Harvey purchased the Park and Manor of the late Duke of Marlborough, in 1788.

The village of Langley has a parochial chapel subject to the church of Wyrardsbury, in which are memorials of the family of Kidderriminstor. A particular aisle which bears their name is separated from the nave by a Gothic screen, erected in 1792, at the expense of Sir Robert Bateson Harvey. In this aisle is the monument of the late David Harvey, Esq. who died in 1788, erected by his nephew, who inherited his fortune, and took the name of Harvey in addition to that of Bateson.

Dorney Court, Buckinghamshire ;

THE SEAT OF

SIR CHARLES HARCOURT PALMER, BART.

DORNEY is a village in the hundred and deanery of Burnham. The manor was part of the possessions of the neighbouring abbey, and afterwards became vested in the family of the Gerards, from whom it passed by marriage with the daughter of Sir William Gerard, who died in 1607, to Sir James Palmer, Knt. Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles II. On the death of Sir Thomas Palmer, Bart. of Wingham in Kent, in 1725, the elder branch in the male line became extinct, and the title came to Charles Palmer, Esq. of Dorney, the younger branch of the family. His great-grandson, Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer, is the present proprietor of this family possession.

In the hall of Dorney Court there is a tablet, recording an abstract of the history of this family, of which the following is a literal transcript.

"The Palmers, of Sussex, are reputed in that county one of their Ancient Families before the Conquest, though the name came from the Holy War, and signifies (as Cambden says) Pilgrime, which was the common appellation of the Adventurers in that Christian expedition. These Palmers bore in Chief (though many in this last Century do not) a Greyhound current Sable, in remembrance perchance of their Pilgrimage : a dog, that faithful and familiar Creature, being a Pilgrim's usual companion. This following Pedigree contains only their Descents since the Reign of Edward 1st, with whom ended the Holy War. Twas collected from several Deeds and ancient Monuments by Mr. Philipot, and approved by Authority, as appears by the great Roll in the possession of Sir Henry Palmer, of Wingham. In short, this Family, since 1307 to 1670, has matched with four Noble Families, the Lord Sands's, Audley's, Powis's, and Grandison's—has married to heiresses (whose Arms are in the Ceiling*), viz. Sedinghouse, Stopham, Bilton, Clement, Wesse, Audley, Verney, Villiers, Sherley, and Ferrers—besides, by Clement, they quarter the Coate of Tewder Mawr, Prince of South Wales in the time of William Rufus. The chief Houses of this Family were Angmering, and Parham in Sussex, Wingham in Kent, and Dorney in Bucks. There have been also of it since the time aforesaid, 13 Knights, 3 successive Baronets (the Creation of King James's), 1 Earle, and 1 Countesse, as follows."

Contiguous to this tablet on two sides of the hall, are the armorial bearings of the family, beginning with the arms of "Ralph Palmer, of Stenning, Esq. florish't in the Reigus of Ed. 1 and Ed. 2, 1307," and continued in succession till 1672. This continued succession from 1307 to 1672, appears also authenticated by the book of the family pedigree, beautifully written with illuminations, and most richly emblazoned, in which is a short history of the families with whom the Palmers have intermarried, with their arms and quarterings.

There are many paintings dispersed through the hall and apartments, of the ancestors of this family, particularly two, in excellent preservation, of Earl and Lady Castlemain, with the quaint heraldic conceit of Lady Castlemain holding a castle in her hand.

This family, by their loyalty and unshaken attachment to the fortunes of Charles I. suffered the loss of considerable estates in Sussex. The Earl Castlemain was sent by James II. ambassador extraordinary to Rome, to offer his obeisance to the Pope, and to make advances for reconciling his kingdoms in from to the Catholic communion. Thus, from their devotion to the house of Stuart, their extensive property became more reduced, of which nothing now remains to the present representative but the estate of Dorney.

* These arms do not appear in the ceilings of the present manor.



LAPCLEY PARK

THE FINE HAYFIELD



SEVEN FOUNT

THE FINE HAYFIELD



Fawley Court, Buckinghamshire:

THE SEAT OF

STRICKLAND FREEMAN, ESQ.

A LITTLE below Henley, on the Oxfordshire bank of the Thames, Fawley Court expands itself in great beauty, covering a fine undulating range of hills, with its plantations, woods, and terraces; and commanding a variety of beautiful prospects, in which the bold sweep formed by the River, with its two subsequent long reaches, and the Church, with the town of Henley, present the principal objects. Charming drives penetrate these woods, and follow the terraces with excellent design, leading each way to the House, which stands in the flat near the river.—*Skrine's Rivers*, p. 335.

In Langley's "History of the Hundred of Desborough," is an ample description of the Mansion and demesne from which we have extracted the following particulars:—

The House is situated in the centre of an extensive lawn, well planted, and terminated by undulating hills, in part clothed with beech. The East front commands a view of the river Thames, the opposite village of Remenham, and an island richly planted, on which is a Temple, in good taste. To the South, Henley Bridge, the venerable Tower of the Church, and the adjacent Hills of Park Place, are interesting features of the prospect. The ground being rather flat, these views are but little varied in the Gardens, which are handsomely disposed, and kept in great order. The Rides, however, through the Woods, and on the brow of the Hills, display the whole scenery of the Vale, in which the windings of the Thames from above Henley to Medmenham, are singularly picturesque.

Soon after the Conquest, the Manor of Fawley or Fally, was held by a younger branch of the noble Family of Sackville. Margery, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Sackville of Fawley, married Thomas Rokes, temp. Hen. VI., who succeeded to this estate. By marriage, it in the same manner descended to the family of Alford.

Sir James Whitelock, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas in the reign of Charles I., was the next possessor of the Manor; and died at Fawley Court, 21st June, 1632, leaving issue by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bulstrode, Esq., two daughters, and one son, Bulstrode Whitelock, Esq., who, in 1640, was returned M. P. for Marlow, and, in 1642, appointed one of the deputy Lieutenants of this county. He was knighted, and afterwards advanced by Cromwell to the House of Lords; but, at the Restoration, retired to his seat at Chilton Park, in Wiltshire, where he died in 1676. James Whitelock, Esq., succeeded his father in this manor and estate, which he sold to Colonel Freeman, about the year 1680. On the decease of Colonel Freeman, in 1707, he bequeathed his property to his nephew, John Cook, Esq., who assumed the name and arms of Freeman. In this family, Fawley has continued to the present time.

In Nov. 1642, a large body of soldiers, under the command of Sir John Byron, were quartered at Fawley, at which time they broke down the Park pales, killed the deer, and destroyed the furniture, rendering the place unfit for future residence. Amongst the losses Mr Whitelock had to regret, were the title-deeds of his estate, many MSS. of his father's, and some of his own. The present Manor House was built by Colonel Freeman, in 1684 from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, comptroller of the works at Windsor Castle. It is a large and handsome Mansion with four regular fronts. In the Hall, which is forty feet by twenty, are antique statues of a Roman senator, and a Vestal, part of the celebrated Arundel collection; several others from the same Gallery are dispersed in the House and Gardens. The apartments are of fine proportions, and elegantly finished. Of these, the Saloon, of the same dimensions as the Hall, is particularly admired. In this Room are some valuable Paintings, by the most eminent masters.

The Arms of the family of Freeman: *Azure, three lozenges, Or; Crest a demi-lion, gules, charged on the shoulder with a lozenge, Or.*

Weston Underwood, Buckinghamshire :

THE SEAT OF

SIR GEORGE THROCKMORTON, BART.

AFTER the Conquest, Judith, the niece of William the Conqueror, who married Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon and Northampton, possessed lands in the parish of Weston Underwood.

In process of time, this Estate came into the possessions of the family of Olney, who also held the adjoining Parish of Olney, from which they derived their name. John Olney died in 1393: he is buried in the chancel of the church at Weston, which he built. His son, Sir Robert Olney, had two daughters, co-heiresses; one of whom inherited Olney, and the other the estate of Weston. Sir Thomas Throckmorton, of Coughton, in Warwickshire, in the year 1447 married Margaret, one of the daughters; and by her the estate of Weston came into the family of Throckmorton, who have held it to this day.

Sir Robert Throckmorton, who built the three sides of the quadrangle, which are parts remaining of the old mansion, married Muriel, the daughter of Thomas Lord Berkley, and died in 1590. The Gallery, forming one of these sides, is sixty feet in length, and on two of the windows are painted the arms of several families connected with the Throckmortons, viz. Whorwood, Goodwyn, Norwood, Arden, Sheldon, Tresham, Catesby, and Tyringham, with the dates of 1578 and 1579. In this Gallery is a portrait, supposed to be an original, of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, inscribed, *anno ætatis sue* 49. Over the entrance into the old building are three armorial escutcheons, sculptured with the different heraldic quarterings of the family.

The Front of the House, represented in the Plate, was erected about the beginning of the 18th century, by Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart. and, over the Hall door, are sculptured in stone the arms of Throckmorton, impaling Yate of Buckland, in Berkshire.

This House is situated a mile west of the town of Olney, and stands on ground sloping down to the river Ouse, which runs below it, at the distance of half a mile.

The poet Cowper resided in the village of Weston Underwood, from November 1786, to July 1795. He has, in the first book of the *Task*, described the scenes in the Park and the adjacent grounds, in language peculiarly accurate and poetical:

Scenes must be beautiful, which, daily viewed,
Please daily; and whose novelty survives
Long knowledge, and the scrutiny of years.



PAVILION, LONDON.

1791. Col. J. G. G. G. G.



27. 1791. 11.

1791. 11.

Stowe House, Buckinghamshire ;

THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

THIS princely edifice, with its delightful Park and Gardens, has long been esteemed the chief ornament of the County. It is situated about two miles and a half north-west of Buckingham ; and the approach to it from the town is very grand, particularly in passing through a Corinthian arch, 60 feet high, and 60 wide. From this spot there is a fine view of the Mansion and its surrounding scenery. The House was originally built by Peter Temple, Esq., in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and rebuilt by Sir Richard Temple, K.B., who died in 1697. His son, Lord Cobham, built a new front, and added the wings ; but it was improved to its present magnificence by Earl Temple, who died in 1779, and by the late Marquis of Buckingham, under whose directions the several stately apartments which it contains were designed and completed. The central part of the House extends 454 feet, and the whole front, including the wings, 916 feet. In the south-west, or Garden-front, whence our View is taken, a grand flight of 31 steps, adorned with two lions on the pedestals, leads up to the Portico or Loggia, which is formed by six Corinthian columns, and two pilasters, 3 feet 7 inches diameter. Over the great door and niches is a bas-relief, representing a sacrifice to Bacchus ; and in the Loggia are placed four female colossal figures.

The Saloon is a very singular and magnificent room, of an oval form, 60 feet by 43 ; on the frieze is a Roman triumph and sacrifice, extending all round the room, executed in alto-relievo by Valdré ; the principal figures are copied from the pillars of Trajan and Antonine, and other public buildings of Rome.

The Hall was designed and painted by Kent ; the ceiling is adorned with the seven planets ; that of Mars, in the likeness of King William, presents a sword to the field marshal, Viscount Cobham. The Hall and the adjoining passages contain a valuable collection of original portraits. A stone staircase, enclosed by an iron balustrade, winds from the north Hall, round a statue of Paris, and leads to the Egyptian Hall, which forms the winter, or covered, entrance under the north Portico, and from the Park. On each side of the lowest step are two Sphinxes of stone. This Hall is fitted up from Denon's designs of remains in the interior of one of the small temples of Tentyra. The north Portico is formed by four Ionic columns, 2 feet 10½ inches diameter, and two pilasters. The Billiard Room is hung with a collection of portraits of the Temple and Grenville families : the Billiard Table is illuminated by four lights at the four corners, hanging from the ceiling. The Chandos Bedroom contains the state bed used at the christening of the eldest daughter of James, the last Duke of Chandos, and Anna Eliza, his wife, the father and mother of the present Marchioness of Buckingham, when the King and Queen stood sponsors. The Library is 75 feet long, by 25 wide, and contains upwards of 20,000 volumes of printed books, collected principally by the late Marquis of Buckingham. The Manuscript Room is decorated entirely in the Gothic style, and was modelled from King Henry VII.'s chapel, in Westminster Abbey ; it contains above 2000 volumes of most valuable manuscripts, among which is a collection of Saxon and Norman charters, in regular succession, from the year 690 to the union of the houses of York and Lancaster ; as well as historical MSS. of great value. All the State Apartments are fitted up in a splendid style ; and the Drawing Room contains many valuable pictures by the first masters.

Among the Portraits with which this magnificent Mansion is adorned, are those of the brave Sir Beville Grenville, who fell at Lansdown in 1643 ; Lord Cobham ; Mrs. Hester Sandys, (daughter of Sir Thomas Temple,) a lady whom Fuller in his "Worthies," states to have been the parent stock of posterity of 700 persons, whom she lived to see descended from her to the fourth generation : her own children were thirteen in number.

STOWE HOUSE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The Gardens occupy 400 acres; they were originally designed by Lord Cobham, assisted by Bridgman and Kent, and are delightfully ornamented with temples, pavilions, statues, monuments, and a variety of other buildings, which, to describe fully, would take a volume.

Stowe, when beheld at a distance, appears like a vast grove, interspersed with columns, obelisks, and towers, which apparently emerge from a luxuriant mass of foliage.

At a short distance from the Corinthian Arch, is one of the entrances to the Gardens, near which are two Ionic Pavilions, originally designed by Kent. In front of these buildings is a considerable lake, which divides itself into two branches, and retires through beautiful valleys to the east and to the north. The path westward leads to the Hermitage, and also to the Temple of Venus, a square building decorated with Ionic columns, and connected, by semicircular arcades, to a Pavilion at each extremity; it bears this inscription, *VENERI HORTENSI*, and upon the frieze is a motto from Catullus. A figure of Queen Caroline, supported by four Ionic columns, is situated on the side of a hill, and completely enveloped with trees; hence the path leads to the Pavilions designed by Vanbrugh, and to the principal Entrance Gate, by Kent. Returning towards the House, we next perceive the Temple of Bacchus, whence the view is particularly beautiful. In the centre of a large lawn, encircled with trees, is the classic Rotunda, raised upon ten Ionic columns, and ornamented in the centre with a statue of Bacchus. These are the principal objects on the south and west sides of the Garden. On the east is the entrance to the Elysian Fields, where the figures of heroes, poets, and philosophers seem to justify the name. A Doric Arch, decorated with the statues of Apollo and the Muses, leads from the Parterre into the Elysian Fields; on the right is the Temple of Friendship, of the Doric order, with the motto, *AMICITIÆ S.* and adorned with busts of many persons distinguished for military and literary merit. The Temple of Ancient Virtue, a circular building of the Ionic order, with a dome supported by sixteen columns; it was designed by Kent, and bears this inscription, *PRISCE VIRTUTI*; within are four niches containing the statues of Lycurgus, Socrates, Homer, and Epaminondas, by Scheemaker. The Temple of British Worthies, a semicircle erected on the banks of the upper lake, contains busts with appropriate inscriptions of the following celebrated characters: Pope, Sir Thomas Gresham, Inigo Jones, Milton, Shakspeare, Locke, Newton, Lord Bacon, King Alfred, Edward the Black Prince, Queen Elizabeth, King William III. Sir W. Raleigh, Sir F. Drake, Hampden, and Sir John Barnard.

A lofty column, erected by the late Lord Cobham, in honour of his nephew, Capt. Thos. Grenville, is surmounted by a figure representing Heroic Poetry; this gallant officer was mortally wounded in an engagement between the French and the fleet of Admiral Anson.

The Grotto, in a romantic dell, consists of two caverns; from the lowermost the water flows into a rivulet, ornamented with several small islands, and overshadowed by a variety of intersecting branches; the inside is decorated with a statue of Venus rising from the bath. The Temple of Concord and Victory, a most elegant and classical structure, in form a parallelogram, and surrounded with twenty-eight Ionic columns. This temple overlooks a most beautiful scene, called the Grecian Valley.—Lord Cobham's Pillar, on the other side of the valley, is 115 feet high, surmounted with a statue of his Lordship.—Near this column is a temple, called the Queen's Building, having a Corinthian portico leading to a large apartment, decorated with scagliola columns and pilasters, and two allegorical medallions, allusive to the recovery of his Majesty in 1789. In the centre is a statue of Britannia, supporting a medallion of the Queen.

On the opposite side of a deep valley on the brow of a hill, is an interesting object in the Gothic style, in form triangular, with towers at each angle, one of which rises to the height of seventy feet, terminated with battlements; the others have small turrets, with a pinnacle on each; the interior, divided into small chapels, is adorned with painted glass, containing the armorial bearings of the different families connected with the noble house of Buckingham: the whole is constructed of a brown stone. In a woody recess, near this building, are seven statues of the Saxon deities, who gave names to the days of the week, by Rysbrack; and at the bottom of a gentle declivity is the Palladium Bridge, which is built of the same dimensions as one at Wilton, both after a design of the celebrated Italian architect: the remaining objects on this side the Garden are the Pebble Alcove, and Congreve's Monument.

Such are the principal objects in these highly embellished Gardens, "sometimes recalling Albano's Landscapes to our mind; and oftener to our fancy, the idolatrous and luxurious vales of Daphne and Tempe."—WALPOLE.



THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
NEW YORK



Drawn by J. P. Neill

Engraved by S. H. May

THE NEW YORK STATE HOUSE
ALBANY

Printed by J. P. Neill, Albany, N. Y.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire ;

THE SEAT OF

ROBERT GROSVENOR, EARL GROSVENOR.

THIS truly noble and beautiful Mansion is situated about three miles to the south of Chester, on the edge of an extensive Park, abounding with large and venerable timber. It was recently built by the present earl, on the site of the old Mansion, which was a square brick fabric, erected by Sir Thomas Grosvenor, in the reign of King William the Third. The fine vaulted basement story of the old Hall was preserved ; and also the external foundations, and some subdivisions ; but the superstructure was altered and entirely refitted, and additional apartments erected on the north and south sides, so as to make the area of the new House twice the dimensions of the former.

" The style of architecture is that of the age of Edward III., as exhibited in York Minster, which has been chiefly imitated on the exterior, though Mr. Porden, the architect, has occasionally availed himself of the low Tudor arch, and the forms of any other age, that suited his purpose, which was to adapt the rich variety of our ancient ecclesiastical architecture to modern domestic convenience.

" Round the turrets, and in various parts of the parapets, are shields, charged in relieve with the armorial bearings of the Grosvenor family, and of other ancient families, that, by intermarriages, the Grosvenors are entitled to quarter with their own.—The windows, which are rich in tracery, are of cast iron, moulded on both sides, and grooved to receive the glass. The walls, battlements, and pinnacles are of stone, of a light and beautiful colour.

" The entrance to the House is in the centre of the west front, under a vaulted porch, which admits a carriage to the steps that lead to the Hall, a spacious and lofty Room, occupying the height of two stories, with a groined ceiling, embellished with the Grosvenor Arms and other devices, in the bosses that cover the junction of the ribs. The pavement is of variegated marbles in compartments. At the end of the Hall, a screen of five arches supports a Gallery that connects the Bed-chambers on the north side of the House with those on the south, which are separated by the elevation of the Hall. Under this Gallery two open arches to the right and left conduct to the Grand Staircase, the State Bed-room, and the second Staircase ; and opposite to the door of the Hall is the entrance to the Saloon. The Grand Staircase is highly ornamented with niches and canopies, and with tracery under the landings, and in the principal ceiling, which is crowned with a double skylight of various coloured glass. The steps of the second Staircase, with its tracery and balustrade, are all of cast iron. The State Bed-room is lighted by two painted windows, with tracery and armorial bearings, and contains a magnificent bed. On entering the Saloon, the eye is struck with the splendour of three lofty painted windows, which contain, in six divisions, the portraits of the Conqueror's nephew, Gilbert le Grosvenor, the founder of the Grosvenor family, and his lady ; of William the Conqueror, with whom Gilbert came into England ; the Bishop of Bayeux, uncle to the Conqueror ; the heiress of the House of Eaton ; and Sir Robert le Grosvenor, who distinguished himself in the wars of Edward III., and more particularly by his legal contest with Sir Richard le Scroope, for the family arms—*Azure, a bend, or*. The cause was tried before the High Constable and the Earl Marshal of England, in the reign of Richard II., and lasted three years ; kings, princes of the blood, most of the nobility, and among the gentry, Chaucer the poet, gave evidence on this trial.

" The Saloon is a square of thirty feet, formed into an octagon by arches across the angles, which give to the vaultings a beautiful form. The chimney-piece is of statuary marble, and opposite to it is an organ, both highly decorated. On the left of the Saloon is an ante-room that leads to the Dining-room, and on the right, another that leads to the Drawing room : the windows of these rooms are glazed with a light Mosaic tracery, and exhibit the portraits of the six Earls of Chester, who, after Hugh Lupus, governed Cheshire as a county Palatine, till Henry III. bestowed the title on his son Edward ; since which time the eldest sons of the Kings of England have always been earls of Chester.

"The Dining-room, situated at the northern extremity of the east front, is about 50 feet long, and 30 wide, exclusive of a Bay window of five arches, the opening of which is 30 feet. In the centre window is the portrait of Hugh Lupus; which with the six Earls of Chester, in the ante-room windows, were executed by Messrs. Davenport, of Longport, Staffordshire, from cartoons by Mr. Singleton. The ceiling is of bold and rich tracery, with coats of arms properly blazoned, and a large ornamented pendant for a chandelier.

"The Drawing-room, which is at the southern extremity of the east front, is of the same form and dimensions as the Dining-room, with the addition of a large window that looks to the south, and commands a view of the groves and fertile meadows of Eaton, with the village and spire of Oldford above them. All the windows of this room are adorned with the heads and figures of the ancestors of the family; also the portraits of the present earl and countess, in a beautiful brown *chiaroscuro*, executed by Messrs. Bachelor and Silk, of Newman-street. The ceiling is tracery of the nicest materials and workmanship, where all the coats, borne by the Grosvenor family, are blazoned in their proper colours, and also the arms of Egerton, earl of Wilton, the father of the present Countess Grosvenor."

The Arms of Egerton appear in various parts of the House, and will mark the date of this fabric to future antiquaries, if all other memorials should be forgotten or destroyed. The colour of the saloon is blue, the ante-dining-room light blue, the dining-room of a bright scarlet; the ante-drawing-room is hung with light blue satin, the drawing-room with crimson velvet; the curtains and draperies are of crimson and gold satin, with gold tassels and fringes, disposed in a striking and picturesque manner by Messrs. Gillow, under the direction of Joseph Kay, Esq., architect to the General Post Office. All the other furniture of these apartments is the work of the same artificers, and appropriate to the particular style of the Mansion. The vistas from the Dining room, through the two ante-rooms and the saloon, to the south window of the Drawing room, and in the opposite direction from the Drawing room to the Dining room, terminating with the splendidly furnished sideboard of plate, perhaps cannot be exceeded in novelty and variety by any thing of the kind in England.

The *Library* is in the centre of the south front; the ceiling and the large bow-window, with their ornaments, are in the same style as the rooms already described, but less rich; the book-cases, with the arches, tracery, buttresses, pinnacles, and battlements, are of English oak. Lady Grosvenor's sitting-room is the only room on this floor with square-headed windows and a flat ceiling, and is an apartment of singular beauty. The middle window of the saloon opens to a vaulted cloister, occupying the space between the Dining and Drawing room in the east front, which affords a sheltered walk in all weathers. A flight of steps leads from the Cloister to a spacious Terrace, 350 feet long, laid out in gravel walks and beds of flowers; from whence other steps, at each end and in the middle, descend to the gardens and pleasure grounds, which are disposed with great taste. The view from the Terrace is rich and various: in the foreground, the groves, the gardens, and the green-house; immediately beyond them, the meads and the noble inlet of the Dee, (made by the present Earl to supply the want of the natural river,) with its pleasure-yachts, forming at times a lively moving picture.

The superb painted windows in the Saloon, executed by Mr. W. Collins, of the Strand, reflect the highest praise on that gentleman, who also made the celebrated Heraldic Lustre, suspended in the Saloon, containing twelve shields, with the arms of the most distinguished branches of the Grosvenor family, from the Conquest, commencing with that of William the Conqueror. The elegant lustre in the Drawing room was also made by Mr. Collins.

The principal approach to the House is from the west, through a triple avenue, formed by four rows of majestic limes; and it has lately been continued to the road leading from Chester to Wrexham, (a length of nearly two miles,) and terminated by a noble Lodge, called Belgrave-Lodge, and built in the same style as the House.

Earl Grosvenor was born in 1767, and in 1794 married Eleanor, only daughter of Thomas, Earl of Wilton, by whom he has issue, Richard, Viscount Belgrave, born in 1795; Thomas, Earl of Wilton, born in 1799; and other children.

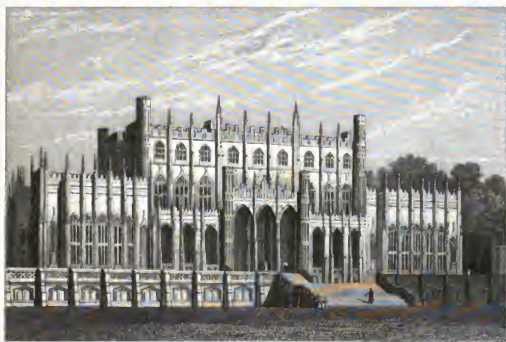
His Lordship possesses one of the richest collections of pictures in the kingdom, which, with the greatest liberality, the public are permitted to inspect, at his noble mansion in Upper Grosvenor-street. His library has been estimated at 50,000l.



EATON HALL.

WYCHAMPTON
CHESHIRE.

the hall of the late Earl of Chester



Drawn by J. P. Neale

EATON HALL.

CHESHIRE.

Printed by J. P. Neale

Hatherton Lodge, Cheshire :

THE SEAT OF

JOHN TWEMLOW, ESQ.

THIS House is about three miles from Nantwich, in the township of Hatherton, from which its name is derived. A fine sheet of water adds to the general beauty of the surrounding scenery, which, from the ornamented parterre before the principal front of the building, affords a varied and agreeable prospect ; the grounds also include shrubberies tastefully disposed, and extensive plantations.

The Lodge Estate was purchased of the representatives of Sir Thomas Smith, Bart., (the last of that family at the Hough,) by William Twemlow, Esq., who first settled in this township, from Archlyd, near Sandbach, in the year 1686, and it has continued in the possession of his descendants to the present time. John, son of William Twemlow, was born in 1700, and held a commission as captain of a volunteer corps raised within the hundred of Nantwich, to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants from the hostile attempts of Prince Charles James Stuart, the Pretender, in the year 1744, when an engagement was intended between the Duke of Cumberland and the rebel army, on the plain called Stonefield, near Stone, in Staffordshire : but this projected action, for reasons not generally understood, did not take place.

William Twemlow, Esq., son of the above, born in 1734, made considerable alterations and additions at the House during his lifetime ; and upon his demise, which took place in 1807, it became the property of his eldest son, John Twemlow, Esq., who was born in 1764. This gentleman made also extensive improvements upon the estate. He served the office of high-constable for the Nantwich hundred ; and was also an officer in a cavalry regiment raised at Nantwich, at the time the general muster took place throughout the kingdom, in 1804, when this country was threatened with invasion by Napoleon Buonaparte.

John Twemlow, Esq., of Hatherton, is the present proprietor of the estate, and Lord of the Manor.

In the House are a tolerably good collection of Paintings, consisting principally of landscape scenery, hunting views, and a numerous collection of favourite dogs and horses, by eminent artists : besides which, there are also several engraved family portraits.

The Armorial Bearings of the Twemlow family are—*Ancient Arms* : Argent, a Chevron Or, between three Squirrels, Sejant, Gules.—*Modern Arms* : Azure, two Bars engrailed Or, charged with three Boars' heads (two and one) couped, erect, Sable.—*Crest* : On a Wreath, a Parrot perched on the stump of an oak-tree, erect, Proper. *Motto* : TENEO, TENERE, MAJORES.—“ I hold what my ancestors have held.”

Some of the principal Pictures in Hatherton Lodge :—James the First, *Cor. Jansen*.—The Pretender, a full-length likeness.—Mrs. Mary Pickering and M. A. Twemlow, by *Ukare*.—Mrs. Phebe Sutton, Miss Twemlow, William Twemlow, Esq., and John Twemlow, Esq., by *Scott*.—The Cheshire Hunt, by *Bryant*.—A Vessel at Sea, by *Fabris*.

The engraved Portraits are :—The first William Twemlow, Esq., of Hatherton—John Twemlow, Esq., his son, with his sword—William Twemlow, Esq., his grandson—with several others of the family.

Marbury Hall, Cheshire :

THE SEAT OF

JOHN SMITH-BARRY, ESQ.

MARBURY takes its name from two old English words, *Mere*, a great lake or pool, and *Birig*, a covered place ; that is, a house by the lake. It belonged for generations to a family named *Merbury* ; but, after the decease of Richard Merbury, or Marbury, in 1684, the direct male line became extinct. It was sold by this occupant's sisters, under a decree of Chancery, to Richard, Earl Rivers. In 1714, Marbury, with other estates, was purchased from the Earl's trustees, by his son-in-law, James, Earl of Barrymore, who settled the same on his second son by a third marriage, the Hon. Richard Barry. By the will of this gentleman, Marbury was bequeathed to his nephew, James Hugh Smith-Barry, Esq., whose son, John Smith-Barry, Esq., is the present proprietor.

Marbury Hall is a spacious, irregular building of brick, with a corridor in the principal front, of stone-work, consisting of four columns, of the Doric order, supporting a plain entablature. From the corridor you enter the Hall, which is filled with antique vases, statues, &c. On the left of the Hall is the Saloon, which is embellished with many of the fine works of art, for which Marbury is so justly famed. The House is situated a mile and a half from Northwich, and stands on the banks of a mere, which is about a mile long, and more than half a mile wide : from the opposite shore of this mere our View is taken. The Park attached to Marbury Hall, though not large, is beautifully diversified.



Designed by J. P. Smith

Engraved by J. Smith

FAIRVIEW HALL,
CHESHIRE



Designed by J. P. Smith

Engraved by J. Smith

THE GREAT HALL,
CHESHIRE

Printed by J. P. Smith, Cheshire

Lyme Hall, Cheshire;

THE SEAT OF

THOMAS LEGH, ESQ, M. P.

THE north-east part of this county, comprising the Hundred of Macclesfield, is exceedingly bold in its scenery. A succession of lofty eminences forms a portion of the connected chain of hills extending into Derbyshire, where they assume a rugged aspect, and farther north rise into mountains. Lyme Park is about four miles from Whaley Bridge, over the little river Goyt, which forms the boundary of the county. The Village of Disley is distant about a mile from Lyme Park, and the road from thence is pleasing and secluded. At this point is the remains of a grand entrance Gate, opening originally to the road leading to the North Front of the Mansion; but now disused. The present Lodge, about a quarter of a mile farther, is neat, but unimportant in its character. A broad and gently winding road, more than a mile in length, displays the peculiar features of the Park, which is extensive, and partakes of the wild and romantic scenery of the neighbouring country. It is celebrated for the fine flavour of its venison, and contains a herd of wild cattle, the remains of a breed which has been kept here from time immemorial, and is supposed indigenous.

The venerable Mansion, built of dark-coloured stone, is situated in a dell, and is not discerned from the road, until approached very near; screened by the high grounds of the Park, and backed by noble woods, it defies the wintry blast. Before the North Front is a large Entrance Court, enclosed with handsome iron palisades, entered by an ancient gate, ornamented on its piers with cumbent lions and eagles. Originally erected in the reign of Elizabeth, the characteristic features of that interesting period are observed in the plan of the House, and in the principal part of the North Front, the details of which are minutely represented in our view. The centre compartment, in which is the Entrance Porch, with stone seats on either side, is rich in architectural ornament, of the grotesque or mixed kind which then prevailed, and bears the chief armorial quarterings of the family, eight in number, with the motto "En Dieu et ma foi." Above this is a dial, and the whole is finished with an open pediment enclosing Minerva, which termination was the work of Giacomo Leoni, who also cased the extremities of this Front, and made considerable alterations in other parts of the building about the year 1728. The North Front most probably was originally surmounted by an open parapet. The architecture of the wings is of the Corinthian order, in fine proportion, a want of harmony with the venerable centre is the only objection. Leoni was a classical architect, and his acquirements corresponded with the progressive state of art at the time he lived; we have therefore had occasion to praise his taste in Mansions entirely of his construction, but here his talents were certainly misapplied. The modern repairs have been conducted with reference to the æra in which the Mansion was built, and great improvements have been made by the present proprietor in the spirit of the founder, under the able direction of Mr. Lewis Wyatt. These restorations are particularly apparent on the East Front, broken by numerous projections, and surmounted by statues of Actæon and Diana. On this side is a handsome Conservatory, 120 feet long.

The South Front is entirely the work of Leoni; it is raised upon a rusticated basement, and in the centre is adorned with a noble portico, which, as well as the whole elevation, is of the Ionic order. A Lantern Tower rises above, surmounted by balustrades of stone. On the pediment are statues of Venus, Neptune, and Pan. A piece of water before this Front has lately been filled up, and the Bowling Green destroyed. A part of the old walls and gate are still standing on the verge of the wood, opposite the front.

The West side has also been restored by the present proprietor. On this Front is a Terrace, forming a Lawn, with a pedestal and vase in the centre. In the Grounds below, a fountain is constantly playing, and the gentle murmur of a waterfall is heard rushing from the woods in the Swine Park.

The Mansion surrounds a Court or Quadrangle, in the manner of ancient times.

The Hall is spacious; its decorations are of the Ionic order, and upon the cornice are displayed the wide-spreading horns of the red deer. On the chimney-piece of stone, are sculptured helmets and swords. The dogs used for burning wood, and the fender, are ancient and fine. Above, are hung two ancient helmets, a sword and a pair of spurs, said to have been worn by Perkin à Legh, at the battle of Cressy. There are also full-length portraits of Edw. III. and the Black Prince.

The Apartments, which are of fine dimensions, are *en suite* upon the principal story, viz. the Drawing-room, the Stag Parlour, the Dining-room, the Ante-room, the Library, the Saloon, the State Bed-room, the Mahogany Bed-room, the Velvet and Yellow Bed-rooms, with corresponding Dressing-rooms, are also upon this floor, and mostly hung with tapestry.

The Grand Staircase is of oak, with a handsome ceiling adorned with rich pendants, and the armorial ensign of the family,—a hand bearing a banner. It leads to the upper Gallery, in which is the Knight's North-east Bed-room, the Crimson Bed-room, and a noble chamber, 119 feet in length, fronting the east, in which there are many old family portraits. The chimney-piece, in the centre, is very large, of the time of Elizabeth, with the Royal Arms and supporters in high relief over it. The Steward's room, kitchen, and offices, are upon the ground-floor.

The Gallery of Communication, which is continued all round the Quadrangle, contains casts from the Phigalian Marbles, Antique Friezes, comprehending the contest between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and the Greeks and the Amazons, which formerly ornamented the Cella of the Temple of Apollo Epieurus; at Phigalia, in Arcadia.

The Drawing Room, situated at the North East angle of the building, is about 40 feet square. The ceiling is panelled, and very richly ornamented; Ionic columns support the entablature of the chimney-piece, above which are caryatides bearing a pediment, and enclosing a compartment filled with the arms and supporters of Queen Elizabeth, very large. Three windows on the North side contain many coats of arms and quarterings of Legh, and of the family connexions, in ancient stained glass, while on the East is a most glorious Oriel, the mullioned compartments of which are completely filled with this splendid embellishment, comprising a series of the quartered coats of arms of the Knights of the Garter in 1586, all in ancient glass. This window is one of the handsomest of the kind in the kingdom.

The most curious apartment is *The Stag Parlour*, so called from its decorations. The room is hung with tapestry, and the furniture, as in many other parts of the house, is coeval with its foundation. The ceiling is panelled, and round the room below the cornice, are twelve ornamental compartments in relief, representing the hunting of the stag, painted in their proper colours. The ancient Chimney-piece is particularly curious: it is in three compartments; in the first are the arms and quarterings of the family, all properly blazoned. In the second is the Royal Arms, between the allegorical figures of Peace and Plenty. In the third is a view of the North front of Lyme Hall, in its original state. On the top appears a large Louvre, or lantern, which was taken down, and erected in the plantation on the east side of the House, where it now stands in what is called the Lantern Wood. In the front of the House is represented the custom formerly observed here about Midsummer, of driving the deer round the Park, and collecting them in a body before the House, swimming the whole through the water.

The Grand Dining Room, on the East front, is very handsome. In the deep Bay Window is an antique marble fountain supported by a statue. The ceiling is highly ornamented; over the doors are crests, and some rich carvings by Gibbons, tastefully introduced. In the *Library* are antique basso-relievos, brought from Greece by the present proprietor, and inserted within the wall with busts over the book-cases.

The Saloon is a spacious apartment, panelled with oak, and divided into compartments by Corinthian columns, between which are emblems of the Sciences, Field Sports, &c., carved by Grinling Gibbons.

In the numerous apartments is a large collection of Family Portraits, and other pictures. The domestic chapel is situated at the North East angle of the house.

The Manor and Estate at Lyme was originally granted to Perkin à Legh, for his service at the battle of Cressy, and during the wars in France. After the death of Edward III., and his son, the Black Prince, he served with the same fidelity, King Richard II., but was taken at Chester, and beheaded by Henry Duke of Lancaster, who ordered his head to be set upon one of the loftiest towers of Chester. In a chapel at Maclesfield, belonging to the Leghs of Lyme, is his Monument, containing also the body of Sir Peter Legh, his son, repaired by Sir Peter Legh, Knt. of Lyme, in 1626. Sir Thomas Legh, Knt. was slain at the battle of Blenheim, in 1459, where the Cheshire men are known to have been the greatest sufferers.

Thomas Legh, Esq., the present proprietor of Lyme Hall, is the Representative in Parliament for Newton, in Lancashire.



LYNE HALL
 (F. SHIR)



LYNE HALL
 (F. SHIR)

Somerford-Booths Hall, Cheshire;

THE SEAT OF

CLEMENT SWETENHAM, ESQ.

THIS ancient mansion of the family of Swetenham is three miles north-west from the town of Congleton, on the right of the high road, leading from thence to Holmes chapel. Its situation is extremely pleasant, on the banks of the Dane, a small river, which, after flowing through a delightful part of the county, joins the Weever near Northwich.

The House was erected in 1612, the tenth year of the reign of James I., and retains all the principal features of its original character, in the peculiar style of its architecture. On the north front are bold projections, terminating in pointed gables, with windows labelled; the mullions also are of stone. Until within these few years, the whole was surrounded by a moat, now filled up.

Some alterations and considerable improvements have been made by its present possessor, from designs by, and under the direction of Webb, particularly with regard to the interior, where the arrangements have been calculated to increase the convenience, without destroying the effect, of an ancient family residence. The Morning-room, so called, is panelled with old oak, and corresponds in its decoration with the early date of the mansion. The plate represents the south front, upon which is a large bay window, much admired.

The home view over the rich valley of the Dane, is picturesque and beautiful, having in the back-ground a chain of hills between those striking objects, Mole Cop and Cloud End; the former elevated 1091 feet above the sea at low-water mark.

Somerford-Booths is a township of the parish of Astbury, in the hundred of Macclesfield. In the mother church of Astbury, one mile from Congleton, are monuments of the Swetenham family, who are of considerable antiquity in this county, tracing their lineal descent from the early period of Edward I., and which appears in an emblazoned pedigree on vellum, in possession of the family.

Rode Hall, Cheshire;

THE SEAT OF

RANDLE WILBRAHAM, ESQ.

THIS SEAT WAS long in the possession of a family which derived its name from the Estate. As far back as the reign of Edward II. it was the residence of William de Rode, who bore for Arms, argent, two quatrefoils and a chief sable; crest, a wolf's head sable, collared argent; and whose descendant, Randle Rode, Esq. possessed it in the time of King Charles II., by whom it was sold to the Wilbrahams of Townsend, or Namptwich. The Wilbraham family is descended from Sir Richard de Wilburgham, who was sheriff of Cheshire, 43 Henry III., A. D. 1259, and married two heiresses of the houses of Vernon and of Venables, from the latter of whom the present family springs.

The eldest branch, or Wilbrahams of Woodhay, terminated in an heiress, who, in 1680, married an Earl of Dysart, and carried the possessions into that family. The second branch established itself in the fifteenth century at Townsend in Namptwich; where, as appears from King's Vale Royal, (a very curious book, published in 1656, relating to the county of Chester,) they more than once received King James I. in his progress through the county. That House is now pulled down, and one branch of the family is settled at Delamere House, near the forest of that name, and another at Rode Hall.

The present Mansion was originally erected by Randle Wilbraham, Esq., member for Newton, in Lancashire, the thirteenth in lineal descent from Sir Richard de Wilburgham aforesaid; at whose death, in 1771, it came to his only son, who, on his marriage with the niece and heiress of Sir Thomas Bootle, of Lathom House, in Lancashire, took the name and arms of Bootle, in addition to his own. He died in 1796, and was succeeded in his Cheshire estates by his second son, the present possessor, by whom the House has been enlarged and improved; and who has erected a large and handsome conservatory at the entrance, and has also laid out the grounds in modern style, which are beautifully sloped down to a piece of water, a mile in length. From the opposite side of the water, the House is seen to great advantage, and this is the spot chosen for our drawing. The view from the House is extensive, and commands a great part of Cheshire, with the hills of Delamere Forest, and the rock on which are the ruins of Beeston Castle. At the back of the House is the hill of Molecop, or Mowcop, which divides the counties of Stafford and Chester, and is of great height, so as to be visible from almost the whole of Cheshire. The tower on the summit is the property of Mr. Wilbraham.

The Estate is situated in the township of Old Rode, in the Hundred of Northwich, within a short distance of the borders of Staffordshire, between the two roads from London to Liverpool, one passing by Congleton, the other by Brereton Green, and a mile from the Wilbraham Arms, an inn on the latter road, about one hundred and fifty-eight miles from London, and about four from the ancient town of Sandbach. The grand trunk, or Staffordshire canal, runs through a part of the estate, and leaves the county at Lawton, about two miles from Rode Hall, celebrated for its salt-works. The Arms of Wilbraham are, argent, three bends wavy, azure; crest, a wolf's head erased, argent.



SOMERTON BOOTH'S HALL.

THE 3d. 1797.



Engraved by J. P. Goussier

Engraved by J. P. Goussier

RODE HALL.

THE 3d. 1797.

Skirsgill, Cumberland:

THE SEAT OF

HUGH PARKIN, ESQ.

SKIRSGILL is delightfully situated upon the northern bank of the Eamont, a short but beautiful river, flowing from the Lake of Ullswater, which lies four miles to the west, and, after watering the rich and fertile vale of the same name, joins the Eden, forming in all a course of about ten miles.

The house stands in the parish of Dacre, only one mile from the town of Penrith, and, in point of situation, possesses many advantages.

The estate formerly belonged to the family of Whelpdales, of whom it was purchased, towards the end of the last century, by the present proprietor, who, in the year 1795, built the present Mansion, near the site of the old one. It is a red hewn-stone building, containing the principal apartments upon the ground-floor; they consist of a Hall, Dining-room, Drawing-room, Library, and Morning-room, of well-proportioned dimensions, with an appropriate number of excellent bed-rooms.

The grounds are greatly indebted to nature for their beauty and variety; they comprise some delightfully shady walks along the banks of the river Eamont, commanding many very pleasing views, which are not a little enhanced by the grey towers of Yarwarth, rising from a well-wooded bank, on the Westmoreland side of the river.

Upon the sloping lawn, shewn with the south front, in our plate, is a remarkably fine spring, which was formerly held in such veneration by the peasantry, that a sort of annual fair was held round its margin.

The surrounding country possesses great beauty; its surface is finely varied with hill and dale, generally well-wooded, and terminated on the east and west by a lofty range of mountains, which form an exquisite back-ground to the picturesque scenery with which it abounds.

Corby Castle, Cumberland:

THE SEAT OF

HENRY HOWARD, ESQ.

ALTHOUGH not now possessing the character and appearance of a fortress, this elegant Mansion occupies the site of an ancient Castle, and actually consists, in part of the very walls of a large square Tower, such as was not an unfrequent object upon the Marches in early times. It stands on the summit of precipitous cliff, overhanging the east side of the river Eden, about five miles east from Carlisle. The rocky, but richly wooded, banks of the Eden, both above and below Corby, are the delight of every visitor to this part of the kingdom. The following lines, written by David Hume, about 1750, upon a pane of glass at the Old Bush inn, at Carlisle, were communicated to Mr. Howard by Sir Walter Scott:—

"Here chicks, in eggs for breakfast, sprawl,
Here godless boys, God's glories squall,
While Scotsmen's heads adorn the wall—
But Corby's walks alone for all."

The very beautiful scenery of the pleasure-grounds at this seat, has been most admirably kept up by plantations, and other minor improvements, while fresh charms have been elicited by the tasteful judgment of its later proprietors. The view, represented in our plate, was taken from a finished sketch by Miss Catherine Howard, one of the daughters of the present possessor, and shews the south front, on the towering eminence, with the river dashing over its rocky bed at its base.

The mansion was made uniform, and entirely cased with stone, after the Grecian Doric Order, in 1813: all the ancient walls of the Castle are more than six feet in thickness. The Castle and Demesne were purchased, in the reign of Henry VII. by Lord William Howard, 3rd son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk; the "*belted Will Howard*" of Border History, who gave it to Sir Francis Howard, Knight, his second son, the direct ancestor of the present possessor. Besides the valuable collection of Pictures, which comprise many of the illustrious possessors of Corby Castle, (but which are too numerous to be particularized here,) the following curiosities are well worthy of notice:—A square Tablet in the Hall, dug out of the ruins of Hyde Abbey, near Winchester, inscribed "*Alfredus Rex, 881*":—The Grace Cup of Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, particularly described in the *Archæologia*, and which was bequeathed by will from Lord Edward Howard, the Admiral, to King Henry VIII., whom he survived. It is of ivory, mounted in silver gilt, and set with precious stones: round the cup, in ancient characters, is "*Vinum tuum bibere cum gaudio*:" and on the cover is the admonition, "*Sobrii estote*:"—Another very curious Cup, formed of a Nautilus shell, mounted in silver, and set with stones and pearls, of very ancient workmanship; certainly as old as Edward the Third's reign:—Also, the Claymore of Major Macdonald, the Fergus M'Ivor of Waverley.

In the Church of Wetheral, on the opposite side of the river, is a most elegant monument, to the memory of Maria Howard, the daughter and co-heiress of Lord Archer, who died in 1789. Nollekens was the sculptor.

N N 2



SKIRSGILL,
HARLEIGH



CORRY CASTLE,
C. CORRY AND

Chatsworth, Derbyshire :

THE SEAT OF

WILLIAM SPENCER CAVENDISH,

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

THE estate of Chatsworth, which anciently belonged to the family of Leeche, was purchased by Sir William Cavendish, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He began a noble Mansion, which was not finished until after his death, which happened in 1557. A few years before the Revolution, that structure was taken down, and the present splendid edifice raised in its stead, by that illustrious patriot, William Cavendish, the first Duke of Devonshire, and the friend of the unfortunate Lord William Russell.

Chatsworth House stands in a wide and deep valley, and near the foot of a high mountain, covered with wood. The river Derwent winds gracefully through the Park, and the approach to the Mansion is over a bridge of three arches, erected by Paine, and ornamented with figures by Cibber. The house is built in the Ionic order, with a flat roof, surrounded by a balustrade, and forms nearly a square of about 100 feet, having four regular fronts, enclosing a quadrangular court, in the centre of which is a fountain, and a statue of Orpheus. The principal entrance is on the west, by a noble flight of steps, to a terrace extending the whole length of the building. The front, which faces the gardens, is magnificent; under the cornice of the frieze is the family motto—"CAVENDO TUTUS," in large letters. The interior of Chatsworth is splendidly adorned with painted walls and ceilings; as well as with most beautiful carved ornaments in wood, by Gibbons.

The Hall is 60 feet by 27—the ceiling, end, and one side, display representations of an assembly of the Gods; Julius Cæsar sacrificing, and his assassination at the foot of Pompey's statue. These were originally painted by Verrio and La Guerre, but were retouched a few years ago. From the Hall, a double flight of steps, and a long gallery, conduct to the Chapel, which is very elegantly fitted up, and decorated with paintings by Verrio, and a variety of exquisite carvings by Gibbons. The altar-piece, by the former, is one of his best performances: it represents Christ reproving the incredulity of St. Thomas. The ceiling is covered with a painting of the Ascension.

The Dancing Gallery, 100 feet by 22, is exceedingly splendid. The ceilings and pannels are elegantly painted, and the cornices gilt: in the coves are various statues. A pointcravat, a woodcock, and a medal, carved in wood, by Gibbons, presented by him to the Duke of Devonshire, on the completion of his work at Chatsworth, are here preserved in a glass-case. In the dressing-room to the best bed-chamber, is a small, but beautiful collection of fossils, which was made by her Grace, the late most amiable and accomplished Duchess of Devonshire, the mother of the present Duke, who, among other superior acquirements, possessed considerable skill in mineralogy.

The suite of rooms, called 'Mary Queen of Scots,' is thought to correspond in situation with those occupied by that unfortunate princess, when she was kept a prisoner in the old house at Chatsworth, under the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury. Thirteen years of her captivity were passed here; and from this place she wrote her second letter to Pope Pius, bearing date the 31st of October, 1570.

The Park is nine miles in circumference, and is "beautifully diversified with hill and dale, as well as various plantations, which range in fine sweeping masses over the inequalities of the ground. The prospects from different parts are exceedingly fine; and one view, looking back from the south, possesses extraordinary grandeur. Immediately below the eye is the rich vale, animated by the meandering current of the Derwent; more distant is the house, with a fine back-ground of wood, rearing in solemn majesty; and far beyond, the blue hills of Castleton skirting the horizon."

Great alterations were made here by the late Mr. Brown, who modernized the park and grounds, improved the water, and destroyed the general formalities of the place. The water-works, indeed, yet exist; but they are considered only as mere matters of curiosity and expense, and the remains of that species of garden magnificence, which has long been exploded by a happy attention to the power and beauties of nature. On the highest point of the mountain behind the house, stands the Hunting Tower, which, though it is 90 feet high, the top only of it can be seen from the valley. This edifice commands a most extensive view, and is supposed to have been erected for the convenience of ladies who might wish to partake of the diversion of hunting, without incurring its fatigues. On the extensive moor behind it, is that vast natural reservoir, said to be 16 acres in extent, which supplies the house, and feeds the water-works.

The present is the sixth Duke of Devonshire. This nobleman was born at Paris, May 21st, 1790, and succeeded to the ducal dignity on the death of his father, July 29, 1811. In 1826, his Grace was nominated Ambassador Extraordinary from his Britannic Majesty, to assist at the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia. The Duke of Devonshire is Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Derby.

Barlborough Hall, Derbyshire;

THE SEAT OF

CORNELIUS HEATHCOTE RODES, ESQ.

It is a handsome Mansion-house, of the style prevalent in Queen Elizabeth's time, of which it is a good specimen, and was built in the year 1583, by Francis Rodes, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. Its figure approaches nearly to a square, with four fronts, the principal of which, facing the south, is most ornamented. This is approached by a flight of steps leading through a porch adorned with pillars of the Doric order, to the Hall, which has been modernized, but still retaining many features of the original design. The principal front, which has not been altered, is adorned with bow-windows. The arrangement of the interior has been somewhat changed, to make it more suitable to modern convenience and comfort, of which the House affords a large share; in one of the rooms, on the first story, now a billiard-room, taken out of the great chamber, is a magnificent stone chimney-piece enriched with fluted Doric pillars, supporting statues of Justice and Religion, armorial bearings, and various ornaments in bas-relief. In the upper part, are the Arms of Rodes, with these inscriptions:—"FRANCIS RODES SERVIENS DOMINÆ REGINÆ AD LEGEM 1584, ETATIS SVÆ 50." In the lower part, two shields, bearing the Arms of Rodes, with different empalements; one supported by a judge on dexter side, inscribed, "FRANCISCVS RODES," and by a lady on the other, inscribed, "ELIZ. SANDFORD." The other shield, with the same supporters, inscribed, "FRANCISCVS RODES, MARIA CHARLETON:" at bottom, is this inscription: "CONSTITUTVS JUSTICIARIVS DE BANCO COMMUNI, 30 ELIZ."—The offices and stables which surround a court on the west side of the House, have been rebuilt in a style corresponding with the House. It is situated north-east of Chesterfield.



PARKTOWN HALL,
LEMPSTER

The Seat of the Hon. Thomas Long



Drawn by J. P. Stiles

CHATSWORTH,
DERBYSHIRE

The Seat of the Duke of Devonshire

Engraved by James & Co. London (1840)

Doveridge House, Derbyshire;

THE SEAT OF

RICHARD CAVENDISH,

LORD WATERPARK.

THIS Seat stands upon a rising ground, and is remarkable for its fine situation, commanding a view of the town of Uttoxeter, distant about a mile and a half of the river Dove, which divides this county from Staffordshire, flowing through rich pastures that extend along its banks, and of a range of distant hills, on the opposite side of the valley.

The foundations of the Mansion were laid on the 6th of July, 1769, by the Right Honourable Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart. the grandfather of the present noble proprietor. The elevation is handsome, the basement story is of stone, from which rise six pilasters, also of stone, which support a pediment; the rest of the front is brick.

Doveridge was held by Edwine, the ninth and last Earl of Mercia, at the time of the Norman Conquest. But this prince being betrayed and slain, it was given to Henry de Ferrars. Berta, his wife, founded a Priory at Tutbury, in Staffordshire, and endowed it with lands of considerable value, in Doveridge. When this religious house was dissolved, in the time of King Edward VI., these lands were granted to Sir William Cavendish.

The Right Honourable Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart. married in 1757, Sarah, heiress of Richard Bradshaw, Esq. descended from the Lord President Bradshaw. She was created Baroness Waterpark, June 14th, 1792. Her eldest son, the present Peer, succeeded to the title in 1807, upon the death of his mother.

His Lordship is descended from a branch of the same family as the Dukes of Devonshire. Sir Henry Cavendish, of Doveridge House, was created a Baronet in 1755; and accompanied his relation, William, Duke of Devonshire, to Ireland, when his Grace was Lord Lieutenant. By him he was appointed a Teller of the Exchequer, and a Privy Counsellor. Sir Henry became also possessed of large estates in Ireland, by his marriage in 1730, with Anne, only daughter and heiress of Henry, son of Sir Richard Pyne, of Waterpark, County Cork, and of Codham Hall, Essex, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. He died in 1776, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Henry Cavendish, before-mentioned.

Tissington Hall, Derbyshire:

THE SEAT OF

SIR HENRY FITZHERBERT, BART.

THE entrance-gate to this ancient Mansion is about four miles from the town of Ashborne, on the road from thence to Buxton, and opens to a remarkably fine avenue, more than half a mile in length, but which is not continued quite up to the house. On the left of this avenue is a clump of trees, under which it is said Congreve wrote one of his comedies. The carriage front, represented in the View, is towards the village, having before it a court, enclosed by a wall, and a curious gateway, coeval with the house, consisting of an arch, surmounted by a bold cornice, almost concealed by the woodbine which has entwined the fret-work of the parapet. The Mansion was most probably erected in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth; a few alterations in the windows are evident, but it otherwise preserves its original character; the whole is of stone. Over the arch of the entrance-porch, is a square compartment, sculptured with the family arms, viz. *Gules, three lions rampant, or*; within a mantle, above which is the helmet and crest, *an arm and gauntlet erect*; within the porch are several pieces of old armour, and the heraldic bearing again blazoned in proper colours. The porch opens to a very handsome dining-room, panelled with oak, but coloured white. The chimney-piece reaches to the ceiling, and is very much admired, both on account of its elegance and just design, and also of the beauty of its workmanship. It is built of the Hopton-wood stone in this county. The western drawing-room is of a more modern construction, and is furnished in very good taste. The pictures are—a very good copy of Raphael's Holy Family; a portrait of Mrs. Fitzherbert, wife of William Fitzherbert, Esq. M.P. and daughter of Lyttleton Meynell, Esq. of Bradley Hall, in this county. This is the lady, of whose understanding and talents Dr. Johnson has so highly spoken in several of his works—it is a very good picture by Hudson. A portrait of the late Sir William Fitzherbert, painted at Rome by Battoni, when he was travelling with the late Duke of Devonshire. A portrait of Sir William's sister, Selina, wife of the late Henry Gally Knight, Esq. of Langood and Firbeck, in Yorkshire; and a portrait of Lord St. Helens, both by Angelica Kauffman. Two full-length pictures of the late King and Queen, by Romney. A portrait of the present Lady Fitzherbert, by Sir William Beechey; and an excellent bust of Lord St. Helens, by Nollekens, one of the latest works of that celebrated sculptor. Over this dining-room, is a room lighted by the fine mullioned bay-window above the porch. The chimneys are composed of short columns with Doric mouldings.

On the garden front of the Mansion is a fine open view of the country towards Ashborne.

The family of Fitzherbert have been seated at Tissington ever since the reign of King Henry V.; and at Norbury and Somerset Herbert, in this county, since the Conquest. John, a younger son of Sir Nicholas Fitzherbert, of Tissington, was sheriff of Derbyshire, in 1602. Sir John, his son, served the same office in 1624: his lineal descendant, William Fitzherbert, Esq. of Tissington, was M.P. for Derby, in 1762, and, in 1768, Recorder of the same place, and a Lord of Trade and Plantations; he was the intimate friend and companion of Johnson, Burke, Garrick, and all the celebrated literati of the last age; his only surviving son is the Right Honourable Alleyne Fitzherbert, Lord St. Helens. William, his eldest son, was Recorder of Derby, and, in 1783, was created a Baronet; he died in 1791, and was succeeded by Sir Anthony Perrin Fitzherbert, Bart. who died in 1799, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Henry Fitzherbert, the present Baronet.



COVERIDGE HOUSE.
COPY. 1800



Painted by Thomas

Engraved by W. Baylis

TRESHAM HALL.
COPY.

Printed and Sold by W. Baylis, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

Elvaston Hall, Derbyshire;

THE SEAT OF

THE EARL OF HARRINGTON.

THIS mansion is situated four miles south-east from Derby, and is approached by a very fine avenue above a mile in length. Our View of the principal front was taken from the low parapet wall which surrounds the lawn, and shews the small part of the ancient seat, since rebuilt in a style corresponding with the centre and the other wing. These have been re-erected by the present Earl of Harrington, from designs by the late James Wyatt, by Mr. Walker, architect. The stables, &c. have been also rebuilt in a very handsome manner.

The new Entrance-hall is particularly striking; the roof is groined, and covered with tracery; on the side are two beautiful niches; and, at the end, is a complete suit of tilting armour of the time of Elizabeth: the new Drawing-room is hung with tapestry, representing the story of Don Quixote; three large subjects. The fine screens are also of tapestry, and the furniture of every room is richly gilt, and blue damask. The Dining-room in the old wing is panelled white and gold: the chimney-piece bears the arms and quarterings of Stanhope, with the crest in an upper compartment. In the Servants'-hall is another fine old chimney-piece, carved with armorial decorations: here is also that emblem of hospitality and good living, a Black Jack, containing about eight gallons, blazoned with the initial H. and coronet. The Gardens are chiefly laid out in the ancient manner, with vases and statues interspersed amid the foliage. The Church of Elvaston is near the Hall; it is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and formerly belonged to the priory of Shelford, in Nottinghamshire.

The manor, in the reign of Edward IV., belonged to Walter Blunt, Lord Mountjoy, of Thurstaston, K.G., and afterwards to the family of Pole, of Radburn. In 1539, the 30th year of the reign of Henry VIII., Elvaston was granted to Sir Michael Stanhope.

Sir John Stanhope, eldest son of Sir John Stanhope, of Shelford, by his second marriage, resided at Elvaston; he died 29th May, 1638, and was buried under a marble monument in the church here. John Stanhope, Esq., his successor, died 26th March, 1662, and is also buried at Elvaston: his only son, John, had three sons, Thomas, Charles, and William; the youngest, at length, succeeded to the whole property, and was created Lord Harrington in 1729, (a barony formerly in another branch of the family,) and on the 9th February, 1742, was advanced to the titles of Earl of Harrington and Viscount Petersham; he died in 1756. William, second Earl of Harrington, married Caroline, eldest daughter of Charles, Duke of Grafton, by whom he had Charles, the third Earl of Harrington.

Some of the Principal Pictures at Elvaston Hall.

A portrait of the Duke of Schomberg—James Creston, Esq. a commander, in 1588—Queen Catherine, holding a portrait of Charles II.—Sir Walter Raleigh; *Zucchero*—Charles II. when a boy, in armour—George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham—Lady Rochester, and Mrs. E. Gwyno—Peter the Great—Duchess of Leinster—Lady Caroline Stanhope, three daughters of the Earl of Harrington, painted by *Strooking* in 1819—A head of Philip II. of Spain; *Titim*—A portrait of Edward VI.—A portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds—*Gen. Pichegru*; *Baron de Tot pinx.* 1803—Charles II., James, Duke of York, and the Princess Mary, after *Fanick*—Queen Henrietta Maria; *id.*—John, Archduke of Austria—Frederick the Great, of Prussia, half-length; *H. Frank*, 1766—George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham—William, Duke of Somerset, a boy; *Lely*—Mary, Princess of Orange—Charles II. when young, with a bow—Queen of Bohemia—Charles II.—Boors playing at bowls; *D. Feiter*—George III., a miniature—Edward VI. when a child—Isabella, first Duchess of Grafton, and her son Charles, the 2nd Duke—Countess of Harrington; *Sir J. Reynolds*—Chas. II.

Philip II. of Spain—Henry, Prince of Wales; *Corn. Jansen*—Five children of Charles I.—William, first Earl of Harrington—The portrait of Sir Mich. Fleming, Bart. of Brompton, Middlesex—Lady Fleming—the father and mother of the Countess of Harrington—John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester—The Emperor Napoleon, mounted—Lord Petersham, when a child—Duke of Grafton—Hon. Augustus Stanhope, the youngest son of the Earl of Harrington, painted by *Lady Caroline Stanhope*—Countess of Sunderland; *Lely*—Sketch of Col. Maurice Carr, as president of the Aborigines, by the *Earl of Leicester*, in 1788—A view of Conwy Castle, and other drawings, by the *Countess of Harrington*—Mary de Medicis—Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, in crayons—Chas. Edward, called the Young Pretender—Countess of Harrington and her daughter Maria, afterwards Duchess of Newcastle—La Duchesse de Cherruse; *Chr. Vanderweert*—Charles the Twelfth, of Sweden—William, Duke of Gloucester—Charles II. in armour—Prince Rupert, in armour—James V. leaving Scotland—Mary, Queen of Scots, (a copy from an original,) by *Lady Caroline Stanhope*—&c.

Sutton Hall, Derbyshire ;

THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF ORMOND.

SUTTON HALL is magnificent in its appearance, being a finely proportioned specimen of the richest order in architecture. The centre of the garden front, given in our view, is marked by an angular pediment, containing the arms of the founder, Leake, Earl of Scarsdale : fourteen fluted Corinthian pilasters, rising from the very base of the building, support a bold blocked cornice, surmounted by balustrades, and continued round the whole edifice, which is large and nearly square ; the apartments are noble in size and proportions, and elegantly finished in their decorations. Standing upon an elevated site, the mansion commands many very beautiful views of the surrounding country. It is situated in the hundred of Scarsdale, three miles and a half south-east of Chesterfield, and near the town of Bolsover.

Sutton has been the seat of several wealthy and distinguished families. In the fourth year of King Edward II., Reginald de Grey, of Sandiacre, held the manor and estate, which he obtained by marriage with Luey, daughter and heir of Robert de Haristoun, Lord of Sutton-in-the-Dale, which, with other estates, by issue male failing, came by a female branch to the Hillarys, who took the name of Grey. John de Grey of this family, who died in the fourth year of Henry IV., had issue two daughters, Isabel and Alice, when Sir John Leake, by marrying the latter, became possessed of the Sutton estate.

In the year 1611, Sir Francis Leake, Knight, his descendant, was raised by King James I. to the dignity of a Baronet : he was the sixth gentleman on whom this honour was bestowed ; and after, on the 26th of October, 1624, he was created a Baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Deincourt, of Sutton. During the civil commotions in the reign of Charles I., Lord Deincourt was eminently distinguished by his zealous attachment to his sovereign. This he shewed by sending him supplies of money ; and, while Newark-upon-Trent remained one of his garrisons, gave him his cordial advice in council. Two of his sons were also officers in the royal army, and lost their lives in the service of the king. In consideration of these testimonies of loyalty, Lord Deincourt was advanced to the degree and dignity of an Earl, by the title of Earl of Scarsdale, by letters patent, bearing date at Oxford, Nov. 11, 1645, 21st of Charles I. Honours which his long-descended patrimony, by its wary accumulation, added to his proud pedigree from the Greys, a race of old nobility, may be ascribed to a legitimate source, namely, birth, character, services, and power.

After the death of King Charles I. he is related to have become so much mortified, that he clothed himself in sackcloth ; and causing his grave to be dug some years before his death, laid himself therein every Friday, exercising himself in divine meditations and prayers. Departing this life in his mansion at Sutton, April 9, 1655, he was buried in the parish church.

Nicholas Leake was the fourth and last Earl of this family ; he died unmarried in the year 1736. After his decease, this mansion and estate became the property of the family of Clarke. Godfrey B. Clarke, Esq. who represented the county of Derby in several parliaments, constantly resided here, and died without issue in the year 1774 ; when his estates descended to his sister and heiress : she married Joseph Hart Pryce, Esq., who, on his accession to the property, took the name of Clarke. His only daughter and sole heiress, Ann, married, March 17, 1805, at Exmouth, Walter Butler, the late Marquess of Ormond, and eighteenth Earl of that title in Ireland. His lordship dying without issue, August 10, 1820, the title and this estate descended to his brother, James Wandesford, the nineteenth Earl of Ormond, &c.



ELVASTON HALL,
DERBYSHIRE



Drawn by W. B. Jones

Engraved by J. Rogers

ELVASTON HALL,
DERBYSHIRE

Kedleston House, Derbyshire :

THE SEAT OF

LORD SCARSDALE.

KEDLESTON HOUSE is situated about three miles from Derby, and is, without doubt, one of the most chaste and elegant edifices in the kingdom. It was built about fifty years ago by the late Lord Scarsdale; the architect was Adams, who has here displayed his utmost skill and ingenuity.

The north front is 130 feet in length; and consists of a centre, and two pavilions, which are connected with the body of the house by two corridors. In the centre is a double flight of steps, which leads to a grand portico formed of six Corinthian columns, thirty feet high, and three feet in diameter, some of which are of one stone. The Hall is uncommonly striking: its dimensions are 67 feet 3 inches, by 42 feet; on each side are eight fluted pillars of variegated marble of the country, and two at each end, all of the Corinthian order, 25 feet high, and 2 feet 6 inches diameter. Behind the columns are fine antique statues in niches, over which are basso-relievos in compartments, covered with festoons; the ceiling is richly ornamented with paintings and relievos, after the antique. The Saloon, which is circular, is 42 feet in diameter, 54 feet 6 inches high, 24 feet 6 inches to the cornice, which is extremely elegant; and crowned with a dome, ornamented with rich stucco-work.

The Music-room is 36 feet by 24, and 22 feet high. In this room is the triumph of Bacchus, a large and capital piece by Luca Giordani; an old man's head, by Rembrandt; Bacchus and Ariadne, by Guido; and other paintings. From this room, a corridor, hung with elegant prints, leads to the family apartments. The Breakfast-room is painted from the antique in Dioclesian's baths.—The Grand Drawing-room is 44 feet by 28, and 28 feet high, with a covered ceiling after the antique; a Venetian window and portals, finished with Corinthian columns of Derbyshire alabaster. In this room, as indeed in all the others, are many capital pictures by Raphael, Claude, Cuyp, &c. The Library is of the same dimensions as the Music-room; over the chimney-piece is Rembrandt's celebrated picture of Daniel interpreting Belshazzar's dream.

The Dining-room is 36 feet by 24, and 20 feet high, the ceiling painted by Zucchi. The centre represents Love embracing Fortune, by Morland; four circles, by Zucchi, represent the four quarters of the globe; and four squares, by Hamilton, the four seasons. The corridor on this side, which is used as a chapel, leads to a gallery overlooking the kitchen, which is 48 feet by 24, and lofty; over the chimney-piece is the significant motto—"Waste not, want not."

The Park is nearly seven miles in circumference, and contains some of the finest trees in the kingdom. The house stands upon a rising ground, and from the north, or principal front, a beautiful green turf slopes down some hundred yards to the edge of a fine piece of water. This is a broad canal, which winds for nearly two miles through the park. An elegant bridge of three arches has been thrown over it: cascades and small islands are formed at various distances.

The noble family of Curzon are descended from Geraldine de Corzon, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. The first account of the family being seated at Kedleston is in the time of Edward I. John Curzon was created a baronet by Charles I. in 1641, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Nathaniel Curzon, who died March 4, 1719, having married, Sarah, daughter of William Penn, of Penn, Buckinghamshire, and by her, who died in 1728, had issue, Sir John, who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, Sir Nathaniel Curzon, the fourth baronet. He died in 1759, and was succeeded by his son, Nathaniel, created Baron Scarsdale, of Scarsdale, Derbyshire, June 9, 1761.

U U

Markeaton Hall, Derbyshire :

THE SEAT OF

FRANCIS MUNDY, ESQ.

MARKEATON, in the hundred of Morleston, lies about one mile and a half north-west from the town of Derby. This estate has been in the possession of the family of Mundy from the early period of Henry VIII. Sir John Mundy, Knight, was Lord Mayor of the city of London in the year 1522; he died in 1537, at which time he possessed not only the manors of Markeaton, Mackworth, and Allestry, but a considerable extent of land at Little Chester, a Roman station, in this county, and at Findern, which latter is about four miles and a half south-west from Derby. The mansion is large, and appears to have been erected about the year 1720; the centre is ornamented with a pediment, and vases are ranged on the parapet; besides which, there is little of architectural decoration: the whole is constructed of red brick, with stone quoins, and casings to the windows; some additions of a modern character appear on the north side. The house fronts the east, and commands a beautiful view of the grounds, which are well wooded, and adorned by a fine piece of water, on the opposite side of which rises a small eminence covered with plantations. Our View of the Mansion was taken in the meadow, near the water, directly opposite the principal front.

Francis Mundy, Esq., of this place, was High Sheriff for Derby in 1617, and John Mundy, Esq. in 1659 and 60. He was succeeded in his estate by Francis Mundy, Esq., who was also High Sheriff in 1694.

The late Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, Esq. of Markeaton, published, in 1768, a collection of poems of great merit, and was also the author of a long and beautiful description of Needwood Forest, written in four-feet couplets. He married, in 1770, Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., of Foremark, in this county. He was chosen High Sheriff for Derbyshire in 1772, and died in 1815. The Grand Jury of the County, regarding his merit in a superior light, placed a well-executed bust of him by Chantry in the County Hall, with an inscription recording his character and public services. His father was member of Parliament for the town of Leicester; and his cousin, the late Edward Miller Munday, Esq., of Shipley, three miles from Derby, was the father of the late Duchess of Newcastle.

Markeaton is a township belonging to the parish of Mackworth, situated in a remarkably healthful part of the county, but in consequence of the inhabitants removing to Mackworth, this hamlet is said to have declined. The Church is a neat structure with a spire, and the chancel is very handsome. The population, in 1811, consisted of one hundred and ninety-nine persons.

The gallant Lord Audley, who was so instrumental in obtaining the glorious victory at Poitiers, in the twentieth year of the reign of Edward III., is thought by Pilkington, who wrote a history of Derbyshire in 1789, to have resided at Markeaton, and he quotes Stowe's Annals to prove, that in the 27th year of the reign of Edward I., Touchet Lord Audley held Merton, in this county.



KEDLESTON.
DERBYSHIRE.



Engraved by J. G. Kay.

Engraved by J. G. Kay.

MARKEATON HALL.
DERBYSHIRE.

Raby Castle, Durham;

THE SEAT OF

WILLIAM HARRY VANE,

EARL OF DARLINGTON.

THIS large and noble pile was principally erected by John de Neville, in the year 1379, a license having been obtained from Thomas Hatfield, then Bishop of Durham, for that purpose: some parts of the building may be referred even to the time of the Anglo-Saxons. Many alterations, absolutely necessary, have been made, and a new arrangement given to a part of its plan, none of which materially affect its external form, which still presents an extensive and truly magnificent scene, recalling at once to our minds all our ideas of the days of romantic chivalry.

The Castle occupies a rising ground, and is built on a rocky foundation; the embattled wall, with which it is surrounded, encloses about two acres of land. The entrance to this area is on the north, by a gateway, defended by two square towers. Within this Court is the grand entrance to the Castle on the west; on the exterior are three shields, bearing the arms of the Nevilles: the arch is groined, and has a gate with portcullis at each extremity; this is also flanked by two square towers. There is another entrance, made by the late Earl, of a more modern character, leading to the Hall. At irregular distances, are strong bulwarks or towers, denominated from their founders, the Clifford Tower and the Bulmer Tower: from the top of the latter is a most extensive prospect, and near the summit two large B's, for Bulmer, are cut in the stone. The Hall is uncommonly grand; the roof is groined, and supported by columns; at one end is a flight of steps leading to the Presence Chamber, Music Room, Billiard Room, &c.; over this is a spacious apartment, 90 feet in length, 34 feet in breadth, and 36 feet in height: in this Chamber the ancient festivals were held, and seven hundred Knights, who held of the Nevilles, are recorded to have been entertained at one time. The Kitchen is a square of 30 feet, with an arched roof, and lighted from the centre; there are also five windows, and a gallery running round the whole interior; it has three chimneys, and narrow passages are cut in the massive walls, through which provisions were conveyed to the banquet.

Raby Castle also contains a most curious Museum of Natural History, collected with much care, skill, and attention, by the present Countess of Darlington.

The Riding House and Hunting Stables, lately erected upon the most extensive scale, deserve particular notice.

The Park and pleasure-grounds, together with the new plantations formed by the noble owner, correspond in their extent and beauty with the magnificence and dignity of the Castle: many parts command most beautiful prospects over a diversified tract of country, well wooded, whose distant eminences bound the horizon: one terrace is upwards 750 yards in length.

Upon the Estate is an extensive Farm, to which the late Earl devoted much of his attention. The farm-yard is excluded from the Castle by an embattled screen, over the gateway of which is an ancient sculpture of a Bull, bearing an ensign, with the arms of Neville; this was removed from Bulmer's Tower.

The Stables and out-buildings are judiciously situated, not detracting from the grandeur of the Castle, and forming good objects in the various prospects from the grounds. Raby Castle was the chief residence of the great family of Neville, Earls of Westmoreland, and was among the estates forfeited for the rebellion in the north by Charles, the last Earl, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. King James consigned them by grant to certain citizens of London for sale, and of them the Castle and demesne of Raby were purchased by Sir Henry Vane, Knt., whose grandson, Sir Christopher, was created Baron Barnard, of Barnard Castle, in this county, July 8, 1699, by King William III. His immediate descendant, Henry, the third Lord, was by King George II. created Viscount Barnard and Earl of Darlington, by letters patent, April 3, 1754. The present Nobleman is third Earl of that title, and is also Lord Lieutenant and Vice Admiral of the County Palatine of Durham.

Brancepeth Castle, Durham;

THE SEAT OF

MATTHEW RUSSELL, ESQ. M.P.

THE walls of this stately pile rise from a rocky precipice, nearly forty feet in height, at the foot of which winds a rivulet; the situation and irregularity of the edifice give it a most romantic appearance when seen from the bridge whence our view was taken; but on the other sides a moat has formerly added to the defence of the Castle, the ground being nearly level for a considerable distance. It was erected by the Bulmer family during the early part of the reign of King Stephen, and appears originally to have consisted of four quadrangular Towers, with projecting angles or buttresses, and surmounted by turrets; intermediate walls, with their loop-holes and battlements connecting the whole structure. In the year 1398, Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, is stated to have built much of it; and the Earl of the same title and family, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, is also said to have added much new work; subsequent alterations and additions have contributed to the very irregular appearance it now presents.

The principal Court is of an octagonal form, and is entered on the north by a Gateway, flanked by two square Towers, from which to the east and west a wall and parapet connect it with the main building on the south-west side; between the latter and the Gate of entrance on the east side are two large square Towers, with projecting buttresses, and having a small turret at the summit of each angle, sustained on corbels, open at the sides, but not in front. On the west side the wall is high, the parapet on many parts hanging on corbels; and where the wall forms angles, it is furnished with small square turrets on the area side, supported by an arch, and in the floor of each is a square aperture, which most probably was used, during a siege, to receive materials from persons below, whereby the guard should annoy those who assailed the wall.—The interior of this ancient edifice has been adapted to modern convenience.

The family of the early possessors of the Castle terminated in Emma, daughter and heiress of Bertram Bulmer, who married Robert Neville, grandson of Gilbert de Neville, who came into England with the Conqueror, by whom she had a son and a daughter. Henry, the son, assisted the confederate barons against King John, to whom, in the 17th of his reign, he gave 100 marks to be restored to favour; and, as a pledge of future fidelity, delivered two hostages and his Castle of Brancepeth into the King's hands, to be held at his pleasure. Henry dying without issue, 11th of Henry III., his sister Isabel became his sole inheritor, and was married to Robert Fitz-Maldred, Lord of Raby, by whom she had a son called Geffry, who, in honour of his mother, assumed the name of Neville; and from this marriage sprung the Earls of Westmoreland of that name, who retained possession of the Castle, till their rebellion in the reign of Elizabeth, when it, together with the Lordship, became forfeited, and were vested in the Crown by a special Act. In the reign of Charles I. they were sold, under the authority of letters patent, to Lady Middleton and others. Three years afterwards, they were made over to Ralph Cole, Esq. of Newcastle, in trust for his son Nicholas Cole, Esq. who was created a baronet, March 4, 1640. His son, Sir Ralph Cole, Bart., in consideration of the sum of 16,800*l.* and annuities on the lives of himself and wife, conveyed the Castle and Lordship in 1701, to Sir Henry Bellasyce, Knt., whose grand-daughter dying in 1774, devised them to the Earl of Fauconberg. Soon afterwards the Earl sold them to the late John Tempest, Esq.; and of him the estate, which then only consisted of about 4600 acres, was purchased by the late William Russell, Esq., who very greatly improved the ground: he married a daughter of the late Col. Milbanke, and, dying in 1817, left issue one son, the present proprietor of Brancepeth, and two daughters, one of whom was married to Lieut.-Colonel Banbury, and the other to Lieut.-General Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B.

Among many instances of well-directed munificence and patriotism exemplified in the life of the late William Russell, may be mentioned an Hospital which he founded and liberally endowed in this county, for a considerable number of aged persons, with a School attached for a large establishment of boys and girls. In 1795, he was prominently instrumental in raising a body of infantry in the county, to the expense of which he mainly contributed; and subsequently, at the cost of several thousand pounds, entirely borne by himself, he raised and equipped a corps of Sharpshooters.

During the late distresses, he received and maintained the poor coming from all quarters, in barracks constructed for the purpose, where every requisite comfort was provided for them, while he kept alive their habits of industry by engaging such as were able in various works upon his extensive estate: thus employing his honourably acquired wealth in the discharge of the duties of a good subject, and a practical christian.

The present resident has also another beautiful seat called Hardwicke, near Sedgefield, in this county. The Proprietors are indebted to J. Hunt, Esq. of Durham, for the beautiful pencil-drawing of this subject, from which the coloured drawing for the present engraving was made.



EBURY CASTLE.
J. H. RAY.



BRANCEPETH CASTLE,
J. H. RAY.

Lambton Hall, Durham;

THE SEAT OF

LORD DURHAM.

THIS Demesne was the possession of the Lambtons before the Conquest; and has continued in that family through an uninterrupted line of succession. It is situated on the banks of the Wear, between Durham and Sunderland. Here the river, abandoning the level country through which it had flowed for some miles, romantically winds through the wooded banks and undulating grounds which form the scenery of Lambton Park. The Mansion is placed on a steep eminence, immediately overhanging the river, and is almost completely sheltered by the woods which crown the valley on every side, except the western, where the banks recede, and the blue hills of the western moors are seen bounding the horizon.

The Park contains about 1200 acres, and is diversified by extensive woods and plantations. The Mansion was taken down by the late William Henry Lambton, Esq. M.P. for the City of Durham, and rebuilt on an extended scale, but is not yet entirely completed.

The present proprietor, John George Lambton, Esq. one of the representatives in parliament for the County of Durham, has lately erected a Bridge of one arch over the Wear, in the valley beneath the house; from whence it is visible, and forms a beautiful feature in the landscape.

The interior of the house is arranged with great elegance and attention to comfort, and ornamented by many valuable pictures. In the Library, amongst others, is an excellent Portrait of William Lambton, Esq. by Sir Joshua Reynolds; a Head, by Titian; a Priest, by Bassano; and a Portrait of the late William Henry Lambton, Esq. by Angelica Kauffman.

The Saloon contains Glover's celebrated View of Durham Cathedral; two Landscapes, by Domenichino; and several Pictures by Salvator Rosa, Raffaele, Both, and other eminent masters, ancient and modern.

The approach to the Hall from the north, has lately been improved, by the erection of Lodges on the great North-road; from whence, for two miles, you proceed through a continued line of plantations. The Entrances from Durham and Sunderland, have also, within these few years, been completed, from designs by Ignatius Bonomi; under whose directions other extensive improvements are now carrying on.

Hilton Castle, Durham:

THE SEAT OF
JOHN LYON BOWES,
EARL OF STRATHMORE.

HILTON CASTLE stands low and sequestered in the Vale of Wear, three miles to the West of Wearmouth bridge, on the old road to Newcastle. The East Front exhibits an oblong square Tower, rising above a portico of modern Gothic work: upon the Tower are the Arms of Hilton with the ancient and singular crest on a close helmet, Moses' Head, in profile, in a rich diapered Mantle; above all, in bold relief, a stag couchant, collared and chained; the sculpture is now extremely defaced. The West Front has in the centre, the great Entrance or Gatehouse, perhaps nearly in the state in which it was reared in the reign of Richard II.: on a banner are the Arms of England and France; quarterly and underneath, thirteen mouldered shields, disposed in three rows, though somewhat irregularly and perhaps not in their original position, bearing the Arms of—1, Neville; 2, Bishop Skirlaw; 3, Percy and Lovaine quarterly, (these three shields are somewhat larger than the rest); 4, a Lion rampant, a label of three points, perhaps the Brabant Lion alone, for the Heir of Percy; 5, a Lion rampant; 6, Hilton and Vipont quarterly; 7, Lumley; 8, perhaps, Grey; 9, Eure; 10, qu Fitz-Randal, of Middleham; 11, Washington; 12, Ogle; 13, qu Lilbarne. The Gateway is defended by square projecting turrets, with hanging parapets, exactly resembling the coeval architecture of Lumley Castle; on the right flanking Tower of the Gatehouse are the Arms of Vesey, Felton, and Heron; and on the left flanking Tower, the Shields of Surtees and Bowes with one, the bearings on which are effaced. Two round Towers, of later date, connect the Centre with uniform Wings of completely modern architecture. The ancient Turrets are still crowned with human figures some in grotesque attitudes, others as combatants, &c. in the usual manner; a custom, which, if it were not intended for mere ornament, was perhaps practised to deceive an approaching enemy, who could hardly tell, at some distance, whether the garrison were on the alert or not.

The interior of the Castle consists of five stories; a series of Portraits preserved here, represent the descendants from the ancient Barons of Hilton; the last Baron, in a suit of blue and gold, occupies a panel above the Fire-place, in the Dining Room. On the first Floor is a very spacious Saloon.

The Grounds to the north and east of the Castle have been laid out in Slopes and Terraces, at the highest point of which, to the north, stands an elegant small Chapel; above the South Window are the Arms of Hilton, quartering Vipont and Stapleton; supporters, two Stags of very rude and antique design; over the North Window the same Arms, without supporters, but with the singular crest. On the West Front five shields, Hilton quartering Vipont and Stapleton; supporters, two Lions, no crest, twice repeated; Hilton and Vipont, quarterly, the Crest without supporters, twice repeated; and Hilton quartering Vipont and Stapleton, with the Flags for supporters.

The title of Baron is supposed to have been given to the Family of Hilton even before the creation of Barons, either by writ or summons, by the general courtesy of the country, from respect to the rank and immemorial existence of the Family, or as a sort of Provincial Peerage, Barons of the Bishopric, who sat in the Great Council of the Ecclesiastical Palatine. Of the high antiquity of the Hiltons, there is proof in the number of popular traditions, which in various ways account for their origin; and their pedigree is clearly traced from Romanus, the Knight of Hilton, temp. Henry II.

John Hilton, Esq. who died 25th Sept. 1740, devised all his estates to his Nephew, Sir Richard Musgrave, of Hayton Castle, Bart., on condition of assuming the name of Hilton only. Within a few years afterwards, the whole of the Estates were sold under an Act of Parliament. The Castle and Manor of Hilton were contracted for by — Wogan, Esq., for 30,000*l.*, but the sale was never perfected, and they were soon after sold to Mrs. Bowes, Widow of George Bowes, Esq. of Streatham and Gibside, whose Grandson, John, Earl of Strathmore, is the present proprietor



LAMBTON HALL
DURHAM
The Seat of Lord Lambton



Drawn by J. P. Neale

Engraved by W. Pickers

HILTON CASTLE.
DURHAM
The Seat of Lord Pembroke
James & Co. London 1789

Lumley Castle, Durham;

THE SEAT OF THE

EARL OF SCARBOROUGH.

THIS ancient baronial residence stands between Durham and Newcastle, about a mile to the east of Chester le Street, on an elevated and beautiful situation; its form is that of a perfect quadrangle, with an area in the centre, having at each angle massy square towers embattled and machicolated; the whole is built with free-stone, of a bright and beautiful tint. The principal gateway is on the west, the entrance is formed by a double flight of steps to a platform, filling the whole space between the towers, from whence is a beautiful prospect; at the bottom of the avenue which leads to the castle, is a fine basin of water, a salmon lock, and fisherman's cottage; on the opposite elevated land is a view of Chester le Street, with the Deanery-house and Church, beyond which is the House of Flatts, the Village of Pelton, backed by irregular grounds, interspersed with cottages and farms. At the foot of the eminence on which the castle is situated, on this side winds the river Wear, which continues its course on the south, where the front presents a more modern character; it extends sixty-five paces in length. Towards the east, the castle hangs on the brow of the hill, overlooking a deep and well-wooded valley, through which the little river Beck meanders till it joins the Wear, the majestic and ancient structure on this front preserves its original form: a bold and stately entrance-tower, with its machicolated gallery, and flanked by turrets, forms the centre; over the gate are six shields and crests carved in the stone, which ascertain the date of the alteration in the reign Richard II.; a license having been obtained from that monarch, by Sir Ralph Lumley, who was thereby empowered to embattle the whole. The castle was originally founded by Sir Robert Lumley, in the reign of Edward I., and enlarged by his son, Sir Marmaduke Lumley.

On the east front, a narrow terrace, between the walls and brink of the precipice, is guarded by a curtain, above which the castle rises to the height of three stories, having mullioned windows; the north front is obscured by offices.

The Great Hall, 90 feet long, is arranged for a display of feudal splendour, having a gallery for Minstrels, a Knight in Armour on horseback, and a collection of Portraits, illustrative of the genealogy of the family. 1. Liulphus; 2. Uchtred; 3. Gulielmus; 4. Sir William de Lumley; 5. William de Lumley; 6. Sir Robert de Lumley, founder of the Castle; 7. Sir Marmaduke de Lumley; 8. Ralph, Lord Lumley; 9. Sir John de Lumley; 10. King Richard II. in a Chair of State, at his feet kneels Lord Lumley presenting a petition, which the King seems most graciously to receive; the back ground is formed by a green curtain, and above the portrait *R. II. 2. An Dno 1385 Ao Arg. 8.*; 11. Thomas, Lord Lumley, temp. Henry VI.; 12. George, Lord Lumley; 13. Thomas Lumley, who married Elizabeth Plantagenet, (natural,) daughter to Edward IV.; 14. John de Lumley; 15. Richard de Lumley; 16. George Lumley; 17. Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Darcy, of Chiche, second wife of John, Lord Lumley, temp. Elizabeth. The great Dining-room is situated in the south-west Tower, the roof is groined, and the windows command a delightful prospect. In the little Dining-room are several fine portraits, among them *John, Lord Lumley, 1563*. This nobleman collected an extensive library, which was afterwards purchased by James I., and now forms a valuable part of the British Museum. *Joanna Fitz-Allan*, daughter of Henry, Earl of Arundel, and first wife of John, Lord Lumley. In the Music-room are *Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex*; and *Robert, Earl of Salisbury*. In the Drawing-room are portraits of *And. Doria*, inscribed "Pater Patriæ;" he died at Genoa, 1560, æt. 94; *Sir Anth. Browne*; *Sir George Saville*; *Lady Sydney*, by Holbein; *Henry, Earl of Surrey*, beheaded in 1546; *Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, 1587*; *Henry Fitz-Allan*, last Earl of Arundel of that name; he died in 1579.

Witton Castle, Durham;

THE SEAT OF

COLONEL CHAYTORS.

WITTON CASTLE was the ancient baronial mansion of the family of Eure, who held it of the bishops of Durham by military service. Sir William Eure, Knt., in the 35th of Henry VIII., was created Baron Eure of Witton, in the county of Durham, by letters patent, dated 24th February: a ballad, inserted in the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," apparently a strain of gratulation upon that event, commences—

"Lord Eure was as brave a man,
As ever stood in his degree;
The king has sent him a broad letter,
All for his courage and loyalty."

Sir William was one of the bravest of his race, and was ennobled by Henry, on account of the vigour with which he prosecuted the Border warfare. He was afterwards slain, in the battle of Ancram Moor, fought between him and the Earl of Angus, in 1546.—*Vide Notes upon the above ballad, by Walter Scott.* The sixth Lord Eure fell in the battle of Marston Moor, in 1645; and Ralph, the eighth lord of that title, dying without issue, the barony is now presumed to be extinct. In the time of King Charles II., their venerable mansion was in the occupation of James Darcy, Esq., also of a baronial family: it lately belonged to the Hopper family; and, while undergoing a thorough repair, the greater part was unfortunately consumed by fire. It was, however, restored to its pristine appearance on the exterior, through the taste of Thomas Henry Hopper, Esq., who preserved the outward form of the ancient fortress, and, at the same time, rendered the internal arrangements more suitable to our extended ideas of convenience and domestic comfort. It is situated at no great distance from the town of Bishop's Auckland, and on the south side of the river Wear; which, winding through the woody and romantic valley, crossing the centre of the palatinate, gives this district the name of Wear Dale.

The Castle stands on a gentle slope, with a Lawn of the finest verdure. The extensive demesne is finely cultivated: while, on the north side of the river, the hills, in the distance, rise to a considerable height, presenting an admirable prospect, in perfect unison with the castellated architecture of the mansion. After the decease of J. T. H. Hopper, Esq., the whole was purchased, in 1816, by Colonel Chaytors.

Ware Hall, Essex;

THE RESIDENCE OF

BENJAMIN SEVERN, ESQ.

THIS handsome stone edifice was erected by John Wallinger, Esq., in 1770, under the direction of Payne, the architect; the centre, adorned by a pediment on which appears the family arms, is connected by a colonnade to the wings, containing the offices, and servants' apartments: the interior arrangements of the centre comprehend both convenience and taste; the Staircase is much admired, and receives light from a handsome dome above. The principal Drawing-room is fitted up in a very superior style, and measures 36 feet by 20 feet in extent; there is also a smaller Drawing-room, which is in the centre of the house. From the upper apartments are the most delightful and extensive views, particularly to the south and to the west, which command the beautiful reaches of the Thames: from here that noble stream is seen in all its glory; the vessels continually sparkling on the silvery surface, contribute to vary as well as to enliven this interesting prospect. Shooter's Hill, and the more distant eminences of the opposite county of Kent, appear in the distance: the Chelmsford road is parallel with the park paling in front of the house, over which is seen the woods and grounds of Gidea-Hall, the beautiful situation of Bedfords to Havering, &c. &c.

The Stables and Farm attached to this truly interesting estate is situate on the opposite side of the road leading to Hornchurch, which are sufficiently near to the mansion without being inconvenient to the view. Mr. Severn indulges his taste in the management of a large stock of cattle, which is so well and so conveniently conducted as to claim the admiration of every visitor.

The Grounds, which are of a triangular form, are entered by a neat lodge, near the thirteenth mile-stone from London; a beautiful canal meanders, and passes the east end of the house, on the opposite side of which is a terrace, called the Elysian Walk; this was raised with the earth taken up to form the canal: from this is a communication at the back of the Elms to a serpentine walk, near a mile in length, the sides of which are planted with various shrubs and evergreens, and bordered by a gay profusion of flowers; this terrace extends to the lodge, and occasionally, at breaks in the foliage, admits a view of the adjacent country. Amid the verdant scene, the canal has the appearance of a winding river; a stone bridge is seen at one of its terminations, the other extremity is lost in a cluster of weeping-willows: the merit of the arrangement of these beautiful grounds is due to Mr. Woods, of this county.

This Seat stands in the royal liberty of Havering-atte-Bower, an ancient retreat of some of the Saxon kings, particularly of Edward the Confessor, who took great delight in it, as being woody, solitary, and fit for devotion; it is indeed a charming spot, and, being situated high, enjoys an extensive prospect over great part of the counties of Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

Audley End, Essex :

THE SEAT OF

LORD BRAYBROOKE,

Is situated nearly a mile west of the town of Saffron Walden, to which parish it belongs. Geoffrey de Mandeville, first Earl of Essex, founded the priory of Walden in 1136, afterwards converted into an abbey in the reign of Richard I., and consequently placed at that king's disposal. It was dedicated to the honour of God, St. Mary, and St. James, and was of the Benedictine order. The building stood near the pond, one mile east of the present house, where foundations and coffins have been frequently dug up. William Moore, twenty-second and last abbot, surrendered the abbey, March 22nd, 1537, to Henry VIII., who immediately granted it, with all its appurtenances, to Sir Thomas Audley. He was born at Earl's Colne, in Essex, 1488, bred to the law, and introduced by the Duke of Suffolk to the king's notice. He became Speaker of the Lower House, 1529; was knighted and made Lord Keeper, 1533; the following year obtained the Chancellorship, and the priory of Christ Church, Aldgate, as his town residence. He was installed K.G., and created Baron Audley, of Walden, in 1538, and, dying April 30, 1544, was buried in Walden church, where his monument still remains, inscribed, as Fuller justly remarks, with a lamentable epitaph. He bequeathed £100 to the king, in return for all the benefits and honours he had received from him. He also endowed Magdalen College, in Cambridge, the visitorship of which, together with the appointment of the Master, is for ever vested in the possessor of Audley End for the time being. By his wife, the Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Marquis Dorset, Lord Audley left issue Mary, who died young, and Margaret, who succeeded to his vast possessions. She, however, only lived to be twenty-three, though twice married; for after having lost her first husband, Henry Dudley, son of John, Duke of Northumberland, who was slain, s.r. at the battle of St. Quintin's, 1557; she became the second wife of Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, beheaded for high treason, 1572. Thomas, the eldest son of this marriage, was restored in blood 27th Elizabeth; and after distinguishing himself greatly as commander of the Lyon man-of-war, in the defeat of the Spanish armada, and upon divers other occasions, was summoned to Parliament in the 39th of the same reign, by his grandfather's title of Baron Howard de Walden. In 1603, he was further advanced to the Earldom of Suffolk, and appointed Lord Treasurer by King James. This nobleman built Audley End, nearly on the site of the ancient monastery, and seemed determined to render it the largest and most magnificent residence in England. By his descendant, James, the third Earl, it was sold in 1669, together with the park, to Charles II. for the sum of £50,000. Twenty thousand pounds of the purchase-money had been directed to be made good from the produce of the hearth duty, but remained unpaid in 1691, when King William, wishing to repeal this tax, proposed restoring the house, &c., to the Suffolk family, on condition that the debt should be cancelled, and accordingly the re-grant to this effect bears date November, 1700. Henry, tenth Earl of Suffolk, who died intestate in 1745, and left no issue, was the last of his name who possessed Audley End. The house and park consequently devolved on his heir-at-law, Lord Effingham, of whom they were subsequently purchased by the Countess of Portsmouth; from her they descended to her nephew, John Griffin Whitwell, who assumed the surname of Griffin. He established his claim to the barony of Howard de Walden in 1784, and was created Baron Braybrooke in 1788, with remainder to his nearest relation, Richard Aldworth Neville, of Billingbear, Berks.

This noble edifice was commenced in 1603, and completed in 1616, at the expense of £190,000. It originally consisted of two quadrangular courts; the rooms were large, but not lofty in proportion: but the gallery, 226 feet long, which formed the eastern side of the inner court, was pulled down in 1750, as, previously, three sides of the principal court had been destroyed by the injudicious advice of Sir John Vanbrugh. Notwithstanding these important reductions, the mansion still exhibits a noble specimen of the magnificence which characterised the buildings of the seventeenth century. The different apartments were fitted up by Lord Howard, who also made a variety of alterations in the park and pleasure grounds. The present proprietor has also greatly improved the estate.

Hylands, Essex;

THE RESIDENCE OF

P. C. LABOUCHERE, ESQ.

THIS elegant villa is constructed of fine white brick, and in a style of architecture peculiarly calculated to give a richness of effect: in the centre are four lofty Ionic columns supporting a pediment; and the wings, or corridors, extend with much symmetry of proportion on either side; the distribution of the various apartments affords the greatest possible accommodation. The mansion fronts a most beautiful lawn, and is adorned by plantations, comprising a choice assemblage of shrubs, interspersed with lofty trees. Standing on a gentle eminence, it commands a most pleasing view of a well-cultivated district: the county, though generally possessing a flat surface, here presents a continued inequality of ground, rising in gentle hills on every side. The house is situated within the parish of Widford, at a distance of little more than two miles from Chelmsford, nearly in the centre of Essex, and was originally built by the Right Honourable Sir John Comyns, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who was descended from a family of that name, of Dagenham, in this county; he was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and was of Lincoln's Inn: he was made a Sergeant, June 8, 1705; Baron of the Exchequer, November 4, 1726, and knighted; Justice of the Common Pleas, February 5, 1735-6; and Chief Baron of the Exchequer, July 8, 1738. He was esteemed an excellent lawyer by his contemporaries, and represented Maldon in the fourth parliament of King William the Third. He was thrice married, but died without issue, Nov. 13, 1740, aged 73, and was succeeded in the possession of Hylands by his nephew and heir, John Comyns, Esq., who died in 1760; his son succeeded him, and lived here as late as 1795: it has been since occupied by Cornelius Kortwright, Esq., and is now the residence of P. C. Labouchere, Esq.

The Chief Baron, who built Hylands, was buried in the adjoining ancient church of Writtle, where, on the south side of the chancel, is a handsome monument to his memory erected, "That a character of so much piety, learning, and merit, should not be buried in oblivion, but should remain a lasting example to others:" over it is his bust, in a full wig, robed, and decorated with the collar of S.S.

The village of Writtle was formerly a market-town of some importance, until a bridge over the Chelmer was built at Chelmsford, by Maurice, Bishop of London, about the time of Henry I., which diverted the road, and its trade was afterwards transferred to that town, now the principal in the county. The very extensive lordship of Writtle, before the Conquest, belonged to King Harold, on whose defeat and death it fell into the hands of the Conqueror. In the reign of Henry III., the manor was in the possession of Philip de Albini, and afterwards of William Long Espèe, Earl of Salisbury. From him it passed through various families to Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and High Constable of England; after whose untimely fate in 1397, it was obtained by Thomas, Earl of Stafford, whose descendants continued possessors, till the decapitation of Edward, Earl of Stafford, in the year 1521, when all the family estates fell to the crown. Queen Mary, in 1553, granted Writtle, with other manors, to Sir William Petre, Knight, whose issue still enjoy it; and a descendant of his third son was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of England, by the title of Lord Petre of Writtle, in the county of Essex, July 21, 1603, 1 Jac. 1.

Not far from the village is a square plot of ground, enclosed by a deep moat, which is supposed to have been the site of a palace, recorded in Stowe's Annals to have been erected by King John, in 1211. Some of the foundations were dug up between forty and fifty years ago.

Debden Hall, Essex;

THE SEAT OF

LADY VINCENT.

THE Manor and Estate at Debden, situate in a parish of the same name, south of Saffron Walden, was purchased in the beginning of the eighteenth century, by Richard Chiswell, Esq., an eminent Turkey merchant, and son of Richard Chiswell, citizen and stationer of London, one of the most considerable and justly esteemed booksellers, and to whom the world is indebted for good editions of the most valuable works, composed in his time: he died in 1711. Richard was his eldest son, by Mary, daughter of Richard Royston, bookseller to King Charles the First and Second; he married Mary, one of the co-heirs of Thomas Trench, of London, merchant, who brought into the family a good estate, at Finchamfield, also in this county: she died in 1726, aged 43.

Richard Chiswell, Esq., was a director of the Bank of England, and representative for Calne, in 1714. After having much improved this estate, he died in 1751, aged 78, leaving his whole property, amounting to £4000 per annum in land, and £84,000 in money, to his son Richard, who was also a Turkey merchant, and resided during the early part of his life at Constantinople. He had also a house at Homerton, near Hackney, where he resided some part of the year, but died, at this seat, in June, 1772, unmarried, leaving behind him a very great fortune; the bulk of which, with the estates in Essex, devolved to Richard Muilman, Esq., only son of Peter Muilman, Esq., of Kirby Hall, in Essex, who had married a sister of the last possessor, and a daughter of the original purchaser; he was an eminent Dutch merchant, and died in 1790, worth £350,000. After the death of his uncle, Mr. Muilman assumed the names of Trench and Chiswell, allusive of his descent. He also was a merchant, and in the life-time of his partner, Mr. John Berens, it was said the firm could regulate the Dutch exchange. He married Mary, daughter of Dr. Jurin, president of the College of Physicians, who died in 1750, by whom he had one daughter, married to Sir Francis Vincent, Bart., resident at Venice, who died in 1791, leaving a son, Sir Richard Vincent, the present Baronet.

Richard Muilman Trench Chiswell, Esq., rebuilt the Mansion-house at Debden, in 1795, under the direction of Richard Holland, architect. The Ionic portico has a fine classic appearance, and at the extremity of the lawn flows a beautiful rivulet.

The Parish Church at Debden, which stands at a little distance from the Hall, was also repaired at the expense of Mr. Chiswell; and a very rich Monument, in an octangular Chapel at the east end, was erected by him, from designs in the pointed style, selected from ancient buildings, by that able and indefatigable antiquary, John Carter, whose knowledge and experience in ancient English architecture were unique: who also made drawings for the Chapel, though it was not executed under his entire direction. The font, presented also by Mr. Chiswell, was executed at Coad's artificial stone manufactory, in 1786, from designs by R. Holland. It has Grecian figures of the Virtues, &c., in pointed niches. The upper part is more correct; one compartment contains the arms, with the quarterings, of the donor.

Debden Hall is now in the possession of Lady Vincent, widow of the late Sir Francis Vincent, Baronet.



Designed by J. P. Neale

HYLANDS

Engraved by J. Wallis



Designed by J. P. Neale

CHISWICK HOUSE

Engraved by J. Wallis

Dews Hall, Essex:

THE SEAT OF

WILLIAM JOSEPH LOCKWOOD, ESQ.

THE agreeable residence is situated in the parish of Lambourne, about one mile from Abridge, and fourteen from the metropolis. The principal front, represented in our view, is to the north, and commands an extensive prospect towards Epping Place. On the east are Hill Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Smijth, Bart., and Stapleford Tawney; on the west, High Beech, with the villages of Chigwell and Loughton.

The original Mansion, a brick building of some antiquity, was considerably enlarged by Richard Lockwood, Esq. about the year 1735, with much judgment, and a display of taste in the architecture.

The name of the Manor is variously written in records, as Dagew, Dawes, Dewx, Deux, or Dews Hall, and is first mentioned in a deed of 1505, 21st of Henry VII., though there is great probability that, in the 14th century, it belonged to one of Robert Williams' Lords, either Thomas Russell, John de Lancaster, or Richard de Willeby. However, Reginald Bismere, who departed this life on 15th August, 1505, held this Manor of Dawes Hall, of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, as of his Hundred of Ongar by fealty, and rent of two shillings per annum, called Ward's silver, and performing white service at the Wardstaff in Ongar Hundred.

The Duke of Buckingham was descended from Ann, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, the seventh son of King Edward III., and Eleanor, heiress of the Bohuns, Earls of Essex, &c. Upon account of his near alliance to the Plantagenets, he was inconsiderate enough to give vent to expressions, whence might be inferred the existence of a claim to the throne; for which, after a trial by his peers, he was beheaded on Tower Hill, 17th May, 1521, and his immense estates confiscated.

After this circumstance, it is inferred that this property was bestowed upon Sir William Sulyard, Knt., by Henry VIII.

William, the son and heir of Reginald Bismere, then aged twenty-three years, it appears by inquisition, taken 22 Henry VII. held this Manor, as also that of Leventhorp, at Wenington, in Chafford Hundred; but, in 1539, it was held by Sir William Sulyard of the king, as of the Wardstaff, by fealty, and rent of eight pence half-penny per annum; and, by a description then given, this Manor appeared to consist of four hundred acres of pasture and arable, twelve acres of meadow, and twenty of wood, from which, it is supposed, the estate consisted of two parcels.

Sir William Sulyard appears, likewise, to have held the manor of Otes, in the parish of Laver, at his death, 25th March, 1539; from which time, until 1621, no authentic accounts of the possessors of Dews Hall have been obtained; but it is known to have belonged to the family of Palmer, from an epitaph in Epping Church, to Thomas Palmer Esq., the son of Henry Palmer, of Dews Hall in Lambourne, who departed this life May 28th, 1621. By a descendant of the above, the estate was sold to Catlyn Thorowgood, Esq., sheriff of this county in 1729. Upon his decease, 13th November, 1732, it devolved to his son, Pate Thorowgood, Esq., who disposed of the whole to Richard Lockwood, Esq., M.P. for Hindon in 1713, for London in 1722, and for Worcester in 1734. His son Richard Lockwood, Esq., succeeded him in this estate, and died 25th March, 1797, without issue, when the property descended to his third brother, the Rev. Edward Lockwood, rector of Kingsthorp, in Northamptonshire, who dying January 22d, 1802, the estate devolved to his grandson, the present proprietor.

PICTURES AT DEWS HALL.—A Portrait of Richard Lockwood, Esq. of Gayton, Northamptonshire.—Richard Lockwood, Esq., M.P., and his wife, Matilda, with their two youngest children, William and Matilda.—Sir John Waller, Bart. of Sareslee, in Oxfordshire, and Elizabeth, his Lady.—Richard, John, Henry, Edward, James, and Thomas Lockwood, with their Nurse, Mary Hitchcock, playing with a Mastiff and Greyhound.—George Vernon, Esq. with his grandson George Venables, first Lord Vernon, and his three wives.—Anne, the daughter of the Rev. Edward Lockwood.—Two views of Gatton Park, in Surrey, from the pencil of Sir John Paul, Bart.—Anna Catharina, only sister of George, first Lord Vernon, wife of Richard Lockwood, Esq. ob. 1757; and Lady Elizabeth Anslabie, daughter of John, sixth Earl of Exeter, wife of William Anslabie, Esq.—Robert Foly, D.D., Dean of Worcester, and Rector of Kingham, Oxfordshire.

Thorndon Hall, Essex;

THE SEAT OF

LORD PETRE.

ROBERT EDWARD, the ninth Lord Petre, of Writtle in Essex, erected Thorndon Hall upon the designs of James Paine, an architect of much celebrity in the reign of George III.; this Mansion, which is constructed in his best style, still holds its rank amongst the first class of Baronial Residences. It stands on an eminence, which rises at the end of an avenue, two miles long, leading from Brentwood to the north front of the building, three hundred feet in extent: the plan of the House is designed after the Italian model, and consists of a large centre edifice and two pavilions, connected by sweeping corridors, principally built with fine white brick. Upon the south front, represented in the plate, is a most noble hexastyle portico, of the Corinthian order; before it spreads a beautiful lawn, smooth as a carpet, and gently sloping; the prospect from the windows upon this front is exceedingly fine, extending to the fertile hills in Kent on the opposite side of the Thames.

The Park is very large, and richly stored with wood, containing many fine views in its home scenery, and a diversity of points, from whence the neighbouring country, abounding in eminences clothed with wood, is seen to the greatest advantage.

The principal entrance to the House is upon the North Front; a light and lofty staircase leads to the Grand Hall, forty feet square and thirty-two feet high; the entablature from whence the roof of the Hall springs is supported by eighteen scagliola columns. The Drawing-room is thirty-eight feet by twenty-six; and the Dining-room, thirty-six by twenty-four.

The Library, which is over the eastern corridor, is ninety-five feet long by twenty wide, opening at the East End upon a Gallery in the Chapel, which occupies the Eastern Wing, and is forty-eight feet by twenty-four in dimensions.

The most magnificent apartment is the Grand Saloon, sixty feet in length and thirty feet wide. The House contains an extensive collection of family portraits, and many other pictures of value, as fine specimens of art, amongst which are two particularly curious: that of the Cornaro family, by Titian; and Sir Thomas More's family, by Holbein.

Lord Petre, who founded the Mansion, had the honour of entertaining his late Majesty, George III. at this seat, after reviewing the camp at Warley.

The Manor of West Thorndon was anciently the possession of the Fitzwilliam and Coggeshall families, by a daughter and heiress of the latter, who married Lodowick John: he acquired this inheritance in 1438.

The Fitz Lewis family, who afterwards resided here, were descended from the above marriage. Sir Richard Fitz Lewis, of Thorndon, was the first Sheriff of Essex, in the reign of Henry VII.; his cousin and heiress, Ellen, married John, second Lord Mordaunt, K.B., from whom the estate came to Sir William Petre, Knt. a favourite of Henry VIII. and an active instrument of the Reformation. He filled many important situations in the reign of Edward VI., and was principal Secretary of State to Queen Mary, in which office he was also continued by Queen Elizabeth: he died, 13th January, 1572, leaving a very large estate. His son, Sir John Petre, on the accession of King James, was created Baron Petre, of Writtle, in Essex, 21st July, 1603; he died, 11th October, 1614. His son, William, second Lord Petre, had represented this county in Parliament, 39 Eliz.; he died in 1637. Robert, his son, third Lord Petre, died in 1638, possessed of a large estate. William, fourth Lord Petre, died in the Tower, in 1683, without issue male; when his brother John became the fifth Lord Petre, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, sixth Lord Petre, who died in 1707, and was succeeded by his son Robert, seventh Lord Petre, who died in 1713: Robert James, the eighth Peer, was succeeded in 1742, by Robert Edward, the ninth Lord Petre, and founder of this seat: he died in 1801, æt. 68, and was succeeded by Robert Edward, the tenth Lord Petre.



Drawn by J. P. Neale

Engraved by H. Sykes

NEW HALL,
Essex.



Drawn by J. P. Neale

Engraved by H. Sykes

TOWN HOUSE HALL,
Essex.

From a Drawing by Mr. J. P. Neale

Rolls Park, Essex;

THE SEAT OF

ADMIRAL SIR ELIAB HARVEY, G.C.B.

ROLLS PARK, in the parish of Chigwell, is situated upon the declivity of a hill, and commands an agreeable prospect towards Hill Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Smijthe, Bart., Abridge, and the rich meadows of Lambourne. The House is large, with extensive offices, and every convenience attached. The estate comprehends the Manor originally called Barringtons, which, since the Conquest, has been possessed by many considerable families, as those of Gernon, Vere, Barrington, Tiffin, Wiseman, and Hawkins, but was at length divided between the families of Harvey and Comyns, and now belongs entirely to the former, by purchase from Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bart., whose mother was of the Comyns' family, which is now extinct.

Thomas Harvey, of Folkstone, in Kent, had seven sons, viz.—1. William Harvey, M.D.; 2. Thomas, father of John Harvey, of Antwerp; 3. John Harvey, Esq., M.P. for Hyde in 1640; 4. Daniel, father of Daniel Harvey, Esq., of Combe Nevile, in Surrey, ambassador to the Porte; 5. Eliab; 6. Matthew; 7. Michael; the two last were twins. The six youngest, becoming considerable merchants, obtained large fortunes, of which they made their father treasurer; he purchased lands, and lived to see them of far greater estate than himself.

Eliab Harvey, Esq., the fifth son, settled at Chigwell, where he died, 27th May, 1661, æt. 72, and was buried at Hempstead, in this county, on the north side of the chancel, in the church, where are several monuments in memory of different branches of the family.

Sir Eliab Harvey, Knight, the eldest son and heir, married the daughter of Sir William Whitmore, Bart. of Apley Park, in Shropshire. He was returned M.P. for the county of Essex in 1678, and M.P. for Maldon in 1695. He died 20th February, 1698, æt. 64.

William Harvey, Esq., the eldest surviving son, was returned M.P. for this county in 1715 and 1722; he married Dorothy, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Robert Dyer, Bart. of Uphall, near Braughing, in Hertfordshire, and died 30th October, 1731, æt. 68.

William Harvey, Esq., his eldest son and heir, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Ralph Williamson, Esq., of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and by her had three sons: 1. William; 2. Eliab Harvey, Esq., M.P. for Dunwich, who died 1769; and 3. General Edward Harvey, M.P. for Harwich. He died 25th December, 1742, and was succeeded by his eldest son William Harvey, Esq., M.P. for this county, 1747, 1754, and 1761. He married Emma, daughter of Stephen Skynner, Esq., of Walthamstow, and died 11th June, 1763, leaving William Harvey, Esq., his eldest son, who, in 1775, was returned M.P. for Essex, which he continued to represent until his death, 25th April, 1779, æt. 25.

His next, and only surviving brother, Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B., succeeded him in the estates. He entered into the Royal Navy at an early age, and commanded the Temeraire, of 98 guns, in the memorable battle off Trafalgar, 21st October, 1805, when he captured two of the enemy's ships opposed to him.

A List of the Pictures at Rolls Park.

THE LIBRARY.—Portraits of Charles II. and James II. *Dobson*.—A Landscape, *Poussin*.—A Battle-piece, *Tillemans*.—Two Ruins, *Verisano*.—A Landscape, *Poussin*.—Ruins, Nursing of Jupiter, *Nicolo and Gaspar Poussin*.—Framino, from *Tasso*, *Philippe Leau*.—A Landscape, *Garner*.—Rutins, *Verisano*.—A Boar Hunt, *Wecman*.—Interior of a Church, *Frank*.—The Virgin Mary reading, *Carlo Maratti*.—Diana and Actæon, *Albano*.

THE DRAWING-ROOM.—A Landscape, *Salvator Rosa*.—The Holy Family, *Titian*.—A Landscape, *Salvator Rosa*.—Ditto, *Claude Lorraine*.—Ditto, *Salvator Rosa*.—The Holy Family, *Murillo*.—The Angel appearing to the Shepherds, *Bassano*.—The Story of Lotaua, *Mola*.—A Landscape, *Peter de Laer*.—Ditto, *Wouvermans*.—A Woman attended by a Physician, *Gerard Dow*.—The Virgin and Child, *Carlo Maratti*.—A Landscape, *Claude Lorraine*.—Lady V. Digby, *Vandyck*.—The Holy Family, *Carlo Dolce*.—An Old Man, *Teniers*.—The Virgin and Child, *Rotheamer*.—A Magdalen, *Guerchino*.—The Finding of Moses, *P. Cortelli*.

THE STAIRCASE.—A Representation of the Battle of Trafalgar at three P.M., the Temeraire engaging Le Redoubtable and Le Fougueux, *Serres*.

THE WINTER DINING-ROOM.—Twelve Sea Pieces, *William Vandereld*.—Portrait of Edward Russell, Earl of Orford, *Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

THE LARGE DINING-ROOM.—Seven Oval Portraits of Seven Brothers and Founders of the Family.—A Family Picture of William Harvey, Esq., M.P., and Mary his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Ralph Williamson, Esq., Berwick-upon-Tweed, and their three Sons.

Wanstead Grove, Essex;

THE SEAT OF

THE HONOURABLE ANNE RUSHOUT.

THIS seat, which is situated upon Epping Forest, in the village of Wanstead, is distinguished for its extensive Pleasure Grounds, and has lately been rebuilt by the present noble owner. It was erected from the design, and under the direction, of John Webb, Esq. The Dining-room, Drawing-room, and Library are adorned with a very beautiful collection of pictures, chiefly by Angelica Kauffman, R.A., who died at Rome, 7th November, 1807; most of which have been engraved: there are likewise others by different masters, and also a splendid collection of enamels, by Henry Bone, R.A. The pictures were collected by the late George Bowles, Esq., of this seat, a gentleman well known to the world as an admirer of the arts, and as a patron of modern artists. The Gardens at Wanstead Grove are laid out in the style of Le Notre, but are most remarkable for the American plants, which here flourish in a pre-eminent degree, and grow to a large size. We subjoin a Catalogue of the valuable Collection of Paintings.

A List of the Pictures, &c., at Wanstead Grove.

THE DINING-ROOM, NORTH SIDE. The Marriage of the Virgin, *Cassini*—*Pliny* at Misennum during the Eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79, *Angelica Kauffman*.—King Edward IV. and Lady Eliz. Grey, *Rigaud*.—Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, and her Friend, *A. Kauffman*.—The Holy Family, *Carlo Dolce*.—Mars and Venus, from *Rubens*, an enamel, *Bone*.—The Holy Family, *Stella*.—Virgil writing his Epitaph, *A. Kauffman*.—Edgar and Elfrida, *Rigaud*.—**EAST SIDE.** Portrait of Lord Northwick, *A. Kauffman*.—A Flemish Party, *Palanques*.—A marble Bust of Apollo. —**SOUTH SIDE.** County Scene, *Meyers*.—Spring, *Meyers*.—Summer, *Ditto*.—The Holy Family, *Pertini del Vago*.—A Dutch Fair, *Meyers*.—Autumn, *Ditto*.—Winter, *Ditto*.—Adoration of the Shepherds, *Cassini*.—Moses striking the Rock, *Michel Roque*.—**WEST SIDE.** The Lake of Geneva, opposite to Nyon, *Leutherbourg*.—Belshazzar's Feast, *Zeldtti*.—The Lake of Geneva and Castle of Chillon, *Leutherbourg*.

THE DRAWING-ROOM, SOUTH SIDE. Portraits of Lady Northwick and Daughter, *A. Kauffman*.—Telenachus in the Island of Calypso, *A. Kauffman*.—La Bergère des Alpes, *Ditto*.—Lavinia and Palemon, *A. Kauffman*.—Venus chiding Ganimede, *Ditto*.—Damon and Musidora, *Ditto*.—Flora finishing a Flower for Varelst, *Ditto*.—Cupid's Pastime, *Ditto*.—**WEST SIDE.** Hector reproaching Paris, *A. Kauffman*.—Venus attired by the Graces, *Ditto*.—Ulysses in the Island of Circe, *Ditto*.—The Judgment of Paris, *Ditto*.—Achilles discovered by Ulysses, *Ditto*.—Numa Pompilius and the Nymph Egeria, *Ditto*.—Roman Charity, *Ditto*.—Praxiteles presenting the Statue of Cupid to Phryne, *Ditto*.—Zenocrates and Phryne, *Ditto*.—Euphrosyne and Cupid, *Ditto*.—Cleopatra and Augustus, *Ditto*.—Cupid and Aglaia, *Ditto*.—Venus and Ascanius, *Ditto*.—Alexander, Campaspe, and Apelles, *Ditto*.—Venus and Ascanius, *Ditto*.—**NORTH SIDE.** Gualtherus and Gracilda, *A. Kauffman*.—Zeuxis painting the picture of Venus, *Ditto*.—Rinaldo and Armida, *Ditto*.—Nathan and David, *Ditto*.—Sacrificate and Angelica, *Ditto*.—Abijah and Zerobeam's Wife, *Ditto*.—The Holy Family, *Ditto*.—Henry and Emma, *Ditto*.—Our Saviour and the Two Marys. —**EAST SIDE.** Queen Margaret committing her Son to the care of a Robber, after the Battle of Illicham, *Angelica Kauffman*.—A subject taken from Montesquieu's "Temple de Guide," *Ditto*.—A Female figure, emblem of Wisdom, *Ditto*.—King Lear and Cordelia, *West*.—Dionysius, Evander, and Euphrasia, *Ditto*.—Lady Jane Grey giving her Table-book to the Constable of the Tower, *A. Kauffman*.—A subject from Montesquieu's "Temple de Guide," *Ditto*.—An Old Man, emblem of Mortality, *Ditto*.

THE LIBRARY, SOUTH SIDE. Jupiter giving the Bow and Arrow to Diana, *Rigaud*.—Pandora, *Ditto*.—Portrait of Angelica Kauffman, R.A., by herself.—Portrait of Pope Julian, after *Raphael*, an enamel, *H. Bone*.—Pope Paul III., after *Titian*, *Ditto*.—The Holy Family, after *Andrea del Sarto*, *Ditto*.—The Holy Family, after *Correggio*, *Ditto*.—Bacchus and Ariadne, after *Titian*. For this enamel Mr. Bone received £2,310; the size is 18 inches by 16.—The Madonna, a mosaic, after *Guido*. —**WEST SIDE.** A Landscape, *Zaccarelli*.—*Ditto*, *Ditto*.—A Landscape, *De Koning*.—*Ditto*, *Ditto*.—A Landscape, *Claude Lorraine*.—**NORTH SIDE.** The Madonna and Child, *Carlo Maratti*.—A Sea View, Evening, by *Vernet's Master*, *Manglard*.—*Ditto*, Morning, *Ditto*.—The Fourth of June, *Mias Spillbury*.—A Landscape, *Zadery*.—*Ditto*, *Ditto*.—**EAST SIDE.** A Portrait of a Girl, *Cruze*.—Robbers, *Teniers*.—The Ascension of the Virgin; an enamel, after *Guido*; *Bone*.—Aspasia and Pericles, *A. Kauffman*.—Portraits of Three Sisters, after a miniature by *Plimer*, an enamel, *Bone*.—Catullus writing his Ode upon Lesbia's Sparrow, *A. Kauffman*.

* This picture was probably suggested by the lines written by Prior under one of Varelst's pieces.

"When fam'd Varelst this little wonder drew,
Flora vouchsaf'd the growing work to view;
Finding the painter's science at a stand,
The goddess snatch'd the pencil from his hand,
And, finishing the piece, she smiling said,
Behold one work of mine that ne'er shall fade."



WINDHAM FARM



WINDHAM GROVE

Tewin Water, Hertfordshire :

THE SEAT OF

HENRY COWPER, ESQ.

Tewin, or Tewin, was anciently a parcel of the lands belonging to the Abbey of St. Alban's. It afterwards gave name to the family of Tywinge or Tewin; but about the time of Henry the Third, it appears to have been given to the Canons of St. Bartholomew, in London; and after the dissolution, was granted by Henry the Eighth to John Cock, Esq. of Broxbourn, with all its rights and privileges, as possessed by the Priory of St. Bartholomew. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was purchased by Richard Hale, Esq., whose younger son again sold it to William Cecil, Earl of Salisbury. It was afterwards purchased by James Fleet, Esq., son of Sir John Fleet, Lord Mayor of London, who dying in 1733, bequeathed it to his widow for her life. She soon after married Joseph Sabine, Esq., a general officer under the Duke of Marlborough: he was killed in battle, and she married, thirdly, in 1739, Charles, eighth Lord Cathcart, who died the following year. Her fourth husband was Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Macguire, whom she survived; but, during the greater part of the time, from the period of her marriage to him, to that of his death, he kept her in obscure and severe confinement in a remote part of Ireland. She died in 1789, at the advanced age of ninety-eight, and was buried in Tewin Church; but the reversion of the Manor was sold, about ten years before her death, by the representatives of Mr. Fleet, to William, third Earl Cowper, in which family it still continues.

Tewin House was rebuilt in a magnificent manner by General Sabine, who embellished it with paintings of the battles of the Duke of Marlborough. Joseph Sabine, Esq., grandson to the general, sold the Mansion and estate to Robert Mackey, Esq., who disposed of them to Charles Schrieber, an eminent and wealthy furrier in London, since whose death, in 1800, his son has disposed of them to Earl Cowper.

On the site of the ancient Mansion of the Fleet family, at Tewin Water, the new and elegant House, represented in the annexed Engraving, has been erected by Henry Cowper, Esq., Clerk of the House of Lords.

Beechwood Park, Hertfordshire ;

THE SEAT OF

SIR JOHN SAUNDERS SEBRIGHT, BART.

THIS estate is situated in the parish of Flamsted, in the hundred of Dacorum, and was anciently called Woodchurch, or St. Giles' in the Wood, from a Benedictine nunnery, founded here for a prioress and ten nuns, by Roger de Toni, in the reign of king Stephen.

The possessions of this priory were subsequently increased by other benefactions ; and, at the suppression of the smaller religious houses in the time of Henry VIII. the annual revenue, according to Speed, was 46*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

The manor was then granted to Sir Richard Page, Knight, whose daughter and heiress marrying Sir — Skipwith, they afterwards conveyed this estate to Thomas Saunders, Esq. of Puttenham, from whose family it passed in marriage to Sir Edward Sebright, third baronet, descended from William Sebright, of Sebright Hall, in the county of Essex, and of Blake's Hall, in the county of Worcester, in the reign of Henry II. Sir Edward died in 1702, and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Saunders Sebright, from whom it has descended to the present proprietor.

A great part of the park extends into the adjoining county of Bedford, and, as its name implies, particularly abounds with fine old beech. The oak also flourishes here.

The mansion is modern, built about fifty years since : in the compartment of the pediment are quarterings of the Sebright family. The apartments it contains are both convenient and elegant. The library is well furnished, and in the collection are all the original papers relating to the priory, the manuscript of Humphrey Lloyd, together with other valuable documents.

The present proprietor of Beechwood has devoted much attention to agriculture. The farm here contains about 700 acres ; the buildings and offices belonging to it are remarkably well arranged.

In the parish church, which is dedicated to St. Leonard, are several memorials of the family of the present and former proprietors of Beechwood. At the top of the south aisle is a very elegant marble monument of Thomas Saunders de Beechwood : it has six figures, viz. five on the pedestal, and one in the centre of the pavement below, all in kneeling postures ; a banner at top, with a red cross. There have been two others.

Four almshouses, facing the church, were built and endowed by the Saunders family ; on the front are two portraits in stone, defaced. They are for two widowers and two widows who have 5*l.* per annum out of lands called Gately Grounds.

The rectory of Flamsted was granted by lease to the Sebright family from the University of Oxford, on condition that they should find a curate to officiate in the church of St. Leonard.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
NORTH VIEW.



Engraved by J. B. Kneller

Engraved by W. B. Kneller

THE WHITE HOUSE, EAST VIEW.
NORTH VIEW.

Hunsdon House, Hertfordshire;

THE SEAT OF

NICOLSON CALVERT, ESQ.

THE Mansion at Hunsdon was originally built by Sir John Oldhall, in the reign of Edward IV. "after the mode of a castle," and is said to have cost £7222. Sir John Oldhall was slain with Richard III. at the battle of Bosworth, when the property was forfeited to the crown. King Henry VII. granted the manor to his mother, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and Thomas, Earl of Derby, her husband, for their lives. After their decease, it reverted to the crown, when Henry VIII., February 1, anno regni 5, granted it to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. It appears that it soon after again fell to the crown, for Henry VIII., in the 23d year of his reign, made great additions, by building over the moat which circumscribed the house. Edward VI. assigned this place as a residence for his sister Mary, who continued here until Lady Jane Dudley was proclaimed queen.

In the first year of her reign, Queen Elizabeth ennobled her true friend and nearest relation, Henry Carey, with the title of Baron Hunsdon, and also bestowed upon him this mansion, together with the estates of three manors adjoining. He was first cousin to her Majesty, being the only son and heir of Sir William Carey, who married the Lady Mary Bullen, sister to Anne Bullen, the mother of Queen Elizabeth. Lord Hunsdon was a Knight of the Garter, and filled divers important posts and offices of state; yet so parsimonious was Elizabeth in the conferment of honours, that he could never obtain the height of his ambition in being made Earl of Wiltshire, until he lay at the point of death, when the Queen gave him a gracious visit, and caused the patent for that title and the robes of an Earl to be laid on the bed; upon which his Lordship addressed her Majesty, saying, "Madam, seeing you counted me not worthy of this honour whilst I was living, I count myself unworthy of it now I am dying."

He died at Somerset House, 23d July, 1566, æt. 71, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a costly monument, the largest and most lofty in the Abbey, was erected to his memory.—George, the second Lord Hunsdon, was Lord Chamberlain and K. G. He died in 1603, without male issue, when the barony of Hunsdon devolved upon his brother John, who died in 1617, and is buried at Hunsdon, in a chapel built by himself. Henry, the fourth Lord Hunsdon, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Dover by King Charles I. in 1627; at his death, in 1668, the title and estates descended to John, his son and heir, who sold this seat to William Willoughby, Esq. a younger brother of Francis, Lord Willoughby, of Parham; and it was purchased of William, Lord Willoughby, in the year 1671, by Matthew Bluck, Esq. one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, who married a daughter of Sir William Martin, alderman of London. He was succeeded by his son, Matthew Bluck, Esq., who sold the estate, in 1743, to Josias Nicolson, Esq., of Clapham, in Surrey, whose daughter and coheir married Felix Calvert, Esq., of Furneux Pelham, Herts. Mr. Nicolson left Hunsdon by will to his grandson, the late Nicolson Calvert, Esq., whose nephew is the present proprietor.

A royal visit to this house, in 1572, has been commemorated by a fine Engraving by Vertue, from a painting by Marc Garrard, now at Sherbourn Castle, the seat of Lord Digby: the print is entitled, "The Royal Progress of Queen Elizabeth, Anno Regni 14, Mense Augusti;" it represents the Nobles escorting the Queen on that occasion; the procession is seen within the court-yard, passing round by the aqueduct to the entrance on the principal front; the house appears encircled with water, with two arched bridges leading to it. At a distance on the hill is observed a Castle, perhaps the old Castle, at Bishop's Stortford, near which the river Stort passes, and joins the river Lea at Stanstead, near the bridge, shewn in the picture, with boats upon the water.—About 30 years ago, Hunsdon House was surrounded by a deep moat, faced with brick-work, with two bridges of communication, one in the front, the other at the back of the house; the moat has been since filled up. A representation of the principal front is given in Sir Henry Chauncey's History of Hertfordshire; the wings there shewn were probably added by the Willoughbys or the Blucks, after having demolished all the very extensive additions that had been made to the house during the time it was in the hands of the crown. These wings were in an unfinished state when the mansion was purchased by Mr. Nicolson, who pulled them down, and left the house as built by Sir John Oldhall; the present proprietor has judiciously restored the whole in the castellated form of the original edifice, admitting only some minor variations.

It stands in a park, well stocked with timber, in a fertile part of the county, five miles east from Ware, and about the same distance north-east from Hoddesdon, in the hundred of Braughin.

Cashiobury, Hertfordshire ;

THE SEAT OF THE
EARL OF ESSEX.

CASHIOBURY PARK adjoins the town of Watford, 17 miles from London. It was anciently given by Offa, king of Mercia, to the Abbey of St. Alban, and, after the Dissolution, was granted by Henry the Eighth to Richard Morrison, Esq., who died at Strasburg, in 1556. His grandson, Sir Charles Morrison, Bart., was created Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Charles the First, and married Mary, daughter of Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden, by whom he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who conveyed Cashiobury, in marriage, to Arthur, Lord Capel, of Hadham, in Hertfordshire. They had issue four sons and six daughters : Arthur, the eldest son, was created Viscount Malden, and Earl of Essex, in 1661; and, after holding several important diplomatic situations, he was, in 1672, appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from whence he was recalled in 1677; and being accused, with many others, of the fanatic plot, was sent prisoner to the Tower, where he was discovered with his throat cut, supposed to have been murdered, July 13th, 1683. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland; and had issue a daughter, Anne, married, in 1692, to Charles, third Earl of Carlisle, and a son, Algernon, who inherited the title, and married Mary Bentinck, daughter of the first Earl of Portland. William, the third Earl, died in January, 1743, leaving one son, William Anne Holles, the late Earl, who died in March, 1799, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, the present Earl, who assumed the name of Coningsby, on succeeding to the estates of his grandmother, Frances, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Coningsby.

The Mansion-house, which is a spacious building, is situated in an extensive park, well wooded, through which flows the river Gade. The grand junction canal also, by the liberality of the Earl, has been permitted to pass through the park. The house was originally begun by Richard Morrison, Esq. in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and completed by his son, Sir Charles Morrison. It has subsequently undergone various alterations and improvements, particularly of late years, under the direction of the present noble possessor. Its appearance is that of a castellated mansion; and it contains numerous elegant apartments, together with a kind of cloister, the windows of which are ornamented with painted glass.

The collection of Paintings at Cashiobury is well worthy of examination. Among the Portraits are, Algernon, Earl of Northumberland; his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Arthur, first Lord Capel, with a son and a daughter, by Sir Peter Lely; and Algernon, second Earl of Essex, in armour, standing near a table, on which is his helmet. Mrs. Strangeways, younger daughter of Arthur, second Lord Capel, by Sir Peter Lely; Lady Anne, and Lord Percy, half-lengths, by Vandyck; the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, in one piece, by Sir Peter Lely; Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, K.B. father of Frances, first wife of the late Earl of Essex, also the present Earl, with his lady, small whole-lengths, by Edridge.

The *Drawing-room* is a very splendid apartment, and contains some beautiful miniatures (several of which are painted on enamel) by the present Countess of Essex, from originals by the first masters. Many of these are extremely fine, possessing the greatest delicacy and harmony of colouring, combined with strength, expression, and brilliancy.

The State Bed-room is decorated with blue and white furniture, and hung with Gobelin tapestry, displaying a village feast, by Teniers.



HUNSDON HOUSE.
HERTFORDSHIRE.



Drawn by J. P. Baskin

Engraved by W. Mather

PANSHBURY.
HERTFORDSHIRE.

Knebworth House, Hertfordshire ;

THE SEAT OF

MRS. BULWER LYTTON.

This seat is three miles from Welwyn, on the road from Hatfield to Hitchin, both of which are distant about eight miles. The entrance to the Park, shewn in the vignette, is a portion of the old building, of the time of Elizabeth : over the arch of the gateway is the following inscription : " This lodge was built to commemorate the ancient gateway, or lodge, which stood in front of Knebworth House, before it was altered, of which this is the representation. The stones of the archway having been numbered, that they might be replaced as before. Erected A. D. 1816, by Mrs. Bulwer Lytton."

The Mansion stands on a lofty eminence at the south-west extremity of the Park, which is extensive and finely wooded ; it has its principal front to the east, commanding a beautiful view of diversified scenery : this has lately been rebuilt by Mrs. B. Lytton, widow of the late General Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, in a style of architecture corresponding with the ancient seat, and ornamental enrichments characteristic of the period of Henry VIII. The rooms are spacious and handsome, particularly the Great Hall, which is esteemed remarkably fine, as well as the principal Drawing-room, at the entrance of which are two marble columns. The present proprietor erected, about six years since, in the Park, a mausoleum, after an Italian design, which for its architecture is much admired.

Knebworth was in the possession of John Hotoft, Esq., Treasurer of the Household to Henry VI. ; his daughter and heiress, Idonea, married Sir John Barre, Kt. and left an only daughter and heiress, Isabel, widow of Humphrey Stafford, Earl of Devonshire, who married, secondly, Sir Thomas Bouchier, Kt. son of Henry, Earl of Essex ; he died in 1490, the sixth year of the reign of Henry VII., after which the estate was purchased by Robert Lytton, Esq., High Sheriff of Derbyshire, whose great-grandson, Rowland Lytton, Esq., built a mansion about 1563, and resided here in considerable splendour till his death, in 1592. His son, Sir Rowland Lytton, Kt., Captain of Elizabeth's celebrated band of Gentlemen Pensioners, was Lieutenant of this County, and Commander of its Militia, during the encampment at Tilbury. Sir Rowland died in 1601, leaving his estate to his son, Sir William Lytton, who was one of the commissioners sent by the long parliament to treat with Charles I. at Oxford ; he dying without male issue, the property descended to his grandson, Strode Lytton, Esq., the son of Sir Nicholas Strode, of Hampshire, and Judith, the great-grand-daughter of Sir Rowland Lytton, Kt. At his death, in 1710, the estate was devised to William Robinson, Esq., of Guersfelt, Denbighshire, who had married a daughter of Sir William Lytton. From these two families comes the descent of the present proprietor.

The Church of Knebworth contains many monuments of the ancient Lords of the Manor, chiefly in the north aisle, near the chancel ; amongst them is a slab to Sir John Hotoft, temp. Henry VI. ; the tomb of Rowland Lytton, Esq., ob. 1592 ; Sir Nicholas Strode, Kt. ob. 1707 ; Sir William Lytton, ob. 1704 ; Strode Lytton, Esq. the heir-general of the estate, ob. 1710 : the three last monuments are the work of Edward Stanton, of London.

Pictures.

Rowland Lytton, Esq. æt. 23, 1586.

Sir R. Lytton, in Armour on Horseback, æt. 36, 1599.

His Lady, Anne, daughter of Oliver Lord St. John.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynne.

A whole-length of one of the Lyttons, in the back

ground, St. Mark's Place, Venice.

Strode Lytton, Esq.—*Ferrers*, 1710.

Le Prince d'Orange, and La Princesse d'Orange.

King James I., inscribed " *Serie*."

Lord Strafford.—*Lady Strafford*.

A View of Constantinople.

Two of the Lyttons, temp. Elizabeth.

Sir Philip Sydney—Lord Chancellor Burghley.

Speaker Lenthall—Lord Falkland.

Charles II.

Countess of Sunderland.

Dun Scotus.

Family Picture of the Robinson Lyttons—*Ferrers*.

J. Robinson Lytton, Esq.

Prince Eugene.

Bacchus—Venetian Fair—Monks and Nuns—Boy

and Candle—Spanish Battle-piece—*Flemish En-*

tertainment—The Dead Hare—Two Fruit-pieces

—Moses in the Bulrushes, &c. &c.

Colney House, Hertfordshire :

THE SEAT OF

PATRICK HADDOW, ESQ.

COLNEY HOUSE is situated in the parish of Shenley, at the distance of one mile from the village of London Colney, and about three from the town of St. Albans. It was formerly called Colney Chapel, and was part of the extensive manor of Weald ; but the present Mansion was entirely erected by Governor Bouchier, about 1780, who expended upon the estate, in various improvements, the sum of fifty-three thousand pounds. The carriage-front of the House is upon the east, and is adorned with a semicircular Porch, terminating in a small dome. Our View represents the West Front of the Mansion, with the wings in perspective ; on each side the Entrance is a bold projection, crowned with a balustrade : the whole is built with Tottenhoe stone. The House itself is not large, but perfectly commodious ; the offices, which are rather extensive, being connected by an underground passage, are concealed from sight by the plantation upon the left of the House, in our View.

The Park consists of about one hundred and fifty acres, of nearly level surface containing some fine old timber, and is watered by the Colne (whence the name of the estate is derived,) which flows through the Park on the north side of the House : this river is originally formed by the union of several streams about North Mimms, after which it crosses Colney Heath, through Tittenhanger Park, and London Colney ; after passing the Pleasure Grounds at this Seat, it flows in a serpentine direction towards Watford, and, leaving the county at Rickmansworth, falls into the Thames at Staines.

Governor Bouchier sold the estate, about the year 1801, to the Margrave of Brandenburg Anspach and Bayreuth, who resided here nearly three years, and afterwards disposed of it to George King, Earl of Kingston, in Ireland, of whom it was purchased by George Anderson, Esq., in August, 1804, and from him came to the present proprietor.



KIMBOROUGH HOUSE,
HANTS. 1845.



CLYDE HOUSE,
HANTS. 1845.

Printed by J. W. Smith, 10, St. Martin's Lane, London.

Moor Park, Hertfordshire:

THE SEAT OF

ROBERT WILLIAMS, ESQ. M.P.

THIS splendid Mansion was originally built by James, the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, and was allowed to be the best piece of brick-work in England. Anne, his Duchess, sold it in 1720, to Benjamin Hoskine Styles, Esq. who had realized an immense fortune by the notorious South Sea scheme. He rebuilt the whole, in a style of great magnificence, from the designs of Giacomo Leoni and Sir James Thornhill. The principal or southern front has a grand portico, the pediment of which is supported by four noble columns of the Corinthian order, each shaft thirty-seven feet high; the capitals are six feet in height, the base four feet; the entablature is continued round the house, and is surmounted by a ballustrade. It is to be observed, that the centre only of this splendid pile now remains; to this originally was connected two wings, forming the Chapel and Offices, by a colonnade of the Tuscan order. These were taken down by Thomas Rouse, Esq. a late possessor, and the materials disposed of. In the Chapel, which was in the west wing, Mr. Styles and his wife were buried, and their bodies now lie under the grass-plot contiguous to the west angle of the House. The centre, left untouched, now exhibits one of the most elegant residences in the county. The interior is uncommonly rich, and possesses an air of grandeur and princely magnificence. The Hall, of equal and spacious proportions, is surrounded by a noble Gallery, on whose sides are painted in fresco the most celebrated statues of antiquity. Above is represented a Dome, producing an excellent effect. In the lower part, four large compartments are painted from the principal circumstances in the first book of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, containing the story of Io and Argus. The door-cases are of marble; and military trophies, in a species of composition, complete the decorations of the Hall. The principal Staircase is painted with various subjects from Ovid, executed with much brilliancy of colours. The Saloon is a handsome room, wainscoted with oak, in the pannels of which are subjects representing the Four Seasons.

The Ball, or long Drawing-room, was fitted up by Sir Lawrence Dundas, Baronet, in a most superb style, at an expense of £10,000. The ceiling is in compartments of various forms, filled with fanciful ornaments, executed with much taste. The apartments are adorned with a collection of Pictures, some of which are scarce and very valuable.

The views from the South Front are contracted; but on the North is a most extensive prospect opening upon a fertile vale, animated by the meanderings of the rivers Gade and Coln, and rendered beautiful by a luxuriance of verdure, intermingled with noble seats, villages, and farm-houses, together with the towns of Rickmansworth and Watford. This delightful view was obtained in 1725, by lowering a hill, at the expense of £5000. Pope has satirized the possessor of the Mansion for this circumstance in his *Moral Essays*; but the satire was more severe than just. After the decease of B. H. Styles, Esq. the House was purchased by George, afterwards Lord Anson, who expended about £80,000 in the improvement of the grounds, which were originally laid out by Lucy, Countess of Bedford, and were praised by Sir William Temple as the "perfectest figure of a garden he ever saw, either at home or abroad." In 1765, the whole was disposed of to Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart., whose son, Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart., in 1787, sold it to Thomas Bates Rouse, Esq., of whose executors, in 1799, it was purchased by Robert Williams, Esq.; and to his son, it descended in 1814. The park is about five miles in circumference, having its surface finely diversified; it is well wooded, and includes almost every species of timber, particularly oak, elm, and lime. In the vicinity of a circular bason is planted a Grove or Wilderness of firs, cypress, laurels, both Portugal and common; and the Kitchen Garden is celebrated for a peculiar apricot, called the Moor Park, originally planted here by Lord Anson.

* As true taste regained her rights, the formal style in which the grounds were laid out appeared tame and insipid, and in effecting the alterations here, Lord Anson employed the far-famed Brown.

Gorhambury. Hertfordshire :

THE SEAT OF

THE EARL OF VERULAM.

This spot is particularly interesting from its having been the patrimonial inheritance of the great Sir Francis Bacon, who has acquired immortal renown by his labours in natural science and philosophy; it obtained its present appellation from a relation of Robert de Gorham, eighteenth abbot of St. Alban's, who received a grant of the lands. About the end of the 14th century, it was purchased for 800 marks, by Thomas de la Mare, thirtieth abbot, from the Countess of Oxford, who, it appears, then held possession: and at the dissolution of the abbey of St. Alban it was granted to Ralph Rowlet, Esq., who was afterwards knighted; his eldest daughter and co-heiress married John Maynard, Esq., who by that means acquired possession of Gorhambury; he sold it about the year 1550 to Nicholas Bacon, Esq., who became Lord Keeper of the Great Seal to Queen Elizabeth. He erected a very stately edifice here, which was frequently visited by the Queen, who dated many of her state papers from this house. The mansion descended to his son, Francis, afterwards Lord Verulam, and Viscount St. Alban, and at his decease, in 1626, it became the property of Sir Thomas Meantys, who married the daughter of Sir N. Bacon; upon his decease, she married Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart., Speaker of the Restoration Parliament, a statesman of great ability and integrity, descended from a very ancient family; his son, Sir Samuel Grimston, Bart., was a zealous promoter of the Revolution in 1688. At his decease, without issue, he bequeathed Gorhambury to Sir William Lukyn, grandson of his eldest sister, who assumed the surname of Grimston, and was created Viscount Grimston in 1719.

The venerable mansion of the Bacons having fallen to decay, the present handsome stone edifice was erected by the late Viscount Grimston. It was commenced in 1778, and completed in 1785, from the designs and under the direction of Sir Robert Taylor; and, as it was his last work, it is presumed to exhibit all the beauties of his peculiar and masterly style of architecture. The portico of the grand entrance is supported by Corinthian columns of chaste proportions, and is ascended by a flight of steps leading to the Hall, which is large and handsome, as indeed are all the apartments. They contain a very rich and extensive collection of pictures, among which the following only can be here mentioned.

The Park and Grounds include about 600 acres, and are well stocked with fine timber. The surface is diversified, and the scenery comprises some good landscapes, to which the contiguity of Prê Wood gives additional interest.

Some of the principal Pictures at Gorhambury.

Lord Chancellor Bacon, whole length; *P. Vansomer*.—Abbot, Abp. of Canterbury; *Vandyck*.—Earl of Clarendon; *Sir Peter Lely*.—Queen Elizabeth; *Hilliard*. This is supposed to have been given to Lord Bacon by the Queen herself.—Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; *Hilliard*.—Lodowick Stewart, first Duke of Richmond, *ch. 1623*; *Gibson*.—James, second Duke of Richmond; *Vandyck*.—George Calvert, Lord Baltimore; *Vandyck*.—Richard Weston, Earl of Portland; *Vandyck*.—Lord Bacon, three-quarter length, very fine.—Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton; *Vandyck*.—Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester, Master of the Horse to Queen Elizabeth and James I.—Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.—George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, full length; *Mytens*.—Sir Nathaniel Bacon, Knight; *Scipio*.—George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, a copy by Sir G. Kneller, from Sir P. Lely.—Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland, full length; *Vandyck*.—Sir Thomas Meantys, Secretary to Lord Bacon; *P. Vansomer*.—Sir Harbottle Grimston, in his robes as Master of the Rolls; *Sir Peter Lely*.—Edward Grimston, a curious old portrait on panel, with an inscription dated 1406.—Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham; *Sir P. Lely*.—Lady Grimston, first wife of Sir Harbottle Grimston, daughter of Sir N. Bacon.—Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, with his lady and child, a long picture; *Vandyck*.—Ascension of the Virgin; *Ann. Caracci*.—Lady Elizabeth Grimston; *Sir P. Lely*.—Lady Anne Grimston—Sir Edward Grimston, *et. 60*; *Holbein*, 1548.—Dame Jane Bacon, small half-length; *Sir Nathaniel Bacon*.—Our Saviour at the Pool of Bethesda; *Bassano*.—Balaam and the Angel; *Seefeldt*.—Saint Augustine; *Ag. Caracci*.—Entering the Ark; *J. Breughel*.—James I. in armour.—James II.; *Sir G. Kneller*.—Charles I.; *Henry Stone*.



WOOD PARK,
near Farnham.



WOOD PARK,
near Farnham.

Panshanger, Hertfordshire ;

THE SEAT OF

EARL COWPER.

PANSHANGER, the elegant mansion of Earl Cowper, is situated about three miles from Hertford. It has only of late years become the family residence, the more ancient seat being *Coln Green*, at a little distance to the south-west. The house has recently been considerably enlarged and improved, and now forms, with its beautiful park, one of the most delightful objects in this part of the country.

Of the noble family of Cowper, Sir William Cowper, created a baronet by Charles the First, in 1641, may be considered as the founder. His grandson, Sir William, was, in 1705, appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain ; and by Queen Anne, November 9th, 1706, created Baron Cowper, of Wingham ; and by George the First, March 18th, 1717, advanced to the dignity of Viscount Fordwich and Earl Cowper. In the capacity of Chancellor, he distinguished himself alike by his spirit and integrity ; and was the first English Lawyer who had presided in a Court of Equity, that refused those perquisites called " new-years' gifts," which had heretofore been received from the barristers, &c. George Nassau, the third Earl, was, in 1778, created a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire. He possessed a fine taste for the arts and sciences, and encouraged them with a munificence worthy of a sovereign.

The present peer was born in 1778, and educated at Cambridge. He succeeded his brother George Augustus, the late Earl, in 1799 ; and on the 21st of July, 1803, married Amelia, the daughter of Viscount Melbourne, by whom he has a son, Viscount Fordwich.

Mr. Arthur Young, in his " Survey of the County of Herts," states, " On the grounds at Panshanger, is a most superb oak, which measures upwards of seventeen feet in circumference, at five feet from the ground. It was called the *great oak* in 1709 ; it is very healthy, yet grows in a gravel surface, apparently as sterile as any soil whatsoever ; but it undoubtedly extends its tap-root into a soil of a very different quality. It is one of the finest oaks which I have seen, though only twelve feet to the first bough."

Gubbins, Hertfordshire :

THE SEAT OF

THOMAS KEMBLE, ESQ.

GUBBINS, in the parish of North Mimms, is a corruption of Gobions, derived from the family name of its ancient lords, as early as the time of King Stephen. The estate afterwards became part of the revenue of the More family: the 21st of Richard II. John More, of London, held one knight's fee in North Mymmes, of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, and Eleanor his wife. Sir John More, the father of Sir Thomas More, the Chancellor, possessed this manor in the reign of Henry VII.; he was one of the Justices of the King's Bench, and granted Moor-Hall as a jointure to his second wife, with remainder to his only son, Sir Thomas More, one of the most illustrious characters of his time. He was the patron of Holbein the painter, and is said to have invited the King to an entertainment, when all the paintings by that excellent artist were disposed in the best order, and in the best light, in the great hall of his house; on seeing which, Henry VIII. immediately took Holbein into his service, which circumstance brought him into great esteem with the nobility of the kingdom.* At Gubbins was a celebrated picture of Sir Thomas More's family, said to be by Holbein, who died in 1554: the picture was dated 1593, as described by Lord Orford in his "Anecdotes of Painting in England," a convincing proof that it must at least have been finished by another hand; it was afterwards in the possession of Lenthall, the Speaker of the House of Commons, at Burford.

Upon the attainder of Sir Thomas More, the estate was taken possession of by the Crown; when his father's widow retired to Northaw, in this county, where she died.

In the first year of Queen Mary, the reversion of this manor (expectant upon the determination of two leases, the one granted by King Henry VIII., 38th of his reign, to William Honninge, Gent. the other by King Edward VI., fourth of his reign, to his sister the Princess Elizabeth,) was granted to Anne More, widow of John More, Esq., eldest son of Sir Thomas; and to Thomas More, Esq. son and heir of John and Anne, who was daughter of Edward Cressacre, of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. Cressacre More, his son, lived here. His descendant, Basil More, having sustained great losses from his adherence to his royal master in the civil wars, was induced to sell the estate of Gubbins (or More Hall, as it was sometimes called) to Sir Edward Desbovery of London, merchant. He dying in 1694, his sons William and Jacob, who both lived here, sold the estate in 1697 to a Mr. Pitchcraft, a Packer of Blackwell-Hall; he sold it to Jeremy Sambrooke, Esq. who, by the death of his nephew, became a baronet; the gardens here were about this time much celebrated; they were laid out by Bridgman, the reformer of the absurdities then common, called topiary works, and which were ridiculed by a paper in the Guardian, No. 173. Walpole has observed that "the garden at Gubbins indicates the dawn of modern taste." Sir Jeremy Sambrooke died in 1754, having bequeathed all his manors in the parish of North Mimms and elsewhere, to his sister Judith, with remainder to John Freeman, Esq., who after her death in 1765, became possessed of Gubbins, and sold it in 1777 to John Hunter, Esq., one of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, who died in 1803, and devised it by will to Thomas Holmes of Worcestershire, Esq., who took the name of Hunter. Part of this House has been lately rebuilt, and it is now the residence of Thomas Kemble, Esq.

In the Church of North Mimms are three altar tombs to the memory of the Sambrooke family: and Mrs. Anne Hunter, the wife of John Hunter, Esq., left £200, the interest of which to be laid out in bread, and distributed to the poor at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, every year.

* John Heywood, one of the oldest English dramatic writers, and a native of this parish, was also first introduced by Sir Thomas More, that Mæcenas of wit and genius, to the knowledge and patronage of the Princess Mary. He afterwards became a favourite with Henry VIII., who frequently rewarded him very highly.



THE HOUSE OF LORDS

WESTMINSTER PALACE



THE HOUSE OF LORDS

WESTMINSTER PALACE

Hatfield House, Hertfordshire :

THE SEAT OF

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

This ancient mansion is situated about five miles from St. Alban's. It is a large brick edifice, with decorations of stone, consisting of a centre and projecting wings; four turrets at the angles, and immediately in front, are surmounted by cupolas and vanes. In the centre is a colonnade of nine arches, and a lofty tower, adorned with three stories of columns of the Tuscan, Doric, and Composite orders. Between the second are the arms of the family, with the date 1611.

The manor of Hatfield was anciently part of the revenue of the Saxon princes, and was bestowed by Edgar on the monastery of Ely; in whose possession it was at the time of the Conquest, and until that Abbey was converted into a Bishopric in the reign of Henry I. It then became one of the residences of the prelates, and from that circumstance was called Bishop's Hatfield, to distinguish it from other places of the same name. The house, probably, fell into decay during the civil wars of York and Lancaster; for it appears that it was rebuilt and ornamented by Bishop Morton, in the reign of Henry VII. The manor was alienated from the see of Ely by Queen Elizabeth. The palace had been an occasional royal residence, notwithstanding it was the property of the church. Queen Elizabeth resided here many years before she came to the crown; and, on the death of her predecessor, removed from hence to take possession of the throne.—A part of the ancient Episcopal palace still remains, now used as offices to Hatfield House.

The roof of the Hall is supported from the sides with lions, each holding a shield of the Cecil arms. On the ceiling are compartments, with profiles of the Cæsars. Over the fire-place is a large painting of a gray horse, given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Robert Cecil.

The Gallery is 162 feet long; in it is a very curious organ, of the time of James I. Above the chimney-piece, in the Drawing-room, is a very fine bronze statue of King James. The Library is 58½ feet long by 26 wide, hung with the original gilt leather; over a marble chimney-piece is a portrait, in mosaic, of the first Earl of Salisbury, with gray hair, aged forty-eight.

The noble family of Cecil is of ancient descent; Sir Robert Cecil, youngest son of Lord Burleigh, (Queen Elizabeth's celebrated high-treasurer,) was, by James I., created Baron Essendon, and afterwards Viscount Cranbourn, and Earl of Salisbury. The present nobleman was born April 17, 1791; and was married, Feb. 2, 1821, to Frances-Mary, daughter, and sole heiress of Baumber Gascoyne, Esq. by whom he has issue—one son, James-Emilius-William-Evelyn, Viscount Cranbourn, born 29th October, 1821; and two daughters—Mildred-Arabella-Charlotte, born 24th Oct. 1822; and Blanche-Mary-Harriett, born 5th March, 1825. His Lordship inherited the honours, as second Marquess, at the decease of his father, June 13th, 1823.

Among the numerous and valuable Portraits which adorn this splendid mansion, are—

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth; *Mark Gerrard*.—Sir Simon Bennet, of Bechampton, Bucks, Kent. "at. 70, 1611.—A Head of Francis de Coligni, Lord of Dandelo.—The Count de Gondemar; *C. Jansen*.—Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, son of Dudley, Duke of Northumberland; *Holstein*.—Lord Burleigh, and his son Robert, afterwards Earl of Salisbury.—*Jacqueline*, Duchess of Hainault, inscribed, "Vrouw Jacoba van Beiren gravina van Holland, Starf, 1436."—Queen Elizabeth, richly dressed.—*Margaret*, Countess of Richmond, painted on wood.—Charles Gerard, Baron Gerard of Brandon, created Earl of Macclesfield in 1679.—The Duc de Guise, called Le Balafre, or the Slashed, from a scar on the left cheek.—Algeron, Earl of Northumberland, by *Vandyck*.—Lord Burleigh, by *Zuccher*; a three-quarter.—A full-length of Mary, Queen of Scots, inscribed, "Maria D. G. Scotie piissima regina Francie dotaria. Anno ætatis regnique 36, Anglicæ captivitas 16. S. H. 1573." *Zuccher*.—Queen Elizabeth; with the motto, "ROY SINE SOLE 1618;" by *Zuccher*.—Robert, first Earl of Salisbury.—William, second Earl of Salisbury.—James, the late Earl of Salisbury.

Pishobury, Hertfordshire :

THE SEAT OF

MRS. MILLES.

PISHOBURY is in the parish of Sawbridgeworth, from which town it is distant about a mile and a half. It is an ancient mansion, and is said to have been originally erected by Inigo Jones ; but has been altered to its present appearance by the late James Wyatt. In the drawing-room is a handsome marble chimney-piece, sculptured by the late John Bacon. The house is approached by a fine serpentine avenue of trees, and stands in a very pleasant park, abounding with game, and encircled on the south and east sides by the river Stort, which, in this part, forms the division of the counties of Hertford and Essex ; in a beautiful situation, upon a rising ground, commanding a prospect of a most fertile country, corn-fields, and meadow lands, interspersed with woods and copses, watered by a winding stream, navigable from Bishops-Stortford, five miles and a half north from Pishobury.

The manor of Pishobury, in Braughing Hundred, was anciently the property of the Mandevilles, Earls of Essex, from the time of the Conquest ; whose heiress, Beatrix, conveyed it to William de Say ; he granted it to Warine Fitzgerald, a Baron, in the reign of John ; at his death it was left by him to his two sons, Warine and Henry, the latter of which married Ermentruda, daughter and heir of Roger Talbot of Gainsborough, and by her had an only daughter and heir, Alice, married to Robert de L'Isle, who, by that means, came into possession of Pishobury ; which descended to John, his son and heir, one of the Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter, at the first institution thereof by King Edward III. He died in the year 1356, and his son, Robert de L'Isle, sold this manor to Richard, Lord Scroope, of Bolton, in whose family it remained for a considerable period. Henry Lord Scroope, his descendant, in 1533, conveyed it to trustees for the use of King Henry VIII., by whom it was leased to John Chauncy, Esq. for a long term, at the yearly rent of £12.

Before the period for which it was leased was expired, Queen Elizabeth granted the manor of Pishobury to Walter Mildmay, Esq. ; who was afterwards knighted by her majesty, and was sheriff of this county in 1589 : he fixed his residence here, and, " under the direction of that famous architect, Inigo Jones, built a noble mansion-house, on a rising ground, in a vale near the river Stort." Sir Walter died the 24th February, 1606, and was buried at Sawbridgeworth : against the north wall of the chancel is a monument to his memory, and to that of his lady.

Sir Thomas Mildmay, Knt., his son and heir, sold his seat and estate at Pishobury to Lionel Cranfield, Esq. in 1612, the 10th year of James I. After being knighted, and chosen a privy counsellor, Sir Lionel was created Baron of Cranfield, in Bedfordshire, July 9th, 1621 ; and the year following, Earl of Middlesex, and Lord Treasurer of England. In 1635, the Earl sold the manor to Thomas Hewitt, who was afterwards knighted, and was created a Baronet by King Charles II. on July 19th, 1660 ; his son, Sir George Hewitt, Bart. was advanced to the titles of Viscount Goran and Baron of St. Jamestown in Ireland, in 1689 ; he died the same year at the age of thirty-seven, when the titles became extinct.—There are monuments of both Sir Thomas and Sir George Hewitt in the chancel of the church of Sawbridgeworth.

The Viscount Goran left his seat at Pishobury to Lady Arabella Wiseman, his sister, from whom it descended to Edward Gardiner, Esq., whose sister Rose, married Jeremiah Milles, Esq., and inherited the property at her brother's death.

The church of Sawbridgeworth is a picturesque object when seen from any point of view, but particularly so from the banks of the Stort near Pishobury.



WINDSOR CASTLE,
SURREY.



WINDSOR CASTLE,
SURREY.

WINDSOR CASTLE,
SURREY.

WINDSOR CASTLE,
SURREY.

Hinchingsbrook House, Huntingdonshire ;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN WILLIAM MONTAGU, EARL OF SANDWICH.

HINCHINGSBROOK HOUSE is principally in the parish of St. Mary, Huntingdon, about three-quarters of a mile from that town, and was originally a Benedictine Priory, dedicated to St. James, said to have been founded and endowed by King William the Conqueror, which Priory, at the dissolution in 1538, was granted to Sir Richard Williams, Knt., who had assumed the name of Cromwell, in honour of his relation, the Earl of Essex, at the recommendation of the King, who, at the incorporation of the Welsh with the English, was anxious they should adopt the mode of the latter nation in taking family names.

Hinchingsbrook House has continued in the possession of the present noble family ever since its purchase from Sir O. Cromwell, by Sir Sidney Montagu, in 1627.—Here King Charles I. slept, in his way from Holmby to Newmarket, a prisoner in the hands of Joyce.

This interesting Mansion displays in its parts the architectural taste of the earliest, as well as of the latest period of Queen Elizabeth's reign, possessing all that irregularity of design peculiar to the era ; the Buildings surround an open Court ; and its two principal Fronts, of which we have given Views, are to the North and to the East. The great Court Yard leading to the Entrance on the North Front is crossed diagonally by a Walk, ornamented with clipped Yews. At the Lodge or entrance Gateway are four Savages with clubs, carved as large as life. On this Front are two Bay Windows, of large dimensions, profusely embellished with shields of the Family of Cromwell, the Arms of the Queen, and a variety of heraldic cognizances denoting the honours of the Tudor line, viz. the falcon, the portcullis, a lion with a branch, and roses of different forms, which are upon the upper cornice of each window ; the angles are formed by demi-angles. The Window of the Hall has the lower division more lofty than the other, and upon the panelled space, in the centre, is a large rose, within several smaller ones, between a shield of arms of our Norman kings, and another now defaced ; upon one side of the Window are the arms of Cromwell impaling Warren, the other shield is now mutilated ; and upon the opposite side, two shields, Cromwell impaling Ynyr, king of Gwentland, and Cromwell impaling Gwaith voed Vaur. The Bay Window of the Dining-room is constructed upon the same ornamental scale, and displays upon a panel, 2 ft. 9 in. wide, the arms of Queen Elizabeth, upheld by angels, with the royal badges of the portcullis, and the harp crowned ; the latter placed between the initials E. R. On the side panels are the arms of Cromwell impaling Cromwell of Okeham, and Cromwell impaling Mirfyne. Over this Window, in an ornamental compartment, is large radiated rose. Upon the west side of the entrance Court is remaining a portion of the Priory entire, now the Seullery, Dairy &c. The ancient Kitchen is still in use.

The East Front towards the Pleasure Ground has also two Bay Windows, of very different character : one, the most ancient, gives light to the Drawing-room ; it contains some painted glass, viz. the arms, quarterings, and supporters of the Montagu family, with the motto, *POST TOT NAUPRAGIA PORTUM*—the Landing of King Charles II.—and the death of the first Earl of Sandwich. The most curious part of the Mansion is a very large circular bowed window, the basement of which forms a Porch : seven arches spring from columns at the piers, the spandrels and keystones of which are enriched with sculptured shields and crests of the Cromwell family alliances.

The House, situated on the north-west side of a gentle slope, commands a pleasing view, including the very fine Tower of St. Neot's Church, about nine miles distant ; and on the south of the Pleasure Ground is a high Terrace, overlooking the road from Brampton to Huntingdon.—The Mansion contains many fine Pictures, Family Portraits, and others of interesting personages ; but they are too numerous to be particularized here.

Connington Castle, Huntingdonshire;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN HEATHCOTE, ESQ.

CONNINGTON CASTLE is situated about nine miles from Huntingdon, on the road to Stilton, from whence it is distant above two miles and a half, and is built entirely of stone; the deep and richly moulded arches upon the North Front were brought hither from the Castle at Fotheringay. It stands in a fine Park, watered by a small stream, which ultimately forms Brick Mere, Ugmere, and the more extensive Whittlesea Mere. The grounds are pleasant, and laid out to the best advantage.

The parish is in the hundred of Normancross, and its Church, the remarkably fine Tower of which is seen in our view, is one of the principal antiquities of the county; it is large, and contains many monuments of the Cotton family. Connington Castle, or Great Connington, as it is sometimes called, was, for some time, the principal Residence of that distinguished ornament to his country, Sir Robert Cotton, Bart., who was born at Denton, near this place. In 1599, that great man, accompanied by his friend William Camden, explored the whole extent of the Picts' Wall, and brought away several Roman inscriptions and altars, which were deposited in an octangular summer-house at this seat. These were presented to Trinity College, Cambridge, by Sir John Cotton, and are still carefully preserved there, at the foot of the library stairs.

Connington was once the seat of Turchil the Dane, Earl of the East Angles, who invited over Swaine, King of Denmark, to invade England, and he with most of his nation being exiled, it was then held of the honour of Huntingdon, which was granted by King Edward the Confessor to Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon, who married Judith, niece to William the Conqueror; their daughter Maud conveyed her inheritance, first to Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon, and, secondly, to David, son of Malcolm, King of Scotland: Henry, son of David, on condition of swearing fealty and homage to King Stephen, obtained the honour of Huntingdon, with other lands. Malcolm, King of Scotland, eldest son of Henry Earl of Huntingdon, before-mentioned, obtained this estate and honour in the first year of Henry II., in lieu of the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland: David, younger brother to William, King of Scotland, had the honour of Huntingdon assigned to him; he attended Richard Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land, and died in 1219; he was buried in the Abbey of Sawtry, near his seat, at Connington: his daughter, Isabel, married Robert Bruce, and gave this lordship of Connington, with other large possessions in England, to her second son Bernard Bruce. About the time of Edward III., the estate went in marriage with Anne, the sole heiress of this royal line, to Sir Hugh Wessenham, and from his family, in like manner by Maria, an heiress, to William Cotton, the ancestor of Sir Robert Cotton. On account of this his relationship to the blood royal, King James usually honoured him with the appellation of Cousin, and he ever after subjoined the name of Bruce to that of Cotton, and caused the Royal Arms of Scotland to be added to his own armorial bearings. He died in 1631, and was buried in the south chancel of Connington Church. The Manuscripts now in the British Museum were collected by him; they are known by the name of the Cottonian Library.

In this church are also two remarkable ancient monuments, the one inscribed IMPERATOR REX FRANCIE, ANGLO SAXONUM ANGLE SCOTIE; the other, PRINCE HENRY OF SCOTLAND, LORD OF CONNINGTON.

Cobham-Hall, Kent;

THE SEAT OF

THE EARL OF DARNLEY.

COBHAM-HALL was formerly the property and principal residence of a family who took their name from this place, and who for several centuries appear to have flourished in splendour and opulence. The last Baron Cobham having forfeited his estates to the Crown in the reign of James I., this Mansion and its Demesnes were granted by that monarch to his kinsman, Lodovick Stuart, Duke of Lennox, from whom they have descended to the present proprietor, the Earl of Darnley, whose grandmother, the Lady Theodosia Hyde, Baroness Clifton, was heiress to that title and the estate in right of her mother, the Lady Catharine O'Brien, only daughter and heiress of Catharine, sister of Charles, the last Duke of Richmond and Lennox of the name of Stuart. That nobleman died in possession of this house and estate, in the year 1672, having added to the ancient structure the centre building, of which Inigo Jones was the architect. An attic story was subsequently added by the late Earl of Darnley. The two Wings, now connected by that building, were built by Brooke, Lord Cobham, in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, as appears by various dates, from 1582 to 1599, and by the quarterings of Brooke and Cobham, sculptured in several places both within and without. It has been the aim of the present proprietor, without destroying any part of the edifice, to render the whole of this incongruous architecture somewhat more uniform in character and appearance.

Great improvements in the interior of the House have, for a length of time, been going on, and a considerable collection of Pictures has been made, and placed for the most part in a Gallery which occupies a portion of the principal floor of the North Wing, being 136 feet in length and 24 in width, exclusive of two recesses in the centre of the room, in one of which is a magnificent picture of Danaë by Titian. There are also in the Gallery six other Pictures by the same great master. The Gallery is furnished with crimson, and contains four Fire-places with Marble Chimney-pieces of the same date as the house, some of which are remarkable for their size and richness of decoration.*

In the same wing, under the Gallery, is the Dining-room, 50 feet by 24. In this room the old wainscot has been retained, and the ancient Chimney-piece is striking in its appearance and large dimensions. Another room adjoining, on the ground-floor, has been restored to its ancient use of a Chapel; the entrance-door to this, which opens into the Garden-court, is highly ornamented, and shews by several inscriptions its original destination. In the centre building is the Great Hall or Music-room, connected *en suite* with the Vestibule, as it is called, and a Library lately fitted up. The dimensions of these rooms are as follow:—Great Hall, 50 feet by 36, 32 feet high; Vestibule, 36 feet by 20; Library, 50 feet by 19. In the Great Hall, the original ceiling, by Inigo Jones, is still preserved, the ornaments of which are peculiarly bold and grand, and their general effect has been improved by gilding, under the direction of the present proprietor. In this ceiling are the Arms of Charles Duke of Richmond and Lennox, with the Garter, and the motto—"Avant Darnley." The ornaments on the upper part of the walls are also gilt, and the base is entirely cased with marble. Here is a very fine Picture by Vandyke—whole-length Portraits of Lord John and Lord Bernard Stuart.† There is also in this room a fine Copy in marble of the Venus de' Medici, a good antique Statue of Antinous, Mercury, or Meleager; and other pieces of Sculpture, both ancient and modern.

The Vestibule (so called because it was originally one of the entrances to the house,) is fitted up with Turkish sofas. It contains a handsome statuary marble Chimney-piece, adorned with sculpture, two large Vases of Verd Antique, and a celebrated Tazza of Antique Serpentine of extraordinary size and beauty: the piece of which it is formed was found in the ruins of Adrian's Villa.

The Library contains a fine collection of books; in this room also are two sculptured Chimney-pieces of statuary marble, over one of which is a Portrait, by Sir Peter Lely, of the Chancellor Clarendon, of whom Lord Darnley is the immediate descendant and representative.

* At the end of the Gallery is an apartment in which Queen Elizabeth is reported to have slept in one of her progresses through Kent; in the centre of the ancient ceiling are still preserved her arms, and the date, 1599; the Chimney-piece is of the lofty and massive character of many others in this house, and appears to represent some allegorical compliment to that great Princess.

† Lord John Stuart was slain in the civil war in arms for Charles I. in 1644; and Lord Bernard lost his life in the same service, in 1645: they were both interred in the Cathedral at Oxford.

Leeds Castle, Kent;

THE SEAT OF

FIENNES WYKEHAM MARTIN, ESQ.

THIS Castle stands in a Moat, which covers about eleven acres of land, and contains within its walls about three more. It is approached by three causeways, from the north, south-west, and south-east, leading to the outworks of the gateway, which, from what now remains, appear to have been contrived with considerable skill. These outworks, containing the Castle Mill, were erected by William de Leybourne, or by Edward I., after the surrender into his hands. It is not easy to ascertain the date of the Bridge, which connects the outworks with the gateway. The Gateway itself, except the machicolations of later date, together with the lower part of the buildings adjoining on each side, must have been erected at the same time with the outworks. The upper part of the building, seen on the left of our vignette, has the appearance of having been erected in the reign of Edward III. On the right of the base-court were two square towers, pulled down in 1822, the northernmost of which had a communication with the Moat originally defended by a portcullis. Its date was in the reign of Edward I., with some later insertions by Sir Henry Guldeford; the lowest part of it is now used as a boat-house, in completing which, a curious narrow passage, between two walls, was found under the ground: it ran north and south. Next to this is the Maidens' Tower, its name a corruption of the old French word "magne," or "mayne."

The building, which stood on the site of the present southernmost of the two grand divisions of the Castle, was erected in the reign of James I., by one of the Smyth family, their arms being on the water-spouts. This front originally exhibited a line of gable-ends, until it was, in the strictest sense of the word, made "Gothic" by Lord Burlington, under whose direction, as it is believed, the spaces between the gable-ends were filled, the front cased with rustic work, &c., the windows arched with pointed plaster arches, and some of the lower rooms fitted up in the Roman style. The Drawing-room, however, escaped this latter discipline, and was a very handsome chamber, lined with oak wainscot, but painted white, and having a very richly ornamented ceiling.

The whole of this part of the Castle was, in 1822, pulled down, but the very richly-carved chimney-piece of the Drawing-room has been preserved. The cellars, probably erected in the reign of Henry III., certainly the oldest part of the Castle, are under this building. There was a Norman entrance to them, which unfortunately, in the late alterations, has been entirely covered up; it was a plain semicircular arch of Caen stone. The oldest part of the Castle, the age of which can be ascertained, appears to be of the time of Edward I., viz., two lancet windows near each other, on the south-west side, west of the Clock Tower, the upper stage of which was added in 1823; another, on the west side, south of a small slightly projecting round tower, and also the lower part of that tower. Two windows on the south-west side, and west of the Clock Tower, rank next in date, one only is nearly perfect, the tracery extremely beautiful, but appears of rather later date than the arch in which it is inserted. There is also another window, of the same age, at the north-west angle of the building: these are all temp. Edward III. There are two other windows on the south-west side, east of the Clock Tower, of which, from the absence of weather-mouldings, &c., the date is not so easily ascertained. The whole of the rest of the building, with the exception of a small window at the south-west angle, was built by Sir H. Guldeford in the reign of Henry VIII.

In 1822, the whole of the interior of the ancient Castle was taken down and rebuilt: all the chimney-pieces were preserved, with the exception of two, one of which had, in the spandrels, the arms of Sir Henry Guldeford. The door-heads have also been preserved; the carvings in the spandrels of the chimney-pieces and door-heads consist of armorial bearings and devices of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon.

With respect to the alteration, and building, which have taken place since 1822, if the praise of absolute perfection cannot be given to the structure, still, upon the whole, there is much to admire: the front, which possesses the least architectural merit, is most fortunately but little seen from the surrounding Park. The principal objection is its monotony; happily the nature of the ground prevented a repetition of that fault in any other part of the building; so that the Leeds Castle presents, in most points of view, a very noble and interesting appearance.



COBHAM HALL,
SOUTH EAST VIEW
KENT



THE FORTRESS OF ST. MARY,
KENT

Lee Priory, Kent;

THE SEAT OF

CAPTAIN T. B. BRYDGES BARRETT.

THIS celebrated residence is situated in the parish of Ickham, four miles from Canterbury, on the road to Sandwich; from Littlebourne Hill, its turrets and spire, seen rising above the deep foliage of the umbrageous elms of the park, first discover the "*embowered serene abode*" to the stranger, whose interest has previously been excited by a recital of the numerous treasures it contains. The Manor appears to have been anciently called Legh, and to have formerly been the seat of a family who derived their name from the estate. In the reign of James I. it was the property of the Southlands. Sir William Southland, Knt., died here in 1638. His grandson, Thomas Southland, Esq., sold it to Sir Paul Barrett, Recorder of Canterbury, and M. P. for New Romney, in 1676. After Sir Paul Barrett's death, which occurred the 9th of January, 1686, his lady, who was the daughter and heiress of Sir George Ent, the celebrated physician, resided here till her decease in the year 1711.

Thomas Barrett, Esq., the grandson of Sir Paul, was a gentleman of refined taste, and may be considered as one of the best judges of paintings in the age in which he lived. He founded the collection of pictures, which are so justly esteemed, having spent much of his life in this elegant pursuit, distinguished for his knowledge, amongst those eminent contemporaries, who were most capable of appreciating his acquirements. After his death, in January, 1757, at the age of fifty-eight, having made no will, his personal property was divided between his widow, his son, and daughter; some of his cabinet pictures were then sold by auction, and several exquisite miniatures, by *Oliver, Hillyard, Cooper, Hoskins, Petitot*, &c. became the property of the Honourable Horace Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, and now form some of the most valuable gems in the collection at Strawberry Hill.

He was succeeded in his estate by his only son, Thomas Barrett, Esq., who had then completed his thirteenth year. After being educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he travelled into France and Italy; and at his return in 1773, was elected M. P. for Dover, after a severe contest. In 1782, he determined to improve the appearance of the Mansion, which, though confessedly rich in works of literature and art, was not remarkable for external beauty. The House was originally erected about the time of James I.; but the architectural character, appertaining to that period, had been destroyed by alterations, of various date. It was convenient, and contained some good rooms, so that it was not necessary entirely to rebuild it. Mr. Barrett, who is acknowledged to have possessed a most refined taste, seems to have formed his model upon the precise idea, which the late Lord Orford imbibed upon visiting it, and afterwards embodied in the following description, which his Lordship sent to Hasted, the historian of the county. "The three fronts of the House convey an idea of a small Convent, never attempted to be demolished, but partly modernized, and adapted to the habitation of a gentleman's family. The scene around presents correspondent images; gently rising ground, ancient spreading trees, and the adjoining rivulet, seem to form a site selected by monks much at their ease, with a view rather to cheerful retirement, than to austere meditation: while at the same time, no distant prospects tantalized them with views of opulence and busy society." The very name of Priory appears to have been subsequently bestowed, in conformity to this sentiment. The late James Wyatt, Esq., then rising into fame, was the architect employed, and never was exhibited a better proof of his genius, so completely developing the spirit in which the design was conceived.

The entrance to the grounds is through a lofty gateway, between two octagonal towers embattled; over the arch, which is of the Tudor style, is a shield, bearing the arms of Barrett. The Park contains about two hundred acres, and is remarkable for its judicious disposition in the modern plantations, and for the magnificence of the venerable elms which here find a congenial soil. The lesser Stoure bounds the Park on the west;

The principal, or entrance front of the Mansion, is on the north, where the centre forms a square embattled tower, with pinnacles on the angles; at the extremities of this front are octagon turrets. The chief ornament of the west front is a large mullioned window, above which rises the large octagonal tower, containing the Library. It is surrounded by a singularly beautiful ornamented parapet, selected from the best models of

antiquity, and terminates in a well-proportioned spire, conspicuous in the more distant views above the mass of foliage which envelopes the mansion.

The southern range of building is terminated by a square tower. The whole edifice is only two stories high, and possesses all that irregularity of outline so pleasing to the admirers of ancient structures, possessing at the same time the most perfect convenience and accommodation that can be required.

The Drawing-room, Dining-room, Star-room, and Tower-room, are each adorned with pictures; but the most attractive and interesting spot is the Library. In form it may be considered as a minute reduction of the Lantern at Ely Cathedral, each side lighted by windows of delicate tracery, except on the east, the recess of which is occupied by a table, modelled upon the plan of an ancient altar; over it are paintings of Richard II., Anne his Queen, and six whole-length ecclesiastical figures, by the late John Carter, F. S. A. In the Library is also a bust of Wordsworth the poet, from Chantrey. The collection of books here is exceedingly valuable.

Thomas Barrett, Esq., the founder of this collection, died unmarried, January 1803, æt. 59, and left this seat and other estates to his great nephew, the eldest son of Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart., K. J., the present possessor, who took the name of Barrett, according to the provisions of his uncle's will, in 1811.

N. B. Sir Egerton Brydges, who then resided at this seat, established in 1813, a press, the most celebrated in the annals of private printing, for the exquisite beauty of the copies it has produced, as well as for the delicacy, numbers, and matchless execution of the decorations, chiefly wood-cuts. The number of copies of each work printed at Lee Priory has never exceeded one hundred; and of these, it is probable, not thirty complete sets are extant. The works consist principally of scarce and curious tracts, to which prefaces were always prefixed by the accomplished editor. The first book, which issued from the Lee Press was, "Selections from the Poems of Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle," of which only twenty-four were printed for presents. One of the most beautiful works, considered either with regard to the press-work or the illustrations, was "Speeches delivered to Queen Elizabeth, on her Visit to Giles Lord Chandos, at Sudeley Castle, in 1504, with a Portrait of Giles third Lord Chandos, and an Introduction by Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart., K. J., M. P., highly ornamented with wood engravings, 1815," 4to. The following is, we believe, a complete list of original compositions from the same press:—1. Select Poems, by Sir E. Brydges, 4to.—2. Occasional Poems, by the same, 4to.—3. Dunluc Castle, by Edward Quillinan, Esq.—4. Stanzas, by the same, 4to.—5. Bertram, a Poem, in four cantos, by Sir E. Brydges, 8vo.—6. The Sylvan Wanderer, (prose essays,) by ditto, 2 vols. 8vo.—7. Desultoria, by ditto, 8vo.—8. The Brother-in-Law, a Comedy, by the Rev. Henry Card, D. D.—9. Sonnets from Petrarch, by the Rev. Archdeacon Wrangham, 4to.—10. List of Pictures.

Amongst the PICTURES (of which a complete list would form a pamphlet) we may particularize the following:—

Titian's Mother, *Titian*.—The Wise Men's Offering, *Le Moyne*.—The Shepherd's Offering, *Carlo Maratti*.—Landscape and Figures, *Wouvermans*.—The Duchess of Richmond, *Vandyke*.—Landscape and Figures, *Evening, Claude*.—Virgin and Child in the Clouds, *Murillo*.—The Nativity, *Luca Giordano*.—A Landscape, with Hagar and Ishmael, *P. F. Mola*.—A Landscape, *G. Poussin*, figures by *Filippo Lauri*.—King Charles I., *Vandyke*.—A Landscape and Figures, *F. P. Ferguson*.—Nymphs and Satyr, in a Landscape, *Anthony Cooper*.—A Landscape, with Goats, &c., *Michael Corri*.—Lucy Percy, Countess of Carlisle, *Vandyke*.—The Salutation, *Luca Giordano*.—The Holy Family, *G. Palma*.—The Virgin, Our Saviour, and Joseph, *L. Caracci*.—The Virgin and Child, encircled by flowers, *J. Rothemann* and *J. Breughel*.—Herodias's Daughter, with St. John's Head, *Carlo Dolce*.—The March of an Army, with a wounded General, *Bourgoigne*.—The Holy Family, *Bartolomeo Schidone*.—A Landscape, Cattle, and Figures at Sun-set, *J. Woolton*.—The Judgment of Midas, *Filippo Lauri*.—The Port of Antwerp, *Sebastian Franks*.—Venus bewailing the Death of Adonis, *A. Caracci*.—A Frost-piece, in Holland, *Adrian Vanderweide*.—A Storm at Sea, *P. Monami*.—A Landscape and Figures, *G. Poussin*.—King Charles II., *J. Riley*.—His Queen, *Ditto*.—Nel Gwynn, *J. Greenhill*.—The Duchess of Cleveland, *Sir P. Lely*.—The Duke of York and his Duchess, the daughter of Lord Chancellor Clarendon, *Sir P. Lely*.—Mary of Modena, King James the Second's Queen, (his second wife).—Queen Mary, *Sir P. Lely*.—Charles Stuart, Duke of Richmond, ob. 1672, *Sir P. Lely*.—Sir Paul Barrett, 1685, *S. De Bois*.—Lady Barrett, copy from *De Bois*.—Thomas Barrett, Esq. the late possessor of Lee Priory, when a boy, in a Vandyke dress, *T. Hudson*.—Thomas Barrett, Esq. senior, and his last Wife; he died 1737, *M. Dahl*.—A very beautiful and curious Picture, *Melrose*.—Queen Margaret of Scotland, eldest daughter of Henry VII., *Melrose*.—King Henry VIII., *Holbein*.—The celebrated Miniature of Anne of Cleves, *Ditto*.—Miniature of King Henry VIII., *Ditto*.—Monkeys as Capuchins, *P. Tillemans*.—Boors playing at Buckgammon, *B. Heemskerck*.—Portrait of a Lady, *Cornelius Janssen*.—Dr. Richard Busby, *M. Dahl*.—Isaac Casaubon, the learned critic.—Sir George and Lady Rooke. He died 24th January, 1707.—Queen Anne, *Sir Godfrey Kneller*.—King George I., *Ditto*.—Miniature of Sir Philip Sydney, *Isaac Oliver*.—Ditto of Thomas Barrett, Esq. senior, in enamel, *C. F. Zincke*, 1725.—Ditto of the second Wife of Thos. Barrett, Esq. senior, in enamel, *Ditto*.—Sarah, third Wife of Thos. Barrett, *Ditto*.—Miniature of Thos. Barrett, Esq. senior, *J. B. H. Van der Vande*.—Ditto the fourth Wife of Thos. Barrett, Esq. senior, in enamel, *C. F. Zincke*.—Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, *Holbein*.—The Duke of Monmouth, *Mrs. S. P. Ross*, after *Cooper*.—The Duchess of Cleveland, *Ditto*.—Margaret, Countess of Richmond, *An original*.—Henry VII., *Ditto*.—The Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III., and his Consort.



THE CHURCH
 1840



THE CHURCH
 1840

The Mote, Kent;

THE SEAT OF

THE EARL OF ROMNEY.

THIS extensive Park, in the midst of a peculiarly beautiful part of the county, about one mile south-east from Maidstone, was, in early times, the estate and property of the potent family of Leybourne, whose castellated mansion, moated round, gave rise to its denomination, *The Mote*, a name singularly inappropriate to the present edifice, which stands on a commanding knoll, overlooking a rich tract of country, covered with orchards and hop-gardens, with the most delightful home scenery imaginable: the beautiful eminences of the Park are relieved by judicious plantations, while the lawns are covered with numerous herds of deer. At the foot of the knoll winds a branch of the river Medway, crossed by a very light and elegant bridge: from this point is a very fine view of the south and west fronts of the Mansion, as represented in our engraving. On the west side, the water is formed into a spacious lake, upon which is floating a vessel of large dimensions completely rigged. The grounds were laid out and embellished under the sole direction of Frances, Lady Romney, who died before their entire completion, 14th January, 1795. Her ladyship was the daughter of Charles, second Earl of Egremont, and had a remarkably fine taste in landscape scenery and horticulture. In this Park the late Earl of Romney received his Majesty, George III., at a review of the Kentish volunteers, on the 1st of August, 1790, when upwards of five thousand troops were at the same time most hospitably entertained. Their Majesties dined under a grand pavilion, on a rising part of the lawn, at a short distance from the old Mansion, which was situated in the valley embosomed in trees, and was then standing. Upon the spot where the Royal Tent was placed, now rises a circular Temple of free-stone, of the Doric order, erected to commemorate the event. It consists of a peristyle of eight columns, raised on three steps, and surmounted by a dome; upon it is the following inscription: "A Tribute of Respect from the Volunteers of Kent to the Earl of Romney, Lord Lieutenant of the County." The Temple is backed by deep woods, and is seen to great effect from the eminence upon which the House stands, about a quarter of a mile distant. The principal Apartments in the Mansion are spacious, and contain some very fine pictures, family portraits, &c.

The Offices near the House are extensive. The Farm is on a large scale, and contains upwards of forty acres of hop-gardens.

After the Leybournes, this fine estate passed into the possession of various distinguished persons, among whom was the celebrated Cardinal Pole, to whom it was granted by Queen Mary, after the death and attainder of Sir Thomas Wyatt, the former possessor. The learned and accomplished Sir John Marsham, Bart., M.P. for Rochester, and one of the Masters in Chancery, became possessed of the estate by marriage with the daughter of Sir William Wray, Bart. His descendant, Sir Robert Marsham, the fifth Bart., was, upon the accession of George I., created a Peer, by the title of Lord Romney, who dying 28th November, 1724, was succeeded by his only son, Robert, second Lord Romney, who died in 1793, and was succeeded by his son, Charles, third Lord, who, on the death of the Duke of Dorset, in 1799, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County. His Lordship was created Viscount Marsham and Earl of Romney, 22nd June, 1801, and died, 1st March, 1811, when he was succeeded by his son, Charles, fourth Lord, and second Earl of Romney.

Arms:—Argent, a lion passant in bend gules, between two bendlets azure. Crest, a lion's head erased gules. Supporters, two lions azure, semé of cross crosslets, and navally gorged or. Motto, NON SIBI, SED PATRIÆ.

Eastwell Place, Kent;

THE SEAT OF

GEORGE WILLIAM FINCH HATTON, ESQ.

EASTWELL PLACE, one of the most romantic and picturesque situations in the county, possessing a bold irregular surface, having the more lofty eminences covered with fine woods, lies in the midst of fertility, about four miles north-east from Ashford. A noble mansion* was erected here in 1546, the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII., by Sir T. Moyle, Knt., Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, a gentleman of a very ancient family in the West of England.

Catharine, the eldest daughter, and one of the two co-heiresses of Sir Thomas Moyle, married Sir Thomas Finch, Knt., and had issue Sir Moyle Finch, eldest son and heir, created a Baronet in 1611, who inherited the mansion, then called Eastwell Place, with the garden and park; the manor of Eastwell, and the advowson of the church, together with other manors in the county of Kent. Sir Moyle Finch married Elizabeth, the only daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Heneage, Knt., of Copt Hall, in Essex, Vice-chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth, and who, surviving her husband, was advanced to the title of Viscountess Maidstone in 1623, and created Countess of Winchilsea in 1628: at her death in 1633, her eldest son, Sir Thomas Finch, became the first Earl of Winchilsea; and Sir Heneage Finch, Speaker of the House of Commons, her fourth son, seated at Kensington, was father of Heneage, Lord Finch of Daventry, so created in 1674, and advanced to be Earl of Nottingham in 1661, who was Lord High Chancellor during great part of the reign of Charles II., and died in 1682. His son, Daniel Finch, second Earl of Nottingham, succeeded to the earldom of Winchilsea, upon the death of John, the fifth Earl, without issue, in 1729, and married Anne, only daughter of Christopher, Viscount Hatton, sister to William, the last Viscount Hatton, who died in 1762. His Lordship died in 1730, leaving a numerous family, of which the Honourable Edward Finch, the fifth son, assumed the name of Hatton, and, after the death of his elder brother, inherited Eastwell Park, and the Hatton estates. By Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer, Bart. of Wingham, this gentleman was the father of the late George Finch Hatton, Esq. who built the present seat at Eastwell, represented in our View. The Park is well stocked with deer, and the grounds abound with game of every species.

George Finch Hatton, Esq. married Mary, daughter of David, second Earl of Mansfield, and died in 1823, when he was succeeded in his estates by the present George William Finch Hatton, Esq., who is the heir presumptive of the earldoms of Winchilsea and Nottingham; he married, in 1815, the Right Honourable Lady Charlotte Graham, eldest daughter of his Grace the Duke of Montrose, K.G., by whom he has a family.

The east window of Eastwell Church contains some good painted glass, consisting of the arms and badges of several distinguished characters. There is also a monument of Sir Heneage Finch, the Speaker of the House of Commons, ob. 1631, and his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Cradock; also of his first wife, Frances, daughter of Sir Edmund Bell, Knt., of Beaupré, in Norfolk; an altar-tomb, with marble figures of Sir Moyle Finch, and his wife Elizabeth, Countess of Winchilsea, who died in 1633.

* Tradition has handed down a story of one of the workmen employed in building this mansion, having claimed to be the son of Richard III. His account of himself is considered unworthy of credit; it, however, prevailed with the kind-hearted proprietor to allot him a piece of ground, with a small pension, which he enjoyed till his death, about four years afterwards. In the parish register appears the following entry: "Richard Plantagenet was buried the 22d day of Dec. 1530" but the tomb, said to have been erected to his memory, is evidently of a much later date.



Designed by J. Smith

THE TEMPLE OF THE
MUSE



Designed by J. Smith

Engraved by J. Smith

EASTWELL PLACE,
Kent

View B. Temple of the Muses, Treasury Square, London

Fair Lawn, Kent;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN SIMPSON, ESQ.

FAIR LAWN is situated in the parish, and within half a mile of the village, of Shipborne, on the road from Wrotham to Tunbridge; from the latter town it is distant four miles. The Mansion is large, and owes its present appearance to its successive possessors. But the principal portion, which has evidently undergone many alterations, is believed to have been built about the latter end of the seventeenth century, and subsequently great additions have been made to the building. It is now a large, substantial, and convenient edifice, adorned with very extensive shrubberies and pleasure grounds, and most excellent gardens, and seated in a finely wooded park, the smooth verdure of which may account for its name.

The Estate is in Wrotham hundred, and in Aylesford lathe. In the early part of the reign of Edward I., it was in the possession of Adam de Barent, in whose family it remained until the latter part of the reign of Edward III. It was then transferred to the family of Colepeper, who retained possession of the Manor until early in the fourteenth century, when it became the property of the Chown family. It was next sold to Sir Henry Fane of Hadlow, who died at Rouen 1596; and whose son, Sir Henry, also purchased the Mansion of Sir George Chown. Sir Henry now resumed the name of his ancestors *Vane*, which his posterity have since continued. Sir Henry Vane became principal Secretary of State to King Charles I., and also Treasurer of the Household, from which he was dispossessed on his appearing in the prosecution of the Earl of Strafford, who had personally offended him by taking the title of Baron of Raby, the seat and estate of Sir Henry Vane; an act of unnecessary provocation. Sir Henry, before the death of Charles I., retired from the confusion of the times to Raby Castle; where he died in 1654. Sir Henry Vane, his eldest surviving son and heir, upon whom Milton has bestowed terms of high commendation, in a beautiful sonnet, was beheaded on Tower Hill soon after the Restoration, a sacrifice to the shade of the Earl of Strafford. Christopher Vane, his son, was by King William created Lord Barnard, of Barnard's Castle in the Bishopric of Durham; probably as a reward for his father's sufferings in the cause of liberty. His Lordship married Elizabeth, sister and coheir to John Hollis, Duke of Newcastle, and died at this seat, October 28, 1723, and was buried in the church of Shipborne, which he had rebuilt at his own expense from a design of the celebrated architect, James Gibbs: he left two sons, Gilbert, his successor in the title, and ancestor of the Earls of Darlington; and William, who inherited the seat at Fair Lawn: he was created Viscount Vane and Baron Duncannon June, 11, 1720, and died here in 1734, having, three days before his death, been elected Member of Parliament for the county of Kent: his son and successor was the eccentric Lord Vane, who married the widow of Lord William Hamilton, and daughter of Francis Hawes of Purley, in Berks; a lady whose singular charms placed her in the very first rank of admired and fashionable beauties during twenty years: he died possessed of considerable estates totally unembarrassed, as well as of this beautiful seat, which, at his decease in 1789, was let on lease to Henry Lyell, Esq. the father-in-law of Earl Delaware. The whole of his property, after the payment of the legacies, was bequeathed to David Papillon, Esq. of Lee, a relation of his Lordship, who sold it in 1799 to Mr. Simpson, the present proprietor, who, in 1807, was High Sheriff for the county of Kent.—The father of poet Smart was possessed of an estate in the neighbourhood of Fair Lawn, and acted as steward to Lord Barnard, whose patronage was exerted in favour of the son.

Hill Park, Kent ;

THE SEAT OF

THOMAS JESSON, ESQ.

VALONS, or Valence, now called Hill Park, is situated in the parish of Westerham, in the county of Kent. It was formerly the residence of a family called, in deeds of great antiquity and without date, *De Valoniis* ; after which it continued for many years in the family of Casinghurst, one of whom conveyed it in the reign of King Henry VII. to John Islip, Abbot of Westminster. After having passed through several hands, it was conveyed in the year 1766, to Arthur, Earl of Hillsborough, who changed its ancient name of Valons to Hill Park, after the surname of his family. It was the favourite retreat of that accomplished nobleman from the toils of office ; and few places seem more qualified by nature to afford repose and tranquillity after the hurry of public life.

The House is an elegant and spacious structure, in the Italian style of architecture, but will not require particular description, unless, indeed, it be the superb chimney-piece in the Dining Room, of about the date of 1700, adorned with festoons of fruit and flowers, in alto relievo, exquisitely carved. The key-stone presents a head of Aurora, very highly relieved, and of first-rate sculpture ; over the chimney-piece is a curious carving in oak, of very high antiquity, representing the offering up of Isaac by Abraham. Near to the House is an elegant dairy and summer-house, built by Lord Hillsborough after those at Frogmore near Windsor, the retirement of the late Queen Charlotte.

The Park, however, is the distinguishing beauty of this delightful residence. To begin with its western extremity, its principal features are a winding valley, encompassed on each side by considerable hills, sometimes almost precipitous, at other times forming a broad and level slope to the edge of the lake below ; in some places studded with majestic single oaks, in others presenting dingles filled with broken masses of timber, which gradually recede, and are finally lost in the woods behind. A stream of pellucid water brawls along the bottom of the valley, winding its way through well-dispersed groves of alder and other aquatic trees, and in its progress expands itself into a lake of several acres, the resort of water-fowl of various descriptions.

The wild accompaniments of this water, secluded from human research, present in a calm summer evening a delightful scene. The distant murmurs of the rooks, the silent flapping of the moor-hen over its unruffled surface, excellently harmonize with the still and peaceful landscape around.

The brook having escaped once more from the lake, after many meanderings, is at length conducted into a wood of ancient forest trees, among which one beech is of the prodigious girth of twenty-eight feet. Here is formed one of the most pleasing features of the park. The brook tumbles over a precipitous rock of natural production, the depth of thirty feet, into a dark pool below, immediately opposite, and within a hundred yards of the Dining Room windows. The House stands in a recess, backed to the west by a bold eminence, covered with magnificent oaks ; on the south is the fine wood, animated by the cascade ; on the east and north are open sweeps, which are gradually lost in the horizon or in the surrounding country.

The scenery of this spot—the murmur of the cascade, its tremulous and silver form contrasted with the dark foliage of the forest trees which clothe it—the classic form and appearance of the House—the rich concert of innumerable birds, from the hoarse note of the rook to the rich tenor of the dove, and the sweeter treble of the thrush and blackbird—excite feelings in the mind, which, though perpetually experienced by the lover of nature, never have been, nor ever will be, adequately described by the feeble efforts of the pen.



Designed by J. M. H. H.

THE SCHOOL BUILDING

Engraved by J. M. H. H.



Designed by J. M. H. H.

THE SCHOOL BUILDING

Engraved by J. M. H. H.

Mereworth Castle, Kent:

THE SEAT OF

LORD LE DESPENCER.

THIS very elegant Mansion was erected by John Fane, seventh Earl of Westmoreland; upon the site of an ancient castle, which had belonged to the Lords Abergavenny, and is built after a design of Colin Campbell, in imitation of the much-admired Villa Capra, of Palladio. It stands upon an eminence of easy ascent, watered by a stream running into the Medway, and encompassed by the most agreeable risings, cultivated and improved to the utmost perfection.

The principal structure is an exact square of eighty-eight feet. There is a portico of six columns in each of the four fronts. The hall, or grand saloon, is in the centre of the building; it is circular, and receives light from above. A gallery continued round the saloon communicates with the upper apartments; and the state rooms, divided off from it, open one into another all round the house, and are richly furnished.

The annexed engraving represents the principal front, upon which two noble wings, containing domestic offices, project, and enclose three sides of a spacious court, which adds much to the grandeur of the building.

The portico opens upon a vestibule leading to the saloon, at the opposite end of which is the picture gallery.

The Mansion is situated about seven miles from Maidstone, in a delightful and wooded part of the country. Mereworth anciently gave name to a family, and we find John de Mereworth, sheriff of Kent, in the 15th and 16th of Edward III. They held the manor about two centuries, when it descended to the Malmains, Bohuns, and Bambres, who built a castle, which passed from the Earls of Arundel to the Lords Abergavenny and Le Despencer; and from them, with the title of Le Despencer, to Francis Fane, first Earl of Westmoreland.

At the death of John, seventh earl, in 1762, without issue, he was succeeded in the earldom of Westmoreland, and barony of Burghersh, by a distant branch, and in the barony of Le Despencer by his nephew, Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart., from whom the estate, as well as the ancient title, has devolved upon the family of Stapleton.

Among the splendid Paintings at Mereworth Castle, the following may be enumerated—

THE DINING-ROOM.—King Charles I. and his family—Francis, late Lord Le De Spencer, Dance—Penelope, daughter of Henry, Earl of Southampton, *Carneal Jansen*—William, son of Robert, first Lord Spencer, who married Penelope, the daughter of the Earl of Southampton, and father of Henry, Earl of Sunderland, who married Dorothy Sidney, Waller's *Sacchrisa*, *Ditto*—Robert, first Baron Spencer, *Ditto*—Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, first Lord Spencer, wife of Sir George Fane, of Burston, Kent, *Ditto*—Robert, the youngest son of Robert, first Lord Spencer, *Ditto*—Mary, Countess of Westmoreland, daughter and heiress of Sir A. Mildmay, of Ape-
thorpe, Northamptonshire, and her son Sir Francis Fane, K.B. of Fulbeck, progenitor of the present Earl of Westmoreland—Sir G. Fane, of Burston, Kent, *Fandjck*—The late John Phillip Kemble, and Mrs. Siddons, *Sir Wm. Beechey, R.A.*

THE LIBRARY.—The ceiling, *Diana and Endymion*—The Death of Adonis, *Scarcellino de Ferrara*—A View of the City of Venice, *Canalotti*—A Portrait of himself, *Rubens*—George, Duke of Buckingham, and Sir Anthony Mildmay, *Oliver*—A Portrait of himself, *Fandjck*—A Drawing after a picture of Teniers, *Cousin*.

THE BREAKFAST-ROOM.—The Ceiling, *Flora, &c.*—The Head of St. John the Baptist, a mezzotint, very curious and fine impression by the inventor of the art, *Prince Rupert*—The Death of Marc Antony, *A. Kauffman*—A Female Prisoner before a Roman Consul, *A. Kauffman*—A Pig and Dog, *G. Korman*.

THE GALLERY.—Ceiling, Apollo and the Muses, by *Slater*—A small piece, *Bassano*—A View of Windsor—A Battle piece, *Bergognoni*—A View of Venice, *Canalotti*—Two Landscapes, *Pennini*—Christ restoring the Blind, *Tintoretto*—A Group of Lions, *Brueghel*—Fishing, *Fender Cazi*—His own Portrait, *David Mytens*—Two Landscapes, *Hauerman*—Romulus and Remus, *Cantarin*—An Old Lady seated in a Chair, *Rembrandt*—A Landscape, *Italian School*—Fishermen, *Teniers*, very fine—A Battle piece, very curious—The Crucifixion, *J. de Brage*, very curious—Sir Walter Raleigh—Assumption of the Virgin, *Le Hyre*—A Boulangois Doctor, *Frank Hals*.

THE DRAWING-ROOM.—Portrait of Mary, daughter and heiress of Lord Abergavenny, to whom the barony of Le De Spencer was adjudged; she married Sir Thomas Fane, K.B.—An Old Man's Head, *Teniers*—Erasmus, *Holbein*—The Marriage in Cana, *Jan Franck*—A Large Landscape, *Paul Brill*—A Dutch Fair, *Teniers*—Sir Thomas More—A Vapoured Lady, *Ant. de Coreggio*—The Carnival, *Titian*—The Holy Family, *Raffaello*—Christ entering Jerusalem, *Lan-franco*—Saint Francis, *Guido*—A Landscape, *Swanevelt*—Venus and Cupid, *Rubens*—A Landscape, *Paul Brill*—A Landscape, *Claude*—The Children of Israel in the Wilderness, *Bassano*—A Landscape, *Claude*—Noah after the Flood, *Bassano*—Sigismunda, *Coreggio*—A View of Southampton, *Morland*—An Old Man's Head, *Teniers*—Lord Abergavenny, *Holbein*—A Flower piece, *Baptista*.

Godmersham Park, Kent;

THE SEAT OF

EDWARD KNIGHT, ESQ.

GODMERSHAM is most beautifully situated in the vale of the Stoure, in Felborough hundred, Scray Lathe, at the distance of six miles from the town of Ashford, and about eight miles and a half from the city of Canterbury, in a part of the county which is delightfully varied in its surface, being surrounded by eminences chiefly covered with wood, while the intermediate plains are rich, and productive in a high degree. The House was built about the year 1732, by Thomas Knight, Esq., on the site of the old mansion, which had been the residence of his ancestors for many generations. We have given a view of the principal front, taken from the road which runs between Canterbury and Ashford. The original name of this family was Brodnax, who bore for arms—Or, two cherrons gules, on a chief of the second, three cinquefoils, argent, surmounted by the crest in a mural coronet, a demi-eagle, or, winged gules and gorged as the chief in the arms.

The founder of the present Mansion, a descendant of Sir William Brodnax, Knight, and who was sheriff of this county in 1729, relinquished his name for that of May in 1727, when he came into possession of a considerable estate in Sussex and London; of which last, May's Buildings, in St. Martin's Lane, formed a part. This second name he again exchanged for that of Knight, in 1738, on a still greater acquisition of landed property at Chawton, in Hampshire, now one of the seats of the family. He died February 26, 1781, æt. 80, leaving issue by his wife Jane, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Monk, Esq., of Buckingham, near Shoreham, in Sussex, a son, Thomas Knight, Esq., LL.D. and M.P. for the county, who constantly resided at Godmersham, and married Catherine, the daughter of the Rev. Wadham Knatchbull, D.D. Chancellor of Durham, and a Prebendary of Canterbury, but had no issue. He was an accomplished gentleman, and at his decease, October 23, 1794, bequeathed his fine collection of medals and a series of English coins to the University of Oxford.

The manor of Godmersham is reported to have been granted to the monks of Christchurch, Canterbury, by Bernulf, king of Mercia, as early as the year 820, and that Archbishop Agelnoth confirmed the same in 1032. Archbishop Arundel appropriated the rectory to the Priory of Christchurch, by a license from King Richard II., to support and maintain the said monastery.

The parish church is situated on the banks of the Stoure, and contains, on the south side, a large pew belonging to the family, which is adorned by a collection of very curious painted glass, forming a wide border to the window.

On the north side of the church are the remains of Godmersham Priory, built by Thomas Goldstone, Prior of Christchurch, who died in 1517.



View of the House

Designed by the Rev. Dr. Sturges

THE HOUSE OF THE REV. DR. STURGES



View of the House

Designed by the Rev. Dr. Sturges

GODMERCHAM PARK.

PLATE II.

Printed by W. B. Whittell, 11, St. James's Street, London.

Mersham Hatch, Kent;

THE SEAT OF

SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL, BART. M.P.

MERSHAM HATCH, four miles south-east from Ashford, and about the same distance south from Wye, has been the principal seat of the family of Knatchbull, ever since the year 1486, the second of the reign of Henry VII., at which time it was purchased by Richard Knatchbull, Esq., of the executors of — Edwards, its former proprietor. The House, in that deed, and in several of much older date, is called, sometimes, Mersham Hatch, and sometimes Mersham le Hatche. The present building was begun to be rebuilt by Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, the sixth Baronet of this family; but he dying, in 1763, it was completed according to the original design, by his uncle, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., who succeeded to the title and estates. It is constructed with brick, and consists of a centre and wings, being a large and handsome edifice, situated in a Park, not large, but finely disposed; sheltered on the north by an eminence, at the foot of which is a lake, nearly a quarter of a mile long. The park is about three miles and a half in circuit, and situated in a part of the county which is most pleasingly diversified by hill and dale, producing great quantities of hops and fruit: corn fields and meadow lands give great interest to the surface of this tract; which if viewed from the chalk hills, on the north of Mersham, presents a most delightful scene of picturesque fertility.

Philipot, in his "*Villare Cantianum*, or Kent Surveyed and Illustrated," published in 1659, in folio, states, that the family of "Knatchbull extracted originally from Limne, where I find the name by deeds very ancient, and owners of a plentiful patrimony."

The above-mentioned Richard Knatchbull, who purchased this estate, was the father of another Richard, who died in 1523, and had issue, William, who had issue, John Knatchbull, who died in 1540, and was the father of Richard, John, Reginald, and William, and a daughter, Mary.

Richard Knatchbull, Esq., eldest son and heir, had two wives; by the second wife, Susan, daughter of Norton Green, Esq., of Bobbing, in Essex, he had issue, Sir Norton Knatchbull, and Thomas; and dying in 1582, was buried in the chancel of the Church, at Mersham. Sir Norton Knatchbull, Knt., his son and heir, was Sheriff of Kent in 1606, and M.P. for Hythe; he had three wives, but had no issue by any of them, and died in 1636. Sir Norton founded the Free School at Ashford, which was finished and endowed by his successor, Sir Norton Knatchbull, Knight and Baronet. His brother, Thomas Knatchbull, Esq., married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of John Astley, Esq., chief gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth; and Master and Treasurer of Her Majesty's jewels and plate, who was descended from the Barons Astley; he died in 1623, leaving Norton his son and heir, who was knighted at Whitehall, and afterwards advanced to the dignity of Baronet, 4th August, 1641. Sir Norton Knatchbull was M.P. for the County in the time of Charles I., and was author of "Annotations on the New Testament."

The present, and ninth Baronet, married Annabella Christiana, daughter of Sir John Honeywood, Bart., of Evington, Kent, who died in 1814, leaving five sons, Norton Joseph, Edward since dead, Charles Henry, Wyndham, and John, and one daughter, Mary Dorothea. Sir Edward married, secondly, in 1820, Fanny Catherine, eldest daughter of Edward Knight, Esq., of Godmersham Park, in this county, by whom he has one daughter, Fanny Elizabeth, born in 1825.

Holwood, Kent :

THE SEAT OF

JOHN WARD, ESQ.

THE new mansion at Holwood was erected in the year 1825, by the present proprietor, from the designs and under the superintendence of that eminent architect, Decimus Burton, Esq. The exterior presents a uniform architectural elevation, in the Grecian style ; the walls being faced with the light-coloured bricks brought from Southampton, and with the columns, pilasters, entablatures, window-dressings, and the plinth, of solid Portland stone.

The south front, the part selected for our View, extends 180 feet in length, and has a circular portico of four columns of the Grecian Ionic order, and of the height of the building ; in the wings are Doric columns in recesses. The principal apartments are in this front, and consist of the Dining-room, Saloon, Library, Drawing-room, Billiard-room, and Conservatory, *en suite*. The kitchen offices also occupy part of the south front, but so concealed under the same elevation as to avoid the incongruity sometimes observed, where, either from injudiciousness, or with the idea of economy, the domestic offices are seen attached to the mansion in a character of architecture totally different. A handsome Conservatory, principally constructed of Portland stone and iron, and 40 by 17 feet wide, forms the termination of the western wing.

The north or entrance front is of the same extent, but of a plainer character than the south front, with a recessed portico of two Doric columns. The interior presents several well-contrived vistas through the suites of apartments. The Saloon, which has an extremely pleasing appearance, occupies the centre of the house, and extends two stories in height, surmounted by a large lantern light, and supported by columns.

Although the rooms are not large, yet it may be truly said that the architect has constructed at Holwood one of the most ornamental, convenient, and substantial mansions in this county. The scenery around Holwood is very varied and extensive, owing to the elevation of its site, the broken and undulating surface of the ground in the immediate vicinity, and other local advantages. The present proprietor has likewise been at great expense in embellishing the park and pleasure-grounds, and has entirely enclosed the former with a strong oak fence, extending about four miles in circumference ; he has also built two ornamental rustic lodges.

The old house, which was pulled down in the year 1823, had formerly been the favourite residence of the late Right Hon. William Pitt. It was a small old plastered brick building, but had long been tenanted by various gentlemen, who delighted in fox-hunting at the time the Duke of Grafton kept a pack of hounds in this neighbourhood. It afterwards came into the hands of the late Mr. Calcraft, and served as a house of rendezvous for the heads of one of the parties which at that time divided the House of Commons. From Mr. Calcraft it came into the possession of the Burrell family ; by them it was sold to Captain Ross, and was purchased of him by — Burrow, Esq., nephew of the late Sir James Burrow, who stuccoed the house, added greatly to the grounds by various purchases, grubbed and converted considerable woods into beautiful pasture and pieces of water, and planted those ornamental shrubberies which rendered it so justly admired. An eminent ship-builder, named Randall, purchased it of Mr. Burrow, and he afterwards disposed of it to the Right Hon. William Pitt, who was a native of the adjoining parish, and under whose own personal superintendence most of the ornamental plantations were made, which rendered the park so justly admired.



Drawn by J. F. Smith

MEEHAN'S HATCH.

1797



Drawn by J. F. Smith

Temple of the Muses, &c.

Fig. 4. The Temple of the Muses, &c. in the City of London

Knole, Kent;

THE SEAT OF

THE DUKE OF DORSET.

KNOLE stands in an extensive and beautiful park, a short distance from Seven Oaks, and has been a remarkable mansion from the time of the Conquest. After having been possessed by many illustrious families, it was sold to Thomas Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, who rebuilt the house, and enclosed the park; and left it, at his death in 1486, to the see of Canterbury, as a palace for his successors for ever. Archbishop Cranmer, finding it necessary to give up a considerable share of the possessions of the church, to save the remainder, Knole, with its park and lands belonging, fell into the hands of the crown. Queen Elizabeth granted the house, together with the park and lands belonging to it, to Thomas Sackville, Esq. afterwards Earl of Dorset, who was related to the queen by the intermarriage of his family with that of Boleyn. The queen's motive, in bestowing this magnificent residence, it is said, was to keep him near her court and councils, that he might repair thither on any emergency, with more expedition than he could from Buckhurst, the ancient seat of the Sackvilles. The Earl of Dorset came to reside at Knole in 1603; and from that time till his death, which happened while sitting at the council-board, in 1608, he constantly employed at Knole two hundred workmen, in the very essential repairs it required.

The principal entrance is through a great tower portal, leading into the first or outer quadrangle. In the centre of the grass-plot, on each side, are models of ancient statues, the Gladiator and Venus, *orta mari*. From this court is an entrance through a large tower, in the centre of the building, to the inner quadrangle, with a portico in front, supported by eight Ionic columns; over which is an open gallery, with a balustrade. Some of the water-spouts bear the date of 1605, and others 1607.

The great hall measures 74 feet 10 inches in length, and 27 in breadth, and is 26 feet 8 inches high; and has at one end a richly carved screen, supporting a grand music gallery, which bears the arms of Thomas, Earl of Dorset, with those of his Countess. In the chimney are a very curious pair of ancient dogs, of elaborate workmanship. The hall is adorned with several whole-length family portraits, and has the Dais, or raised floor, at one end, agreeably to ancient usage, for the principal table of the noble possessor of the mansion; while other tables stood lengthways down the hall, for tenants and domestics of the family. The long table now remaining here was constructed for the game of shuffle-board, an ancient and popular amusement. The windows are of stained glass.

KNOLE, KENT.

The staircase, on the principal standards, has the leopard argent, spotted sable, supporting a shield, which also appears surmounting the gables, on the front of the building.

The Holbein gallery, measuring 88 feet in length, contains an extensive collection of portraits of illustrious persons, by Holbein or his scholars. Every room, indeed, has its attractions: independent of the richly furnished gallery of pictures, many of the apartments are hung with curious tapestry, and contain large ebony cabinets, magnificent state beds, &c. They in general exhibit a perfect idea of the style of decoration of the time of James I. in high preservation.

The estates of the Earl of Dorset were sequestered during the civil wars, for his adherence to the royal cause; and Oliver Cromwell is said to have held a court for the purpose in the great dining parlour.

In the colonnade, the stained glass exhibits the arms of the matches of the family, from Thomas, the first Earl of Dorset.

The antique marbles in the collection here, consist of, a Demosthenes, from the Columbrano palace at Naples; a Fountain Nymph asleep, found at Roma Vecchia by Mr. G. Hamilton; a bust of Brutus, with a dagger; another, called Marcellus; a head of Antinous, from Hadrian's villa; and those of the first triumvirate, excepting Crassus. Here are good casts also of the dancing Faun, the Venus de Medici, the listening Slave, and the Boxers, from the Florentine gallery. Other curiosities are, Vandyke and his father-in-law, the unfortunate Earl of Gowrie, in gold tapestry; the arms of the family, curiously cut in paper, by Mrs. Robinson; a very copious genealogy of the Sackville family, illuminated, and with the arms and monuments of the various branches.



Drawn by J. H. Beale.

Engraved by T. Matthews.

KNOLE.

1811



Drawn by J. H. Beale.

Engraved by R. Smith.

KNOLE, KENT,

VIEWED IN THE GARDEN OF KNOLE-HOUSE.

Printed & Sold by the Author, in the Strand, near the Theatre.

Penshurst Place, Kent :

THE SEAT OF

SIR JOHN SHELLEY-SIDNEY, BART.

PENSHURST, so called, according to Hasted, from *Pen*, an old British word, signifying the top of any thing; and *hyret* a wood, was at the time of the Conquest the residence of a family that took their name from it.

Sir Stephen de Penshurst possessed the Manor in the reign of Edward I. ; and he dying without issue male, it successively became the property of the several distinguished families of Columbers, de Pulteney, and Devereux. The Mansion-house at Penshurst was embattled and fortified by royal licence granted to Sir John Devereux, in the reign of Richard II. Shortly after, the Manor was conveyed by sale to John, Duke of Bedford, third son of King Henry IV., who died without issue. His brother, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, surnamed the Good, succeeded him; but he also dying without issue, Penshurst came into the hands of the Crown, and was by letters patent granted to Sir William Sidney and his heirs, with which noble family-name Penshurst has ever since been connected.

The Mansion stands at the south-east corner of the Park. It is a large irregular building, containing numerous apartments, some of which are handsome and spacious. The architecture of different ages is to be traced in separate parts of the edifice, to which additions have from time to time been made by its various possessors, and in later years not quite in a style corresponding with its former magnificence. The present owner of Penshurst has expended a large sum upon this venerable family residence, and displayed good taste and judgment in the various works of which he has directed the execution.

The principal entrance is through an ancient gateway, over which is the following inscription :

The most religious and renowned
Prince, Edward the Sixth, Kinge of
England, France, and Irelande, gave
this house of Pencester, with the manors,
landes, and appurtenances ther
unto belonging unto his trustye
and welbelovyd servant Syr
William Sydney, Knight Banneret.

Upon entering the first quadrangle, the Hall, a striking object of architectural beauty, and the principal feature of the Mansion, engages the attention. At the upper end of the Hall, a staircase on the left leads to the State-Apartments and Gallery; at the opposite corner is the passage to the Chapel. The

PENSHURST PLACE, KENT.

Hall is a noble room, with a fine timber roof, and was, until within a few years, surmounted by a cupola. The walls of the interior were formerly adorned with lances and the various accoutrements of war, which gave to the spacious apartment a pleasing effect, by recalling to the mind of the visitor the days of *olden time*. In the inner quadrangle are found the Kitchen, Buttery, and other domestic offices. The old family dinner-bell, placed in a wooden frame in the centre of the yard, serves as a memorial of baronial festivity. There are in the Mansion a few excellent Portraits of the Sidney family, besides some other valuable paintings.

The Park in which this noble building stands, is diversified with hills, woods, and lawns, and well planted with large oak, beech, and chesnut trees. The Gardens, which are extensive, retain their original form of Terraces. In giving a description of Penshurst-Place, the Heronry, a curious relic of its ancient splendour, ought not to be overlooked, more particularly as it is the only one remaining in this part of the country. The place chosen for its situation is in some lofty beech trees planted on a hilly part of the estate. The south side of the Park is watered by the river Medway.

A tree is still pointed out, said to be the celebrated oak, called Bear's Oak, which was planted at Sir Philip Sidney's birth. It measures upwards of 27 feet in circumference, and is thus celebrated by Waller, in a poem entitled, "At Penshurst :"—

"Go boy, and carve this passion on the bark
"Of yonder tree, which stands the sacred mark
"Of noble Sidney's birth; when such benign,
"Such more than mortal-making stars did shine;
"That there they cannot but for ever prove
"The monument and pledge of humble love."

And it is thus noticed by Ben Jonson in his "Forest :"—

"That taller tree which of a nut was set
"At his great birth where all the Muses met."

The Parish of Penshurst is situated in that district of the county of Kent called *the Weald*. The Village has nothing remarkable in it. The river Eden takes its course through the western part of the Parish, and about the centre of it joins the river Medway, which afterwards flows towards Tunbridge. This part of Kent abounds in chalybeate springs.

The living is in the diocese of Rochester, and, being a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is as such within the deanery of Shoreham. The Church, a large handsome structure, stands near the south-west corner of Penshurst Place. The advowson belongs to the Sidney family, and was granted unto them by Queen Elizabeth.



Drawn by J. P. Neale

THE WHITE TOWER, AND THE CHAPEL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Engraved by W. G. Smith



Drawn by J. P. Neale

THE WHITE TOWER, IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Engraved by W. G. Smith

Printed by J. P. Neale, at the Museum, in New Square, London.

Allerton Hall, Lancashire ;

THE SEAT OF

JAMES WILLASEY, ESQ.

ALLERTON HALL, formerly the residence of William Roscoe, Esq., the Historian of the Medici, is pleasantly situated on a slight acclivity, and commands several beautiful and extensive views. On the West, after traversing a well-wooded country, the eye rests upon the broad expanse of the River Mersey, beyond which are seen the level plains of Cheshire, bounded in the distance by the mountains of Flintshire and Denbighshire. On the South the prospect is terminated by the Cheshire hills, amongst which Beeston Castle forms a very prominent feature. The hills of Frodsham, extending towards the East, add greatly to the effect of the morning landscape. The house, which is built of a species of red freestone, found in abundance in the neighbourhood, is a very handsome structure, about 120 feet in length; the centre, which is ornamented with four Ionic pilasters supporting a pediment, and resting upon a rustic basement, and one of the wings, were built by Mr. Hardman in the early part of the last century, but a considerable part of the old Hall, the architecture of which might be referred to the age of James I., remained, until, being in a state of great decay, it was pulled down by Mr. Roscoe, a few years ago. At the same time the grounds, laid out in the old style of gardening, were altered, and assumed their present park-like appearance.

On entering the House, a passage on the right leads to the Breakfast-room, a handsome apartment, panelled with oak, the windows of which command a beautiful western view. Adjoining to this are two small sitting rooms.

On the left hand of the Hall an Ante-room leads to the Dining-room, a spacious apartment, now converted into a nursery, and also to a handsome room built by Mr. Roscoe, for the reception of his valuable Library, but now used as a Dining-room. The Library occupied five recesses extending along both sides of the room, and had been selected with great care by its possessor, and more especially with a view to that department of Literature to which he had chiefly devoted himself. In the same room was also contained a valuable Collection of Prints, and of Drawings, by celebrated artists, which were sold, together with the Library, in the year 1816. On that occasion, the printed Books and MSS. produced the sum of 5,150*l*, the Prints 1,880*l*., and the drawings 738*l*. Several friends of Mr. Roscoe became the purchasers of a portion of the Library, which related more particularly to Italian Literature, with the view of presenting the volumes to their former possessor; but on his declining to accept them, they were deposited at the Athenæum, in Liverpool, where they are preserved in separate cases.

While the residence of Mr. Roscoe, most of the apartments were adorned with a curious and interesting Collection of Pictures, which had been made by him, for the purpose of illustrating the rise and progress of the art of painting. Over the mantle-piece in the Library hung a magnificent picture of Leo X., now in the possession of Mr. Coke, of Holkham, who also became the purchaser of a singularly fine picture of our Saviour, by Leonardo da Vinci. Many of the pictures were disposed upon the Staircase, and in the Gallery, which extends along the greater part of the front, and terminates at the western end with a Drawing-room, used for many years as a Library by Mr. Roscoe. In this room he composed his History of the Life and Pontificate of Leo X. In the Gallery, fronting the Staircase, still remains a pleasing antique marble statue, supposed to represent Innocence. The Bed-rooms and offices are spacious and convenient.

Allerton Hall was formerly the property of the ancient family of Lathom of Parbold, afterwards of the Percivals, one of whom was latterly an Alderman of Liverpool, and was purchased, together with much other land in the Parish of Childwall, by James Hardman, Esq. of Rochdale, and his brother, Mr. John Hardman, two opulent merchants in the early part of the last century. Mr. Roscoe became the possessor in the year 1799, and continued to reside here until 1816, since which time the estate has been purchased by James Willasey, Esq., formerly of Barton Lodge, near Preston.

Allerton Hall is about five miles distant from Liverpool, and between one and two miles from the villages of Garston and Woolton. Speke Hall, an ancient edifice of the Norris family, but now belonging to Richard Watt, Esq., is distant about two miles.

Hale Hall, Lancashire :

THE SEAT OF

JOHN BLACKBURNE, ESQ. F.R.S.

THIS Mansion, which is situated on the east of Speke, the very ancient Seat formerly belonging to the family of Norris, and at the southern extremity of the county, is also very peculiar in its architecture. Our View represents the North Front, constructed of red brick, with quoins and mullions to the windows, of stone; the east end of which is nearly covered with ivy, and, near the centre, is a porch of stone lately erected. Upon an embattled tower, at the base of which is an Arch, probably the original entrance, but now closed up, is a very large ornamental tablet, sculptured with two oval shields, each bearing the Arms of Ireland, viz. six *fleur de lis*, and united by clasped hands, surmounted by the crest of a dove, with an olive branch in its beak, and the following inscription :—

“ BUILT BY SIR GILBERT IRELAND, KT., AND
DAME MARG^t, HIS WIFE, A.^d. 1674.”

The South Front of this Seat has been entirely erected by the present possessor under the direction of Mr. Nash, who has judiciously adopted a corresponding style of architecture, and similar materials in its construction. A large tablet, upon this front, bears the Arms of Blackburne, viz. a fess nebulé between three mullets, together with eight quarterings, and is thus inscribed :—

“ THESE THREE ROOMS AND TOWER WERE ADDED BY JOHN BLACKBURNE, ESQ.,
IN THE CHARACTER OF BUILDING OF THE NORTH FRONT, A. D. 1806.”

The principal apartment on the South side is the Museum, 44 feet by 24, containing Cabinets of Ornithology, Shells, Minerals, and Medals. The Drawing-room and Dining-room are each 36 feet by 22. On the North is the old Hall, the ceiling of which has been raised, and the space above the ancient panelling filled with the principal heraldic quarterings of the family, which illustrate their alliances in blood, chiefly in Lancashire, and in the neighbouring county of Chester, viz. 1. Blackburne; 2. Norris; 3. Lever; 4. Ashton; 5. Green; 6. Aspinall; 7. Ireland; 8. Hutt; 9. Hesketh; 10. Holland; 11. Collumbers; 12. Walton; 13. Mereton; 14. Bevington; 15. Hanford; 16. Prayers; 17. Birkenhead; 18. Huxley; 19. Done; 20. Kingsley; 21. Stretch.

The South Front commands a very fine view of the Mersey, with the opposite coast of Cheshire, the high grounds of which are backed by the mountains of North Wales. The river here swells into a broad estuary nearly four miles across, and, below Liverpool, unites with the sea. The Lord of the Manor of Hale is entitled to a customary duty upon all vessels casting anchor upon the northern shore within this district, and to a tithe of the fish caught on the coast.

The estate, at the Conquest, belonged to Gilbert de Walton, Lord of Hale and Halewood, from whom it passed to the family of Columbers, and afterwards to the Hollands, which family terminated in a daughter and co-heiress, Avena, who married Adam de Ireland, of Hutt, who was living in 1315, from which period, the lordships of Hutt and Hale have continued in the same family. Sir Gilbert Ireland, the founder of this Mansion, married Margaret, the sole heiress of Sir Thomas Ireland, of Bewsey, near Warrington. Sir Gilbert died in 1675, æt. 50, without issue, after which the estate went to the family of Aspinall, the heiress of which married Isaac Green, Esq., of Childwall, who died in 1749, when this mansion came into the possession of Thomas Blackburne, Esq., of Orford, who married his eldest surviving daughter and co-heiress, Ireland Green; he died in 1768, when it descended to John Blackburne, Esq., its present owner, who also possesses another seat at Orford, near Warrington, together with considerable estates in the county. He represented the palatinate in parliament from 1794 to 1830, and his attention to the interests of his constituents caused them to place his portrait in the Sessions Hall of Lancaster Castle, as a testimony of their high sense of his unwearied exertions.



ALLERTON HALL,
LANCASHIRE.



Engraved by J. Smith

Engraved by H. Smith

WINDY HILL,
LANCASHIRE.

(This engraving is the property of the Messrs. T. & A. Smith, and is not to be sold.)

Thurnham Hall, Lancashire ;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN DALTON, ESQ.

THURNHAM HALL, the seat and inheritance of the Daltons, is two miles from Ashton Hall, the residence of the Duke of Hamilton, five miles south-west from Lancaster, and about seven from Garstang. The Mansion, which stands on an eminence, commanding a prospect of a most fertile and abundant district, is nearly coeval with the possession of the estate by the family, which was as early as the reign of Queen Mary. Our view, taken from a sketch by Captain Edward Jones, to whom we are under many obligations, represents the front, where modern innovation has demolished the projecting bays of the Old Hall, and deprived the windows of their mullions; originally it presented a fair specimen of the Hall-house, in the days of Elizabeth; but has since undergone several alterations; the present front, built of free-stone, was completed in 1823. The Hall in the centre of the house is thirty-nine feet by twenty-four; the Dining-room, on the right of the Hall, twenty-four feet by twenty-seven; and the Library, on the left of the Hall, is twenty-four feet by sixteen; an old oak Staircase leads to the Drawing-room, which is over the Hall, and is of the same dimension. Part of the Manor enjoys the feudal privilege of free-warren. The ruin of Cockersand Abbey, one of the principal antiquities of the county, is situated upon the estate, about two miles from the Hall. It was founded for Cluniac Monks of the Premonstratensian Order, in the reign of Richard I. by Theobald Walter, Lord of Amounderness, and brother of Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose descendants were the Butlers, Earls of Ormonde, the Bulters of Rawcliffe, &c. The founder of this Abbey granted all the pasture grounds in Pilling as perpetual alms to his Monastery, which was dedicated to Saint Mary, and was subordinate to the Abbey of Leicester. It derived its name from its site upon a neck of land which projects into the sea, adjoining to the sands of the Cocker, between the mouth of that river, and the Loyne, or Lune. The original endowment of the Abbey was confirmed by King John, and afterwards by Richard II., and amongst the principal benefactors were the old Barons of Kendal. There is a remarkable circumstance attending the dissolution of this Abbey, for it appears, that within three years of that event, it was actually restored to its ancient privileges by a grant from King Henry VIII. The building formerly occupied above an acre of ground, and was fortified from the encroachments of the sea by a rock of reddish stone, upon which it was erected. Very little architecture now remains to attest its former grandeur, except the Chapter House, in which several members of the Dalton family have been interred: this portion of the Abbey is octangular, having a single pillar in the centre, to support its groined roof; it stands in a commanding situation, with a fine view over the sands towards the Irish sea.

The Daltons are paternally descended from the family of Hoghton, long seated at Hoghton Tower in this county. Richard Hoghton, Esq. of Park Hall, their direct ancestor, being the third son of Sir Richard Hoghton, Knt. of Hoghton Tower, Knight of the Shire for the county of Lancaster, in 1557, 1st of Edward VI., descended from Adam de Hoghton, temp. Henry II. The family derive their maternal descent and name from Sir Robert de Dalton, Knt. who lived in the time of Edward III. and was the father of Sir John Dalton, Knt. who died in 1569, seized of the Manors of Byspham, Dalton Hall, and other lands in this County, vide *Tower Rolls*. From him in a direct line came Robert Dalton, Esq. of Byspham and Pilling, who purchased the manor and estate of Thurnham in the year 1556. At his death in 1580, without issue, he was succeeded by his nephew Robert, the son of his younger brother, Thomas Dalton Esq. and Anne, the daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux, Knt. of Septon. Robert Dalton, Esq. died in 1626, and was succeeded by his only son Thomas, who distinguished himself in the cause of Royalty, having raised a regiment of horse at his own expense, to support his sovereign, Charles I. He was desperately wounded at the second battle of Newbury, in 1643, of which he soon afterwards died, and was succeeded in his estate at Thurnham Hall by his son Robert, who made some additions to the Mansion, and married Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Thomas Horner, Esq. of Middleham in Yorkshire, by whom he had issue two daughters, co-heiresses: Dorothy, the youngest, inherited the Manors of Caton and Aldcliffe, in Lancashire, part of her father's property; and Elizabeth, the eldest, married William Hoghton Esq. of Park Hall, in this county. The estates of Thurnham Hall, Cockersand Bulk, and lands in the Fryerage, at Lancaster, were limited upon her and her issue, in consequence of which her eldest son John, who succeeded to this estate in 1710, assumed the name and arms of Dalton; he married Frances, the daughter of Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart. and had issue Robert Dalton, Esq. the father of the present proprietor of Thurnham, &c.

T

Childwall Hall, Lancashire;

THE SEAT OF THE

MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

CHILDWALL is about four miles south-east from Liverpool, most delightfully situated, where the distant country breaks upon the view at every turn of the road. The mansion, which is a castellated edifice, after a design by John Nash, Esq. was built by the present possessor, and contains a suite of apartments both commodious and elegant. The building is entirely constructed with freestone, of a reddish colour, and is entered by a handsome porch on the west front; the whole is embattled. The porch opens upon a hall, not large, but corresponding in style with the architectural character of the exterior, the chimney-piece being adorned with the arms and quarterings of the family of Gascoyne. On the left of the hall is the principal staircase.

The Library, Dining-room, Drawing-room, and Study, are upon the South and East fronts, which are represented in the view taken from the lawn. In the latter room is a small winding staircase, leading to the top of the turret, from whence is a particularly fine and extensive view all around. At every point, some interesting object meets the eye. On the north-west the prospect extends as far as Aughton Hills, near Ormskirk. On the north is seen the noble woods of Knowsley Park, the spires of Huyton and Prescott churches, and the fine old brick mansion at Roby, while on the south-east flows the broad channel of the Mersey, from Runcorn to Liverpool, bounded by the more distant eminences of Cheshire on the opposite coast.

Childwall was the property of noble and distinguished families from a very early period of English history. William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, married Agnes, the daughter of Randle, Earl of Chester; after whose death he had livery of all Earl Randle's lands, between the rivers Ribble and Mersey, together with the Castle and Manor of West Derby.

Sir Robert Holland, Knt. obtained Childwall in 1303, the 32nd year of Edward the First's reign. Henry, Duke of Lancaster, died in 1361, in possession of this estate, soon after which the property was transferred to Robert de Lathom, and after his death was granted to Sir John Stanley, K.G. together with the Manors of Lathom, Knowsley, Roby, and Aulasaigh in 1407. More recently, Childwall was the property of the family of Le Grey, from whom it was purchased by Isaac Green, Esq. of Liverpool, who afterwards married Mary, the daughter and heiress of — Aspinall, Esq. with whom he obtained the Lordship and Seat at Hale. He died in 1749, and left two daughters, co-heiresses, one of whom, Ireland Green, married Thomas Blackburne, Esq. of Orford, and Mary married Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. of Barking, in Essex, M.P. for Liverpool, the only son of Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Knt. who died in 1761, and was maternally descended from John Bamber, M.D. a celebrated physician. Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. died in 1791, when he was succeeded in his estates, at Havering, Ilford, &c. in Essex, together with Childwall and others in Lancashire, by his eldest son, the late proprietor, whose daughter and heiress is married to the Marquess of Salisbury.



THURNHAM HALL,
LANCASHIRE.

The Seat of John Lubbock Esq.



CHILDWALL HALL,
LANCASHIRE.

The Seat of John Lubbock Esq.

Engraved by J. G. Thompson.

Ince, Lancashire ;

THE SEAT OF

CHARLES BLUNDELL, ESQ.

INCE, long the residence of the family of Blundell, from which it derives the name of Ince Blundell, is situated nine miles from Liverpool, and near the sea. The House contains a numerous assemblage of paintings and sculpture, collected by the late possessor, Henry Blundell, Esq. Amongst the latter may be remarked a statue, called Theseus ; a group of a Faun and Nymph ; a Torso of Venus, from the Besborough marbles ; a Genius carrying a wreath to the Temple, from the Cawdor collection ; and one of the supports of an antique Tripod, lately imported :—all of the best period of Greek sculpture.

There are also in the collection a Minerva and Diana, both in the Hall. In the Vestibule, where the Staircase is, is a sacrificing Priestess, from the Egyptian ; an Egyptian figure of red granite. In the Garden is a Consular figure, *unrestored*, and a female figure with a turret on her head. These, with some bas-reliefs, the principal of which is in the tympanum of the pediment of the Rotunda, and the other in the recess behind the large figure of Jupiter, are the finest, and various busts, heads, &c.

Amongst the pictures are four large landscapes by Wilson, esteemed amongst his best works. The finest Italian pictures are the Holy Family, by Andrea del Sarto ; a repetition of Paul Veronese's Marriage Feast, by himself ; a View of the Colosseum, with other buildings at Rome ; a Holy Family (large) by Pinturricchio ; a landscape, of the Caracci school, from the Fisherwick collection ; two smaller landscapes, ditto ; four pictures, representing the early Fathers of the Church, St. Jerome, St. Gregory, St. Ambrose, and St. Augustine, by Lanfranc. Some fine pieces by Canaletti ; and other views in Italy ; a view of the Eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1779, by Voltaire ; besides two landscapes, by Bloemen ; and a large Flemish picture of Arms, &c. by Biltius.

We are bound to speak in the highest terms of the liberal permission which is readily afforded by the proprietor to view this extensive collection of works of art.

Croxteth Park, Lancashire ;

THE SEAT OF

THE EARL OF SEFTON.

THE principal and west front of this Mansion, represented in the annexed view, was built in 1702, by William Viscount Molyneux, whose arms are over the entrance, in the centre, supported by two lions, with the motto *Vivere sat vincere*. Above this, in a large compartment, is a sculptured trophy of banners, with the family crest on the keystone. This front is of brick, but all its architectural decorations are stone. Before it is a fine terrace, ascended by a double flight of steps, from whence is a view towards Knowsley and Prescott. On the south-east is the spire of Prescott church, seen in the engraving.

The rooms on this front are spacious and lofty, the walls covered with panelled wainscot, and the ceilings stucco, enriched in high relief. The south side of the House is more ancient; and may be assigned to the period of Elizabeth, and was most probably erected by Sir Richard Molyneux, who was knighted by that queen in 1586, at the age of 26, and was afterwards created a Baronet by King James I. in 1611, being the second person who received that title. On the east, at the back of the present house, was, most likely, the ancient front, as the buildings occupy three sides of a quadrangle, from whence is an entrance leading to a large staircase, the windows of which are still adorned with stained glass, in eight compartments:—1. The royal badge of the Red Rose, within the Garter, crowned. 2. The arms of Queen Elizabeth. 3. — quartering, argent, between two bendlets sable, three torteaux. 4. The armorial coat of ten quarterings of Sir Thomas Gerard, Bart. of Bryn, near Wigan. 5. Eight quarterings of the Molyneux family, and beneath it a badge of the cross moline in a circle, supported by two conies argent. 6. The arms of Henry VIII. 7. Twelve quarterings of the Howard family, surmounted by an Earl's coronet. 8. The coat of Henry Stanley, the fourth Earl of Derby, with an escutcheon of pretence for Clifford. Croxteth is pleasantly situated in a large park, four miles from Prescott, and about the same distance from Liverpool. The park entrance is on the south, near which are extensive stables, and the riding-house. The kitchen-garden and farm are on the north-east of the mansion.

There are few families in the kingdom who can boast more ample claims to antiquity than that of Molyneux. William des Molines obtained from Roger de Poitiers, who possessed all the lands in this county between the rivers Ribble and Mersey, a grant of the manors of Sefton, Thornton, &c., by consent of William the Conqueror, whereof he made Sefton his chief seat, the site of which ancient mansion is now occupied by a farmhouse. It was originally held as a knight's fee by tenure of castle guard of the Castle of Lancaster.

Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton, son of Sir Richard Molyneux, who had distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, and was knighted by Henry V., was Usher of the Privy Chamber to King Henry VI., who, by patent, dated at Brandon, 28th July, 1446, granted to this family and their heirs, the Chief Forestership of the Royal Parks and Forest in West Derbyshire, with the offices of Steward of that and of Staffordshire, together with the Constablership of Liverpool Castle, which grant was confirmed in 1459. Thus the Forest of Simmons Wood, and the two Royal Parks of Croxteth and Toxteth came into their possession, with whom they have remained to the present time; the latter is now divided into numerous allotments.

Through a long line of illustrious ancestors, many of whose names stand prominent on the page of British history, these honours and estates have descended to William-Philip, the tenth Viscount Molyneux, and present Earl of Sefton; who has also recently been further ennobled, by being advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain.



INCE BLUNDELL.
SAN ASPIDE



CROXWELL HALL,
SAN ASPIDE

Heaton House, Lancashire;

THE SEAT OF

THE EARL OF WILTON, &c.

THE late Earl of Wilton erected this Mansion after the design and under the direction of Samuel Wyatt, Esq. and made it his chief country residence. It stands about four miles from Manchester, on the road to Bury, in a commanding situation, with extensive prospects on the east and west.

The annexed View represents the South Front, which consists of a centre and two wings connected by a corridor; the main building projects in a semi-circular form, the frieze of which is supported by four three-quarter columns of the Ionic order, and is crowned by a dome; the wings are octangular. Immediately in front are two pedestals bearing cumbent lions, and before it spreads a beautiful lawn, adorned with beds of flowers and shrubs.

On the North Front the architectural decoration is of a bolder character, the pediment, which is plain, is supported by four noble columns of the Composite order; the whole contains one principal, and one upper story, and is entirely built with fine freestone. Upon the North Front very great improvements have lately been made, by levelling an eminence, so as to afford a more extended view of the pleasure grounds from the windows.

The Park is about five miles in circumference, enclosed with a wall, and is adorned with abundance of fine old timber trees and plantations. On a high spot of ground is a circular Temple, from whence are views over an immense tract of country, bounded by the hills of Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire.

Heaton is in the hundred of Salford, and is included in the parish of Prestwich, which embraces an area of about fifteen miles in length by three in breadth. It was formerly the property and residence of the Hollands, a family, for antiquity and extraction, inferior to few in the kingdom, and who held considerable possessions in the counties of Lancaster, Northampton, and Leicester. This estate descended to the family of Egerton, in the reign of Queen Anne, by the marriage of Elizabeth, the daughter of William Holland, Esq. and the sister and sole heiress of Edward Holland, Esq. of Heaton and Denton, both in this county, with Sir John Egerton, Bart. the eldest son of Sir Rowland Egerton, Bart. and Bridget, the sister and sole heiress of Thomas Grey, the unfortunate and last Lord Grey de Wilton of that surname; who having been engaged in what is called Sir Walter Raleigh's plot, died in the Tower of London, in 1614. After which, that nobleman's estates in Buckinghamshire were granted to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.

Sir John Egerton, Bart. died in 1729, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Holland Egerton, the third Bart. of this family, and the twenty-first male heir in a lineal descent from David, Baron of Malpas, in the time of King Edward I., who held his title under the Earl of Chester, and sat in the Parliament of that Palatinate. He being possessed of the Manor of Egerton, near Malpas, in Cheshire, took the name of Egerton from the place of his residence, according to the custom of that age, and transmitted it to his posterity.

Upon the death of Sir Holland Egerton, Bart. at this seat, on the 25th of April, 1730, he was succeeded by his son Edward, who dying in 1744 unmarried, the title and estate descended to his brother Sir Thomas Grey Egerton, Bart. who died in 1756, and was succeeded by his only son Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart. who represented this county in three Parliaments, and ultimately succeeded in obtaining the object of ambition to which his ancestors had aspired for nearly two centuries, and to which they had always considered themselves heirs, viz. the ancient Barony of Grey de Wilton. Sir Thomas Grey was created Lord Grey de Wilton, 15th May, 1784, and on June 26th, 1801, was advanced to the titles of Viscount and Earl of Wilton, of Wilton Castle, in Herefordshire, by patent, with remainder to the second and other sons successively, of his Lordship's only child Eleanor, the present Countess of Grosvenor.

The Earl of Wilton died at this seat, 23d September, 1814, at the age of sixty-five, when the title and large estates devolved to the present nobleman, the second son of Earl Grosvenor, and next brother to the Lord Belgrave, who, November 21, 1821, assumed the name and arms of Egerton, *Argent, a lion rampant gules, between three pheons sable, quartering that of Grey de Wilton, Barry of six, argent and azure, in chief a label of five points gules.*

Standish Hall, Lancashire :

THE SEAT OF

CHARLES STANDISH, ESQ.

STANDISH HALL is an irregular brick building, of which the part selected for the subject of the annexed engraving comprehends the most interesting features, shewing the principal front, the domestic offices, and the private chapel, which was an invariable appendage to the mansions of ancient date. The interior of the house is divided into many commodious apartments. The situation of Standish Hall is about six miles south of Chorley, and three from Wigan, in a township of the same name ; the Lancashire canal winds its course along one side of the estate.

The ancient and respectable family of Standish have been located at this spot from a period soon after the Conquest ; and several members of it have at different times taken a conspicuous part in passing events. Lingard, one of the most eminent of our modern historians, upon the authority of Holinshed, records a valorous deed performed by John Standish, in the reign of Richard II. It appears that John Standish was an attendant upon the youthful monarch at his interview with Wat Tyler, in Smithfield, and was the individual who inflicted the mortal wound upon the person of the demagogue after he had been stunned by William Walworth, Mayor of London. Upon the disposition of rewards made upon this occasion, John Standish was honoured with the order of knighthood. At a subsequent period, Sir Ralph Standish, belonging to this family, commanded an army in France, in the reign of Henry V.; also during the Protectorate of John Duke of Bedford, and rendered important services to his country. A relation of this Sir Ralph Standish was knighted for his valiant behaviour at the battle of Hopton-field, in Scotland, in 1482. Other members of this ancient family have distinguished themselves in a civil capacity. Henry Standish, Bishop of St. Asaph, went out in company with Sir John Baker, upon an especial embassy to Denmark, in 1526 ; and was also one of the committee of bishops who assisted Catherine of Arragon, the first queen of Henry VIII., in her suit concerning the divorce.

This estate passed, by the marriage of Cecilia, heiress of Ralph Standish, Esq. to William Townley, Esq., of Townley-hall. Two sons and a daughter were the issue of this alliance. The sons, Charles and Edward, died without children, and in consequence the property went to the issue of the daughter, Cecilia, who had married Charles Strickland, Esq., of Sizergh Castle, in the county of Westmoreland. Their son, Thomas Strickland, of Sizergh, took the name of Standish, and possessed the two estates jointly ; but upon his death the Standish property was inherited by his eldest son, Charles Standish, Esq., the present owner ; and Sizergh castle, by Thomas Strickland, Esq., the second son.

The parish church of Standish is a handsome structure, the steeple of which was erected in 1584, by Richard Moodie, the first protestant rector. There is a statue of this pious divine, habited as a Franciscan friar, to which order he belonged before his conversion to the protestant faith, with an inscription declarative of his munificence in repairing the church. It contains several monuments of the family of the lords of the manor, in whose gift is the living, which is very valuable. The township of Standish with Langtree contains about 400 houses, and 3000 inhabitants.

Dr. Leigh, in his researches into the antiquities and curiosities of this county palatine, has described a small signet which was found near Standish, in a copper urceolus ; and here have also been discovered several Roman coins, and two gold rings of Roman knights.



HEATON HOUSE.
LAN. A. 1111.



Drawn by J. P. Neale

STANNINGLEASE HOUSE.
LAN. A. 1112.

Knowsley Park, Lancashire:

THE SEAT OF THE

THE RIGHT HONORABLE EDWARD SMITH STANLEY,

EARL OF DERBY, &c.

KNOWSLEY is in the hundred of West Derby, from whence, and not from the town of Derby, as generally supposed, some authorities state that its noble possessor derives his principal title. The Mansion is situated about half a mile north of the town of Prescot, at the distance of eight miles from Liverpool. It stands in an elevated part of the Park, and forms a conspicuous object from a considerable distance on the West; upon the other sides, it is environed by thick woods, and the building has evidently been erected at different periods.

The Estate, together with that of Lathom, already noticed in this work, came into the possession of the present Noble Family upon the marriage of Sir John Stanley, K.G., with Isabel, the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Lathom, Knt., in the reign of Richard the Second.

The original Mansion at Knowsley, it appears, was very much enlarged by the first Earl of Derby, for the reception of his son-in-law, King Henry VII., in whose service the Earl had so greatly distinguished himself, particularly on the day of the battle of Bosworth Field, where, King Richard the Third being slain, he placed the crown on the Earl of Richmond's head, and proclaimed him King, by the name of King Henry VII. His Lordship afterwards filled the office of Lord High Steward at his coronation.

The preparations made for the Royal visit were upon so grand a scale, both at Knowsley and the roads leading to it, that the first Earl, in some accounts, is said to have then rebuilt the Mansion, which is represented to have been constructed entirely of stone, and graced by two massive round Towers. Subsequent alterations by succeeding Earls of Derby had reduced the ancient building to a small part of its original dimensions, which last remaining portion has lately been pulled down, and rebuilt in the style of the old Baronial Mansion, under the direction of Mr. Foster, of Liverpool. It is wholly of dark freestone, and is embattled; the basement is partly appropriated to the household, but the principal apartment is a spacious and handsome Dining-room, very much admired. Over an entrance on the South side, the architect has judiciously inserted a fragment of the old edifice, which is sculptured with two of the family badges: The eagle's leg erased, derived from the Lathoms, and the three legs conjoined, armed and spurred, the well-known ensign of the Lords of Man, over which Island the family of Stanley, from the time of Henry IV. to the reign of George II., held absolute jurisdiction, under the Crown, by the service of presenting two Falcons to the King on his Coronation Day.

The most considerable part, of what is now standing, of Knowsley House, was erected by James, the tenth Earl of Derby, who lived in the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and George the First and Second. The West Front is a vast range of building regularly disposed in three divisions of equal height, with the principal entrance in the centre, and the whole surmounted by balustrades and scroll ornaments; the edifice is constructed of red brick, with stone quoins and dressings to the numerous windows. Our view of this Front is taken from the opposite side of the Hall fence which bounds the lawn. On the South is seen the new building, projecting at a right angle upon the West Front. On the North side are the Stables and Coach Houses, but concealed in the view by the dark foliage of the Wood.

The House is extensive, but very irregular in its plan; a domestic Chapel occupies a part of the East Front, and on the South is a corridor of the Ionic order, surmounted by the Arms and Supporters of the tenth Earl, with an Inscription, indicative of royal ingratitude.

Over the centre window, on this Front, is a brass tablet in relief, of Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise. A view of this side of the building is shewn in our second Plate, before it is a fine piece of water, and in the Park opposite is the group of Hercules and Antæus upon a pedestal. The interior of the Mansion contains a great many splendid apartments of large dimensions, adorned with a curious collection of Family Portraits, and many very fine Paintings by the old masters; the latter were chiefly collected by James, the tenth Earl; twenty-two of them were etched by Hamlet Winstanley, a pupil of Kneller, and native of Warrington, and are published under the title of "The Knowsley Gallery." The Park, the largest in the county, is nearly six miles in circumference. It is pleasantly varied in its surface, and adorned with a profusion of fine old timber, and numerous plantations; nor is water, so great an addition to the scene, wanting. In the centre is a lake half a mile in length. The eminences and high ground command beautiful prospects of the country, particularly towards the sea, where the view is more open.

The Family of Stanley, for a very long period, have possessed considerable influence in the North of England; they derive their origin from the Baronial House of Audley, whose Arms are *Gules, a Fret Or*. Adam de Audley, a second son, bore the Arms of his father, with a label of three points Azure, and was father of William Audley, Esq. of Stanley, in Staffordshire, whose great-grandson, Sir William Stanley, Kt., married the daughter and heiress of Sir Philip de Bamville, Kt., and became possessed, by his marriage, of Wirral Forest, in Cheshire; in allusion to which, he assumed for his armorial distinction, *Argent, on a bend azure, three Bucks' heads cabossed Or*, instead of the Coat borne by his ancestors, with the motto, "*Sans Changer*," which has been continued ever since by the Noble Family.

List of the principal Pictures at Knowsley.

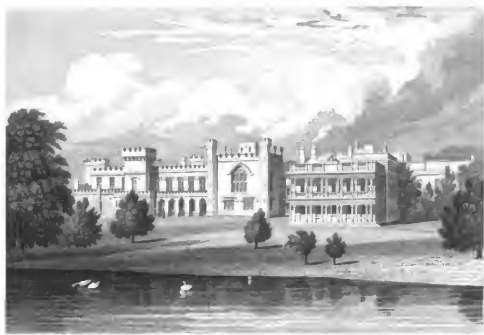
A Holy Family—*Tities*.
Belshazzar's Feast—*Rembrandt*.
The Roman Soothsayer—*Salvator Rosa*.
Banditti amongst the Rocks—*Ditto*.
Hagar and Ishmael with the Angel—*Ditto*.
The Angel driving Adam and Eve from Paradise—*Donis Calvert*.
A Wild Boar Hunt—*Rubens and Snyder*.
The Feast in a Gallery, and the Wife of Pilate interceding in behalf of Jesus Christ—*Paul Veronese*.

Christ delivering the Keys to St. Peter—*Vandyck*.
The Descent from the Cross—*Vandyck*.
The Love of the Arts, represented by Cupid contemplating rich Armour, Musical Instruments, Pictures, and pieces of Sculpture.
A very fine painting, said to be the joint production of Vandyck and Snyder.
St. Bartholomew—*Spagnoletto*.
Nicodemus communing with Christ—*Tintoretto*.

The principal Family Portraits.

Thomas Lord Stanley, K.G., afterwards First Earl of Derby, ob. 1504.
Margaret Countess of Richmond, the daughter of John Beaufort Duke of Somerset, first married to Edmund Earl of Richmond, afterwards to Thomas Earl of Derby. By the former Husband, she was mother of Henry VII., she died, 1509.
George Lord Strange, K.G., eldest son of the first Earl of Derby, who married the heiress of John Lord Strange of Knockyn. He was one of the principal Commanders in the King's Army at the Battle of Stoke, in 1487. Ob. 1497.
Thomas, second Earl of Derby, this nobleman was present at the celebrated Battle of the Spurs in 1513. Ob. 1521.
Edward, third Earl of Derby, K.G., ob. 1574—*Holbein*.
Henry, fourth Earl of Derby, K.G., ob. 1592. His Countess was Margaret, only child of Henry Clifford Earl of Cumberland, and Alianor, the daughter and heiress of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, the youngest daughter of King Henry VII.
Ferdinando, fifth Earl of Derby. His near alliance to the crown exposed him to much danger

and intrigue, and he is supposed to have died by poison in 1594.
William, sixth Earl of Derby, K.G., Chamberlain of Chester, &c., ob. 1642.
James, seventh Earl of Derby, K.G., a Nobleman distinguished for his loyalty and heroism; as a proof of his extraordinary influence in this county, it is stated that in 1642, no less than 20,000 men flocked to his standard. His spirited reply to Ireton, who made him liberal offers to deliver up the Isle of Man to him, is noticed by Lord Orford as a perfect model of brave natural eloquence. He was beheaded at Bolton in 1651.—*Vandyck*.
Charlotte, Countess of Derby, wife of the preceding Nobleman, who is famed for her gallant defence of Lathom House in 1644; she survived the Restoration, and died in 1663—*Vandyck*.
Charles, eighth Earl of Derby, Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire and Cheshire in the reign of Charles II. Ob. 1672—*Lely*.
James, tenth Earl of Derby, in his robes. Ob. 1730—*H. Winstanley*.
James Lord Stanley, called Lord Strange, father present Earl of Derby. Ob. 1771—*Winstanley*.



KNOWLSLEY PARK,
Lancashire.



Engraved by G. G. & Co.

KNOWLSLEY PARK,
Lancashire.

Designed by J. G. & Co.

Printed by J. G. & Co.

Lathom House, Lancashire:

THE SEAT OF

LORD SKELMERSDALE.

THE situation of Lathom House is that of the ancient castellated Mansion, celebrated in history for the remarkable siege it withstood during fifteen months, in the time of the civil wars, in consequence of the heroic defence maintained by the Countess of Derby during the absence of the Earl in the Isle of Man. It stands in the centre of a pleasant and well-wooded Park, about three miles from Ormskirk, and eleven from Wigan. After the demolition of the old House, which had been a residence of the family of Stanley from the time of Henry IV. a new building was commenced by William, ninth Earl of Derby, who did not live to complete his intentions. At his death, in 1702, the estate became the property of Henrietta, his daughter and co-heiress, who sold it to Henry Furlness, Esq. from whom the whole was purchased, in 1724, by Sir Thomas Bootle, of Melting in this county, and from him it has descended to the present proprietor, whose father married the niece of Sir Thomas.

The noble Mansion, of which we have given views of each front, was erected about 1725, by Sir Thomas Bootle, who employed in its construction and embellishment an Italian architect, Giacomo Leoni, whose skill in the distribution and ornament of the various apartments, is much to be admired. The plan is that of a grand central building, one hundred and fifty-six feet by seventy-five, with two wings, each one hundred feet by fifty, projecting at right angles on the north or principal front, and united to the main edifice by a curved Ionic colonnade, and at their extreme point by means of a low parapet wall, divided by piers at regular distances, enclosing a court or lawn, diversified with beds of flowers, which wall, and carriage entrance, through iron palisades, is a judicious and recent alteration from the original design. The whole length of the principal front, including the wings, is three hundred and twenty feet. The elevation is bold, and extremely correct in its proportions; but in a Mansion of such noble dimensions, more of ornament in the decoration would certainly have improved the effect. The north front, when seen in perspective from beneath the colonnade, exhibits all the boldness of its architectural character, but its beautiful symmetry is seen to greater advantage from a little distance. The point chosen for drawing is nearly opposite the end of the east wing. The whole of the west wing, of which the front next the court is seen, is appropriated to stabling, with the appendages concealed from view by the rich foliage which environs them.

The Central Building, containing the principal apartments, consists of a rustic basement, having a noble ascent of a double flight of steps to the grand Hall; the other rooms occupy a principal and upper story. The centre compartment, in which is the entrance, projects about three feet, and is surmounted by a plain pediment; a bold cornice is continued round the whole, above which is no attic. The windows, nine on each story, have their appropriate architectural decorations, and the wings correspond with each other and with the body of the Mansion. The whole is built with a fine clear coloured stone.

The south, or Garden Front, is simple in its architecture, but of elegant proportion, containing thirteen windows on each story. The only entrance on this front is in the centre of the basement; but on the east end is a temporary convenient flight of steps leading from the principal story to the lawn beneath, this is concealed in our View by the flowering-shrubs in the garden. At a short distance from this point on the east, is a large and handsome Conservatory, stored with a profusion of exotic plants. It is sixty feet long by twenty in width, and is composed of a continued series of Doric pilasters and entablature.

Ground plans and elevations of this Mansion are inserted in the "Vitruvius Britannicus," published about the period of its erection by Colin Campbell. A few alterations appear to have been since made from the original designs of Leoni, which are chiefly to be observed in the Dining-room and Library, both of which have been enlarged; the latter is now fifty feet in length, and twenty-two wide: two rooms were thrown into one by the present owner, and the division of the apartments is marked by two scagliola columns which support their entablature; the Ceilings are all entitled to notice, from the boldness of the ornamental decoration.

Two principal Staircases communicate with the rooms on the east and west of the grand Hall. This magnificent apartment is forty feet square, and thirty feet high. In each angle, and at equal distances on the sides, are Corinthian columns, three-quarter size, in all twelve in number, with their appropriate frieze; the intermediate compartments are adorned with busts, and paintings in chiaro-oscuro on the walls, chiefly allegorical subjects by the hand of Goupy. In this Hall stands a Lettern, or Reading Desk, representing an Eagle with expanded wings, which was probably part of the furniture of the ancient domestic chapel.

The Dining-room is hung with portraits of the distinguished persons in the time of George II. viz. of his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, to whom Sir Thomas Bootle, the founder of the Mansion, was Chancellor. William Pulteney, Earl of Bath; Charles, called the Proud, Duke of Somerset, and his second Duchess, with their two daughters, one afterwards Marchioness of Granby, the other Countess of Aylesford; Sir Thomas Bootle, in his Chancellor's robes; King George II. and a head of George III. when young, painted in profile by Allan Ramsay, from which there is an engraving by Woollett; there is also in this apartment a portrait of James Earl of Derby, who was beheaded at Bolton for his loyalty to his sovereign, and an interesting head of his wife, Charlotte de la Tremouille, the celebrated Countess of Derby, who defended Lathom House in 1644, and the Isle of Man in 1651. After the submission of the latter place to the Parliament, this heroine was detained in prison with her young children in poverty, till the Restoration; she died in 1663. It may be remarked, that so far from being the bigoted Roman Catholic she is represented in a late popular and amusing Novel, "Peveril of the Peak," she was actually a Protestant, and was dead before the period to which the narration is confined in that work.

The Saloon, forty feet by twenty-four, and twenty-four feet high, is preserved in its original state; it is richly gilt and adorned with whole-length portraits by Vandeyk, Lely, and other masters, amongst which are those of Richard Wilbraham, Esq. and of Mary, daughter of Edward Bootle, Esq. the father and mother of the present possessor of the Mansion, by Romney. The Apartments on the principal story are twelve in number, the windows of which command beautiful views of the Park and the country beyond.

The Park is nearly four miles in circumference, finely wooded, and well stocked with deer. On the north are seen the course of the river Ribble to the sea, and town of Preston, with the mountains that divide Yorkshire from this County, and those of Cumberland and Westmorland. On the south-east, upon an eminence, is Ash Hurst beacon, a sea-mark used by ships entering Liverpool Harbour. It stands in the neighbouring township of Dalton, about three miles from Lathom, and belongs to Lord Skelmersdale, late E. B. Wilbraham, Esq.

At about a quarter of a mile distant from the House is a Chapel, founded in the fifteenth century, and now used by the family. Divine service is performed there twice on Sunday: the Chaplain is also the Almoner to a charitable foundation for twelve poor persons, who have residences attached to the Chapel, and are maintained at the expense of the possessor. There is also a Girls' school founded a few years ago.

In the Chapel are some ancient seats, and a screen well carved: the more modern decorations are executed in good taste, particularly the small canopies at the east end over the altar. The windows are filled with painted glass, chiefly armorial bearings of the family and their alliances, most of which are the performance of Miss Wilbraham, who has attained great proficiency in an art, which was long considered to be involved in obscurity. The execution of the several compartments are brilliant and delicate, and very considerably improve the architectural effect of the edifice.

Burscough Abbey, the ancient burial-place of the Stanley family, is about three miles distant. It was founded by Robert Fitz-Henry, in the reign of Henry II. whose son, Robert, assumed the surname of Lathom from this Seat. Isabel, the daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Lathom, of Lathom and Knowsley, married Sir John Stanley, K.G. who died in 1414, and was buried in the north aisle of Burscough Abbey. At the dissolution, the Abbey was destroyed, and a very small part of the ruins are now to be seen. Edward, the third Earl of Derby, then built the Chapel adjoining the Church of Ormskirk, in which he was interred with much funeral pomp, in 1574. He died at Lathom House, the 24th of October, in that year.

Henry VII. visited his father-in-law, the first Earl of Derby, soon after he came to the crown, both at this Seat and at Knowsley. With Lathom he was highly delighted, and, it is said, caused Richmond Palace to be erected upon the same plan.

The Mansion, at the time of the siege, in 1644, was encompassed with a wall six feet in thickness. A moat six feet deep, and twenty-four in breadth, surrounded the whole. Nine bastions at commodious distances in the outer wall, each mounted with six large guns, commanded the approaches in every part. In the midst rose the Eagle Tower, or Keep, and a Gate-house flanked by the strong Towers formed the entrance to the first court. The parliamentary forces that were opposed to it were unable, from the frequent sorties that were made, to erect a single battery against it, and, after the siege had been raised on Prince Rupert's arrival, other outworks were erected for its better defence. But the whole was afterwards surrendered at discretion, in consequence of treachery on the part of one of the garrison, and the house was ultimately destroyed by the parliament.



LATHOM HOUSE.

GENERAL VIEW
LANCASHIRE

The Seat of Edward Smith Mordaunt, Esq. M.P.



LATHOM HOUSE.

LANCASHIRE

The Seat of Edward Smith Mordaunt, Esq. M.P.

Printed by J. P. Neale, 10, Pall Mall, London.

Baggrave Hall, Leicestershire :

THE SEAT OF

EDWYN BURNABY, ESQ.

THIS Mansion is situated in the lordship of the same name, nine miles east of Leicester. The House is of freestone, and is pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully laid out and planted : it contains a valuable library of books, collected by the late Dr. Burnaby, and some fine pictures, by the old masters. Amongst its earliest possessors, Baggrave numbers the religious fraternity of the Knights Templars. In later times, the property belonged to the Abbey of St. Mary's, in Leicester ; but on the dissolution of religious houses, it fell into lay hands, and was purchased in 1650 by the family of Edwyn ; and, by the marriage of Anna, only child of John Edwyn, Esq. with the Rev. Andrew Burnaby, Archdeacon of Leicester, and Vicar of Greenwich, it descended to the present owner.

The family of Burnaby originally held considerable possessions at Watford, and other places in Northamptonshire. Eustace de Burnaby, Lord of Watford, was sheriff for Northamptonshire in the ninth year of Edward I., and represented the county in the second parliament held in that reign at York. Sir Richard Burnaby sold the Watford property in the reign of James the First, and the family removed into Huntingdonshire and Leicestershire, acquiring possessions in both counties, which ultimately became vested in the Leicestershire line, of which E. Burnaby, Esq. of Baggrave, is the eldest male branch.

Numerous antiquities and sepulchral remains have been found on the estate, some of which were presented by Dr. Burnaby to the British Museum, and others were figured in the *Nenia Britannica* by the Rev. J. Douglas.

Donington Hall, Leicestershire ;

THE SEAT OF

MARQUESS HASTINGS.

THIS elegant residence is situated at a short distance from the town of the same name, seven miles from Loughborough, and about eighteen north-west of Leicester. The Manor was formerly in the possession of Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby. In 1594 it was purchased by George, Earl of Huntingdon, who soon after destroyed the castle at this place, and erected a handsome mansion, which continued the principal residence of the Earls of Huntingdon. In 1789 it was bequeathed by Francis Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, to the Earl of Moira, who erected the present structure of stone, from the designs of W. Wilkins, of Cambridge. It stands in a plain formed by the union of three delightful valleys, which radiate from the spot in the direction of east, south, and south-west. The situation is, notwithstanding, considerably above the general level of the country. The style of the exterior, and entrance Hall, is castellated architecture, adopted from a plan suggested by his Lordship, as best suited to the scenery around. It is a quadrangular edifice, surrounding a court-yard : the principal front is to the south, extending about 130 feet. In the centre is a lofty pointed arch of entrance, springing from turrets ; the space over the arch is occupied by small buttresses terminating in pinnacles, between which are lancet windows, and is surmounted by a battlement ; over the door is the following inscription : "TO THE MEMORY OF HIS UNCLE, FRANCIS, EARL OF HUNTINGDON, FROM WHOSE AFFECTION HE RECEIVED THE ESTATE, THIS EDIFICE IS GRATEFULLY DEDICATED BY FRANCIS RAWDON HASTINGS, MDCCXCIII." The Porch opens to the great hall, 24 feet square ; on one side is the Dining-room, 48 feet by 24 ; and on the other an Ante-chamber, and Drawing-room, 40 by 24. At the west end is the Library, 72 feet long by 26 wide, in which is preserved a collection of royal and noble Letters, arranged with great care by Mr. Edward Dawson, the steward ; on the east side is the great Breakfast-Parlour ; and, extending beyond the mansion, is the Family Chapel, 58 feet long, by 20 wide, having a high pointed roof and mullioned windows ; its walls, supported by buttresses terminating in pinnacles, produce a beautiful effect, while it serves to conceal the offices ; these, however, extend on the north side of the building, on the ground floor. The scenery in Donington Park is remarkable for picturesque beauty, abounding in variegated swells of finest verdure, and adorned with a profusion of noble trees, old majestic oaks, and full-spreading hawthorns. At the northern extremity of the Park is seen Donington Cliff, verging on the river Trent ; this eminence is luxuriantly clothed with a fine hanging wood, and the river beneath winds its silvery stream through meadows many miles in length. The Church of Donington, with its taper spire, also becomes an interesting object in the view.

Some of the Principal Pictures at Donington Hall.

POETRY.—King Edward IV.—George, Duke of Clarence, his brother, half length, in mail armour—Cardinal Pole, *et. 67*, anno 1651—Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, *et. 64*, 1544, *Holbein*—Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester—Jane Shore—Dr. Harvey, *Vandyck*—Sir Thomas Wyal—Sir John Chardin—Sir Godfrey Kneller—William Prynce—Oliver Cromwell—Alexander Pope—Edmund Waller—Samuel Butler—The Hon. Robert Boyle, *Sir P. Lely*—Dean Swift—George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, *Sir P. Lely*—Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, *Dobson*—James, Earl of Derby, *Corn. Jansen*—Richard, Earl of Warwick, *Vandyck*—Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, *Perissus*—Theophilus, 7th Earl of Huntingdon, half length, *Sir G. Kneller*—George, 8th Earl of Huntingdon, half length, *Sir G. Kneller*—Henry Hastings, 2d Lord Loughborough, *Corn. Jansen*—Henry, Lord Loughborough.
CABINET PICTURES.—Battle of the Boyne, *Old Wycke*—Nativity and Transfiguration, *Zuccarelli*—Storm at Sea, *Salvator Rosa*—Landscape, *Sch. Baurdon*—Hungarian Camp, and Battle-piece, *Bodleyans*—Battle-piece, *Wouwermans*—Port in Holland, *Stark*—Waterfall, *Watteau*—Virgin and Child, *P. Perugini*—Sea-port, *Bartolomeo*—Two Landscapes, *Breugel*—Boors, *Teniers*—Venus, *Tison*—Nymphs and Satyrs, *Rubens* and *Breugel*—Seamen Drinking, *A. Vanderwerf*—Boors, *Ostade*—Philosopher, *Quirin Matsys*—Landscape, *Caspar Poussin*—Two Landscapes, *Poelenburg*—Frost-piece, Night-piece, and Sea-port, *Greenebrook*.



W. H. W. W.

W. H. W. W.

BAGGRAVE HALL.
(WILTSHIRE)



W. H. W. W.

W. H. W. W.

WILKINSON'S MILL.
(WILTSHIRE)

Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire;

THE SEAT OF
JOHN HENRY MANNERS,
DUKE OF RUTLAND, K. G.

BELVOIR CASTLE presents a most noble and majestic appearance: situated on the summit of a lofty hill, it overlooks a beautiful valley, (from whence originated its name); its foundations are nearly coeval with the Norman Conquest, being originally built by Robert de Todeni, a noble Norman, standard-bearer to William the Conqueror; and it became the chief seat of his Barony, whose posterity enjoyed it, till the reign of King Henry III., when it devolved on Robert de Roos, a great Baron, by marriage with Isabel, daughter and heir of William de Albini, the fourth of that name, descended from the founder, Robert de Todeni: from the Lords Roos, this ancient seat came to Sir Robert Manners, of Etall, in the county of Northumberland, who married Eleanor, eldest of the three sisters, and coheirs of Edmund Lord Roos. Belvoir Castle has remained in the possession of the noble family of Manners ever since that time.

Thomas Manners, Lord Roos, was the first Earl of Rutland, being created in 1520, 12 Henry VIII.: to this Nobleman is to be attributed the restoration and rebuilding of Belvoir Castle, which had continued in ruins from the time of the Civil Wars between the Royal Houses of York and Lancaster, when it was attacked and despoiled by William Lord Hastings. Henry the second Earl also devoted much of his attention to this Castle, and greatly extended the buildings during his life. It remained a noble and princely residence till the unhappy war between the King and the Parliament, during which time it was occasionally garrisoned by each party, and materially suffered from both.

After the Restoration, in 1668, the Castle was again repaired and restored. The first Duke of Rutland, as he was master of a great fortune, kept up here the old English hospitality; he resided almost entirely at Belvoir, and, for many years before his death, never came to London. Great alterations were made, and an entire new arrangement given to the interior of this magnificent pile, by the present Duke, chiefly under the direction of the late James Wyatt, Esq., at an expense of at least two hundred thousand pounds. January 2d, 1814, it was visited by his present Majesty, then Prince Regent: His Royal Highness was received amidst a royal salute from cannon on the battlements of the Castle; at the same time the Royal standard was displayed on the Staunton Tower.

The Duke of Rutland received the Prince Regent at the entrance of the Castle; but the golden key of Staunton Tower, of exquisite workmanship, was delivered to the illustrious guest in the Drawing Room soon after his arrival, on a cushion of crimson velvet, by the Rev. Dr. Staunton, by virtue of the following tenure:

The chief strong hold of the Castle is an outwork defence called Staunton Tower, the command of which is held by the family of that name, in the Manor of Staunton, by tenure of Castle-guard, by which they were anciently required to appear with soldiers for the defence of this strong post in case of danger; or, if required, to be called upon by the Lord of the Castle. And it has been the custom when any of the Royal Family have honoured Belvoir Castle with their presence, for the chief of the Staunton family personally to appear, and present the key of the Strong Hold to such distinguished personage.

During the stay of his Royal Highness at the Castle, the Marquess of Granby, his Grace's eldest son, now deceased, was baptized by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the great Gallery: the sponsors were the Prince Regent and the Duke of York, and the Duchess Dowager of Rutland. Previously to leaving the Castle, His Royal Highness named one of the Towers "*The Regent Tower*," in remembrance of his visit; and was pleased to signify his pleasure that a bust of himself should be placed in the centre.

In the year 1816, while the improvements were still going on, a most calamitous fire broke out on October 26, by which this splendid seat was nearly destroyed; the grand Staircase, and, what will ever be regretted, the Picture Gallery, with most of the very fine family pictures, the whole of Sir Joshua Reynolds', among which was the celebrated Picture of the Nativity, were consumed. The loss of property on this melancholy occasion is estimated to have been not less than 120,000l.; the flames had reached the Regent's Gallery, but that noble apartment was happily saved: it is 127 feet long, and is filled with the choicest productions of art.

A massy golden Salver entirely composed of tributary tokens of Royal and Public respect for National Services performed by the Rutland Family, bearing an inscription expressive of the several causes and dates of these honourable donations, was preserved from the late fire, but a very valuable service of communion plate was lost.

The restoration of the Castle is now nearly complete, and it most certainly exceeds in beauty, uniformity, and correctness of architecture, its former appearance.

List of the Pictures at Belvoir Castle.

PORTRAIT of King Henry VIII.—*Holbein*.
 Gamblers—*Manfredi*.
 Gipsy telling Fortunes to a Banditti—*Cor-
 teggio*.
 The Interior of a Church—*P. Nefi*.
 The Flight into Egypt—*Luca Giordano*.
 Hercules and Antaeus—*Rubens*.
 St. Peter—*Guido*.
 Landscape and Figures—*Berchem*.
 Virgin, Child, Joseph, and a Female Saint—*P.
 Veronee*.
 Virgin and Child—*Carlo Dolci*.
 Ditto—*Parmigiano*.
 Brisk Gale—*W. Vanerseele*.
 Calm—*Monamy*.
 Agar and Ishmael—*Manfredi*.
 A Head—*Albert Durer*.
 Portrait of Vosterman—*Vandyck*.
 Virgin, Child, and St. John—*A. del Sarto*.
 Christ feeding the Multitude—*Ferg.*
 Portrait of a Goldsmith—*Se ipse*.
 Rembrandt's Portrait—*Se ipse*.
 Reconciliation of Jacob and Esau—*Ferg.*
 Portrait of Walker—*Se ipse*.
 A Head—*Merrell*.
 Adoration of the Magi—*Rassan*.
 Dutch Proverbs—*D. Teniers*.
 Landscape by Moonlight—*Vanderneer*.
 Storms—*Teniers*.
 Landscape—*Wynants*—figures by *Wouermans*.
 Peasants ploughing—*Berchem*.
 Temptation of St. Anthony—*Teniers*.
 Shepherd and Shepherdess—*Rubens*.
 Landscape (small upright)—*Ruyssdael*.
 Virgin, Child, and St. John, small—*A. Caracci*.
 Landscape (upright small)—*Ruyssdael*.
 Dog and dead Wolf—*Werninx*.
 Landscape (upright)—*Claude Lorraine*.
 Farrier's Shop—*Wouermans*.
 The Farmer's Dinner—*Jan Stern*.
 Landscape, Morning—*Claude Lorraine*.
 Ditto, Sunset (small and large)—*Ditto*.
 Adoration of the Shepherds—*F. Mola*.
 A Storm at Sea—*W. Vanderseele*.
 Landscape and Cattle—*Pynacker*.
 Head of a Friar—*Bronzino*.
 Crucifixion of a Malefactor—*Vandyck*.
 Small Landscape, Flight into Egypt—*Claude
 Lorraine*.
 Boy and Girl—*Gerard Doue*.
 Holy Family—*Schedoni*.
 Quack Doctor (small)—*Teniers*.
 A Young Man and Lady, by Candlelight— *Schalken*.
 Silence—*Sebastian Bourdon*.
 An Old Lady giving Advice to a Young one— *Schalken*.
 Boys' School—*Crepi*.
 Woman and Man sleeping—*Ostade*.
 The Wise Men's Offering—*Murillo*.
 Landscape, Cottage, Children, Evening—*Gains-
 borough*.
 Ditto, Mid-day—*Ditto*.
 Ditto (figures by *Wouermans*)—*Wynants*.
 Ditto, and Cattle, Sea in distance—*Copp.*
 Small Portrait, round Picture—*Teniers*.
 Coronation of St. Catharine—*Rubens*.
 Peter denying Christ—*Caravaggio*.
 Landscape, Peasants ploughing—*Berchem*.
 A small Portrait of a Lady (round).

Virgin, Child, and Saints—*Murillo*.
 A Lady and Attendants, Music Party—*Netscher*.
 A Monk at Prayers—*Carlo Dolci*.
 Girls' School—*Crepi*.
 Small Landscape—*Decker*.
 A Lady and her Servant—*Mieris*.
 Two Landscapes (small)—*Wynants*.
 A Portrait of an Old Man.
 Adam and Eve expelled from Paradise—*Van-
 derwerf*.
 Buildings and Landscape—*Vanderhyde*.
 The Shepherds' Offering—*Poelenberg*.
 Battle (small Picture)—*Vandermeulen*.
 Portrait of Barbarossa—*Vandyck*.
 A Landscape—*G. Poussin*.
 A Head (small).
 Ditto, ditto.
 A Landscape, after *Poussin*.
 Stone Building and Figures—*La Nara*.
 King Henry VII., Empson and Dudley.
 A Friar—*Bronzino*.
 Holy Family—*Rubens*.
 A small Picture—*Teniers*.
 Landscape and Cattle—*Vanderseele*.
 Angel appearing to the Shepherds—*Rassan*.
 Virgin, Child, and Joseph—*School of Corregio*.
 Small Landscape—*Elshiemer*.
 Entombing of Christ—*Luca Penni*.
 View of a Cathedral—*Vanderhyde*.
 Cupid and the Graces—*Albano*.
 A Landscape (octagon)—*Claude Lorraine*.
 Ponto Molo—*Borgognone*.
 A Landscape (figures by *Rubens*)—*Brughel*.
 Farm Yard—*Teniers*.
 Merry-making—*Ferg.*
 Landscape and Figures—*Vanderhyde*.
 Ditto, ditto—*Paul Brill and Rubens*.
 Seven Pictures representing the Seven Sacra-
 ments, viz.—Extreme Unction,—Ordination,—
 Confirmation,—Marriage,—St. John baptizing
 our Saviour,—Infant Baptism,—The last Sup-
 per.—*N. Poussin*.
 Martyrdom of St. Andrew—*Spagnoletto*.
 Two Sea-pieces—*Ruyssdael*.
 A Procession at the Installation of the Order of
 the Garter—*Vandyck*.
 The Earl of Southampton—*C. Janssen*.
 The Countess of Southampton—*Ditto*.
 King John signing Magna Charta—*Mortimer*.
 A Case of Miniatures.
 The Death of Lord Robert Manners—*Stothard*.
 Group of Banditti—*Mortimer*.
 Ditto of Fishermen—*Ditto*.
 The River Thames frozen over—*Marlow*.
 Fresh Breeze off Flushing—*Marlow*.
 A Landscape, Morning—*Gainsborough*.
 The Calling of Samuel—*West, P. R. A.*
 The Companion to ditto—*Ditto*.
 A View in Florence—*Marlow*.
 A ditto near Naples—*Ditto*.
 The Holy Family and St. John—*Murillo*.
 A View on the Rhine, Boats repairing—*Satch-
 lere*.
 Holy Family—*Corregio*.
 Landscape and Figures—*Vaanden*.
 The Town of Newmarket and Warren Hill— *Seymour*.
 Venus giving the Breast to Cupid—*Parmi-
 giano*.
 The Birth of Erichonius—*Rubens*.



THE CASTLE OF ST. MARY.
GENERAL VIEW.
FROM THE TOWN.



Drawn by J. W. G. G.

Engraved by W. B. G.

THE CASTLE OF ST. MARY.
GENERAL VIEW.

The West of the Castle of St. Mary
London: Published by James G. Smith & Co. 1852.

Whatton House, Leicestershire;

THE SEAT OF

EDWARD DAWSON, ESQ.

THIS elegant Mansion, which stands on a hill near Hathorn, on the road from Loughborough to Cavendish Bridge, was built about the year 1802, by J. Johnson, architect, of Leicester, for the late Edward Dawson, Esq. The whole is constructed of fine stone, with a rustic basement. In plan the House is nearly quadrangular; but upon the south-east front, is a semicircular projection at the entrance. The architecture is pure, and displays much taste.

The Mansion is situated in a picturesque part of the county, commanding views of great variety and interest. On the north the handsome parish church of Kegworth forms a conspicuous object, backed by the Derbyshire hills. On the east, the spires of Sutton Bonnington and Normanton-on-Soar, are both seen across the river Soar, which here divides the counties of Leicester and Nottingham: more to the south appears the fine tower of Loughborough Church, about four miles distant; and a few miles farther, in the same direction, rises Mount Sorrel Rock, the first of a range of hills, called Charnwood Forest, which terminates the view for the extent of several miles, in a westerly direction. The outline of this range appears to peculiar advantage from the pleasure-grounds, and in several points is broken into highly picturesque forms, particularly in the direction of Whitwick rocks. The other most conspicuous points are Beacon Hill, Hives Head, and Bardon Hill; which last is the most elevated spot in this part of the country, and commands one of the most extensive panoramic views in the kingdom.

The Shrubberies upon the south-west front are laid out with peculiar taste; near the house is a very fine Conservatory, and at a short distance, is a singularly beautiful rustic Summer-House, or small Temple, of the Doric order, with fluted columns; the whole of classical purity in its architectural particulars, but composed of the simplest materials, chiefly oak bark, which has the effect of old grey stone; the interior walls and ceiling are covered with a coat of grey moss, and the floor tessellated in circles with short piles of larch. The grass lands which surround the house are thrown into the form of a Park, by means of sunk fences, and are ornamented with many fine trees, amongst which the ash are remarkable for their size.

Whatton, or, as it is sometimes called, Long Whatton, is a rectory in the hundred of West Goscote, about five miles from Loughborough. The late Edward Dawson, Esq., of Whatton, and one of the six lords of Charnwood Forest, was very highly respected in this neighbourhood. He died at Cowley House, near Uxbridge, in Middlesex, 23d October, 1815, and was buried at Whatton.

Carlton Curlieu Hall, Leicestershire;

THE SEAT OF

SIR JOHN HENRY PALMER, BART.

THIS House is situated about nine miles from Leicester, and seven from Market Harborough. It stands high; and a clump of fir-trees, at a short distance from it, is seen nearly thirty miles off. The country round it is chiefly rich pasture ground.

By a date upon the edifice, it was probably finished A. D. 1636; but it must have taken many years in building, as it is constructed principally of stone brought from Kelton, near Stamford, twenty miles from the place. The Carlton Curlieu estate was formerly the property of Sir John Bale, whose family became extinct during the civil wars which wasted the country in the seventeenth century. In a small chapel, adjoining the church, is a marble monument representing Sir John and his Wife in a recumbent attitude, with hands uplifted as in prayer; the former, in the military costume of the time.

The estate afterwards passed to a person of the name of Prudham, who, in the reign of Charles II., sold it to Sir Gcoffrey Palmer, Bart., the King's Attorney General.

The annexed View represents the South Front of the Mansion, which has never before been engraved. Of the West Front there are two prints, one in Nichol's History of the County, coarsely engraved by Longmate, but remarkably accurate; the other in Throsby's Leicestershire Views, which scarcely bears any resemblance of it. The latter author visited Carlton Curlieu Hall about the year 1791, when it was only inhabited by a housekeeper, and says, not very intelligibly, "It is of stone, but it is grey, *seemingly* more from neglect than years." The House is now occupied by the Rev. Henry Palmer, the brother of the present owner, who has made considerable improvements in the interior and in the offices.



WHEATTON HOUSE,
ECKFORD STREET



CARLTON TERRACE HALL,
BUTCHER STREET

Cole Orton Hall, Leicestershire ;

LATE THE SEAT OF

SIR GEORGE HOWLAND BEAUMONT, BART.

THIS building was begun in 1804, and finished in 1808, under the direction of George Dance, R.A. architect. It is built of the stone of the country, and decorated with Turrets and an arched Portal for the approach of carriages to the front entrance; the apartments are commodious and well-disposed. In the centre of the house is a polygonal hall and staircase, which are much admired. Amongst many valuable pictures with which the house was adorned, but which have since been presented to the National Gallery by their noble-minded owner, were the following.

List of the principal Pictures.

IN THE DINING ROOM.

- A Jew Rabbi, by *Hembrandt*.
- A Landscape and figures, by *Both*.
- A Picture, by *Sebastian Bourdon*, highly esteemed by its possessor, both on account of its intrinsic merit, and as it is a memorial of the valued friendship of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who bequeathed it to him by his will.
- A View in Venice, by *Canaletti*.

IN THE BREAKFAST ROOM.

- A Landscape, with the story of Narcissus, by *Claude Lorrain*, acknowledged to be one of the best specimens of this admirable artist. A well-known print of this picture was engraved by *Fourez*.
- Cephalus and Procris, by the same Master.
- A well-known classical Landscape, by *Nicolo Poussin*.
- An Old Man's head, and the head of a Black, two studies from nature, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.
- A Landscape, by *Smeunereel*.

IN THE DRAWING ROOM.

- A Landscape, by *Rubens*; this extraordinary picture was painted by him for the Balbi family, and hung in their palace in Genoa until the commencement of the French Revolution, when it was brought to this country; for an accurate and truly poetical description of this work, see the poem called "The Picture," by the *Rev. William Lisle Bowles*.
- A small Claude, remarkable for its brilliancy and purity.
- Ditto, its companion.

IN THE LIBRARY.

- A very fine whole-length Portrait of the late Lady Dowager Beaumont, mother of the present Sir George, who was painted in 1800, at the advanced age of 91; her placid and venerable form is accurately represented, and the picture altogether reflects high honour on its ingenious author, *William Owen, R.A.*

The Manor and Estate of Cole Orton, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, came first into the Beaumont family in 1426, by the marriage of Philippa, daughter and heiress of Thomas Maurward, Esq., of Overton, Quartermarsh, and Cole Orton, and Sir Thomas Beaumont, Knight, Lord Basquerville in France, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Governor of Dover Castle, who died 36th Hen. VI. 1457.—See Nicholls's *History of Leicestershire*, vol. 5th.

It may not be uninteresting to remark, that Francis Beaumont, the eminent Dramatic Poet, was a descendant of the same family with the present possessor of Cole Orton.

- Another Portrait of the above-mentioned Lady, by *Gainsborough*, painted in 1768.
- Portrait of Mrs. Howland, sister of the above Lady Dowager Beaumont, by *William Owen, R.A.*
- Portrait of the present Lady Beaumont, painted in 1778, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.
- Ditto, of the present Sir George Beaumont, painted in 1778, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, both in his best style.
- Two excellent Landscapes, by *Richard Wilson, R.A.*, one, the famous Niobe, engraved by Smith, and the other a view near Tivoli; both reflect high credit on British art.
- A large Landscape and figures, by *Gainsborough*.
- Portrait of William Smith, Esq. who came upon the stage in 1753, and continued more than thirty-five years one of the chief ornaments of the British Theatre: he was, in 1818, living in retirement at Bury St. Edmund's, in his 90th year, the delight of his numerous friends.

IN THE STUDY.

- A fine old family Portrait, painter unknown, date 1856.
- Portrait of John Beaumont, born 1410, created Viscount Beaumont 1484, was Constable and Chamberlain of England, and slain at the battle of Northampton, July 10th, 1469: he was the first Viscount created in England.
- Ditto, of George Villars Duke of Buckingham, grandson of Mary, daughter of Francis Beaumont, Esq.
- A finished sketch in two colours, of the taking down from the Cross, by *Rembrandt*; admirable for composition, expression, and effect. There is a print of it by Picart.
- Two comic pictures, by *Smirke*.
- A game-keeper, admirably painted by *Wilkie, R.A.*
- A well-painted Portrait, by *Beechey*, of the Earl of Mulgrave.
- An excellent drawing, in colours, of the present Lady Beaumont, by *Edridge*.

Prestwold Hall, Leicestershire;

THE SEAT OF

CHARLES JAMES PACKE, ESQ.

This elegant Mansion is beautifully situated in an amphitheatre of plantations by which it is surrounded, except on the west side, which has been judiciously left open to admit the fine wild scenery of Charnwood forest. It is on the north side of the county of Leicester, in the Hundred of East Goscote, and bordering upon Nottinghamshire; being about twelve miles from each county town, and three miles north-east from Loughborough. This Estate has been lately considerably improved by Mr. Packe, who has displayed a fine taste in laying out the grounds, which are now so great an ornament to his residence. The removal of the enclosures in front of Prestwold, which has been effected within these few years, give it a park-like appearance. The House, also, has recently been much enlarged, which has rendered it a most commodious edifice; two very handsome Lodges have been built at the entrance of an avenue of elms, through which the road to it passes.

This family originally resided at Cotes, which is about two miles from Prestwold, and is now a ruin, in the possession of Mr. Packe; on the destruction of the old Hall at Cotes by fire, they changed their residence to Prestwold.

The late Mr. Packe, as well as the present proprietor of Prestwold, had a very great pleasure in planting, and, by their united exertions, the estates around this Mansion are most abundantly ornamented with the finest growing timber; in addition to the plantations, the hedgerows are so thickly filled with trees, that, from a distance, the Mansion has the effect of being embosomed in one entire wood.

The tower of the church has a very picturesque appearance, rising above the tops of the trees by which it is surrounded; in the chancel are several very fine monuments; among others is a large one of Sir Christopher Packe, Knt., who was a very conspicuous character during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. There is likewise a most beautiful specimen of sculpture by Rossi, in a monument to the memory of Major Packe, who fell in leading a charge of his regiment (the Royal Horse Guards) at the battle of Waterloo.



COLE ORTON HALL,
[Middlebury College]



Drawn by J. F. Bailey

PRESTWOLD HALL,
[Leicestershire]

Engraved from a drawing of the Mans. by Henry Wigmore. London 1800.

Langton Hall, Leicestershire :

THE SEAT OF

THE REV. JAMES ORD.

LANGTON HALL is situated on a rising ground, about a mile and a half distant from the turnpike road leading between Harborough and Leicester: towards the south and west it commands extensive views of a rich and cultivated country, on the north and east sides being sheltered by lofty oak and elm trees.

The mansion is a very ancient structure, built at different periods, but within the last fourteen or fifteen years, since it became the residence of the present owner, it has undergone considerable alterations; which, though in some degree depriving it of its original appearance, have tended considerably to the addition of its internal comfort: the rooms, considering the period when they were built, being lofty and well proportioned, and the whole well calculated for the residence of a private country gentleman. In the drawing-room is a good copy by Old Stone, from Vandyke's picture of Charles I. and his Family, the original of which is at Windsor, and a half-length of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, in a black dress, most richly ornamented. There are also a few curious miniatures both in oil and water colours, though the latter have suffered from exposure to the sun: the most remarkable are Henry VIII., in a small circle, most delicately painted on a blue ground; the companion to it, James I., equally highly finished on pink.—Mary, Princess of Orange, mother of William III.—Mrs. Bendish, grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell.—A head, marked on the back "Ben Jonson," exactly resembling the engraving by Houbraken, now considered as spurious.—Two small heads, one a Lady in the habit of a nun; the other a Knight of the Garter; both unknown: on the back of each is the following inscription, "50 in; cubbord—within; cabon'-room at Whitehall, 1638."—Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I.—Mrs. Waller, wife of the poet.—But that in most perfect preservation is a portrait of General Ireton, in oil, which, though bearing no very striking resemblance to any engraving, is an undoubted original: the expression of the countenance is peculiar, and fully answers Lord Clarendon's description, that "he was of a melancholy, reserved, dark nature, communicating his thoughts to very few, so that for the most part he resolved alone."

The view in the Plate exhibits the east front, and the low part towards the left, the more ancient style of the building.

Langton Hall was well known during the time in which it was tenanted by the late Mr. Meynell, then owner of the celebrated pack of fox-hounds. Here, among various other characters, the infamous Duke of Orleans passed some time, during one of those intervals in which he retired from the treasons which he was agitating in his own unhappy country.

This estate for a great number of years was passed to its different owners by the female line. In 1553, it was the property of the Strelleys, descendants of a family long seated in Nottinghamshire; from them it came by marriage to the Staveleys; in the same manner to the Stantons; and from them to the Pickeringings, Nova Scotia Baronets of Titchmarsh, in Northamptonshire: the last Baronet dying without issue, it became the joint property of his two sisters, and was by them bequeathed to their relative, the present owner, whose maternal ancestors, the Dillinghams, had married into that family.

The Rev. James Ord is third son of the late William Ord, Esq. of Fenham, in the county of Northumberland: he married Barbara, daughter of the late Charles Brandling, Esq. of Gosforth House, near Newcastle on Tyne, by whom he has issue two sons and three daughters.

The sketch from which the drawing was made was presented, with the account, to the proprietors, by James Pickering Ord, Esq.

Wistow Hall, Leicestershire:

THE SEAT OF

SIR HENRY HALFORD, BART.

Wistow has been the seat of the family of Halford for nearly two centuries. Sir Richard Halford was High Sheriff for the county of Leicester in the year 1641, and was raised to the Baronetage by King Charles I., who made Wistow his head-quarters more than once during the Civil Wars, and slept there the night before the fatal battle of Naseby.

It is situated to the westward of the high road leading from Market Harborough to Leicester; and is a conspicuous object about nine miles from the latter place. The plantations, which surround it, were very formal; but, within the last few years, great additions have been made to them by the present possessor, Sir Henry Halford, Bart., one of the physicians of the late King and of his present Majesty, and the gardens have been enlarged, and are now very extensive and beautiful.

The House consists of a lofty and spacious Hall, an ample Dining-room, Library, Drawing-rooms, Billiard-room, &c. &c., and of numerous Bed-chambers corresponding with such a suite of apartments.

It contains some good pictures, and some elegant busts brought from Italy. Amongst the former, we observe portraits of his late Majesty; of Charles I., after Vandyke, by Sir Peter Lely; of James II., by the same, an excellent picture; and a capital one of Lord Clarendon, by Vandyke.—Pilate washing his Hands, by Ludovico Caracci.—Abraham about to sacrifice Isaac, by Luca Jordano.—Rubens, by himself.—A beautiful full-length of William, Duke of Cumberland, in his robes of the Garter, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.—Several fine pictures by Canaletti, &c. &c.

The House possesses, also, some relics preserved with religious care; viz. a sword and saddle, with its handsome enamelled stirrups, of Charles I., left at Wistow, when he proceeded to Naseby field.

The Church is situated at a convenient distance from the House, and, approached by a gravel-walk, through a beautiful avenue, at the termination of a large sheet of water, is one of the most picturesque views in the county, and contains some handsome monuments of this loyal and ancient family.



WISTOW HALL.
LEICESTERSHIRE.



LANGTON HALL.
LEICESTERSHIRE.

Lovesby Hall, Leicestershire :

THE SEAT OF

SIR FREDERICK GUSTAVUS FOWKE, BART.

LOWESBY HALL is situated on the eastern side of this county, about half way in a direct line between Leicester and Oakham, the county-town of Rutland. The House stands on a healthy and agreeable elevation, in the midst of hill and dale. The valley towards the west affords a picturesque and pleasing prospect, bounded by the fine outline of Charwood Forest Hills. Considerable pains have been bestowed upon the pleasure-grounds, which are extensive, and varied with wood and water. They were laid out in the year 1819, and are much admired by all who have a taste for landscape gardening. "*Artis est celare artem*," ought to be the motto of every landscape gardener : a fair application of this principle is attempted in these grounds, where the chief care has been to avoid distorting the easy undulations and naturally diversified features of the surface selected for improvement.

This estate formerly belonged to Colonel Hutchinson, (Governor of Nottingham Castle in 1643,) who devised it to his widow, Lucy Hutchinson, in fee; of whom it was purchased, in 1668, by Richard Woollaston, Esq., a maternal ancestor of the present possessor. It thence descended to Ann Woollaston, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Isaac Woollaston, Bart., great-grandson of Richard Woollaston; Sir Isaac Woollaston's only son, Isaac Lawrence Woollaston, died an infant, when the estate came to his two daughters, Sarah and Ann Woollaston. Sarah married Taylor White, Esq. of Wallingwells, Nottinghamshire; and Ann married Sir Thomas Fowke, only son of Lieut.-Gen. Fowke, who was Governor of Gibraltar in 1753. Sir Thomas was Equerry and Groom of the Bedchamber to Henry, late Duke of Cumberland, brother of George the Third. Sir Isaac Woollaston's estates in Leicestershire, and elsewhere, were divided, pursuant to act of parliament, between his two daughters, Sarah and Ann. Lovesby was allotted to Ann, the mother of the present owner. Sir Isaac Woollaston inherited the title of Baronet from his uncle, Sir Edward Lawrence, of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, whose creation took place in 1748, with remainder to his nephew, Isaac Woollaston. The title having become extinct on the death of the infant, Lawrence Woollaston, his majesty, George the Third, was graciously pleased to permit its revival, in 1812, in the person of the present Baronet.

There is a fine full-length portrait of General Ireton, by Honthorst, in the house, dated 1640. In the interesting memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson, written by his widow, it is stated, (p. 79,) "that Mr. Henry Ireton was kinsman of Mr. Hutchinson, and one that had received so much advantage to himself and his family, in the county, by Sir Thomas Hutchinson's countenance and protection, that he seemed a kind of dependant upon him; being besides a very grave, serious, religious person, there was a great league of kindness and good will between them."—This relationship and intimacy between Hutchinson and Ireton, may account for the picture being at Lovesby, where it is fixed in the wainscot at the west-end of the dining-room. The above-named Richard Woollaston, at his death, made a charitable bequest, (now, land producing £300 a year,) to be applied in clothing pious poor people, in Lovesby, and five contiguous parishes, together with two parishes in Hertfordshire. The clothing is annually distributed amongst the poor of these parishes, in the month of November. The heir-at-law has the sole nomination of the objects of this excellent charity.



LOWESY HALL
(See page 100)



LOWESY HALL
(See page 100)

Engraved by W. H. H. H.

Grimsthorpe Castle, Lincolnshire;

THE SEAT OF

PETER BURRELL, LORD GWYDIR.

THE principal front of this Mansion was erected about the year 1723, from a design and under the direction of the celebrated Sir John Vanbrugh: it consists of a noble centre and two lofty wings, surmounted with balustrades. This elevation is towards the north; it is magnificent, and is said to display much boldness of imagination. The building is large and irregular, and appears to have been erected at different periods.

Our View was taken from the centre of the large Court in front; this Court is entered by iron gates guarded by two Lodges.

The south and west fronts are divided into numerous small chambers; on the east front is the principal drawing-room; this apartment is adorned with a fine collection of portraits and other pictures; on the ground-floor are the offices. In the north-east wing is the kitchen, and the north-west wing contains a beautiful chapel. The south-east tower is ancient, and within it is a winding stone staircase, which leads to a chamber that has the appearance of having been erected as early as the time of King Henry III. Leland observes: "The place of Grimsthorpe was no great thing afore the new building of the second court; yet was all the old work of stone, and the gate-house was fair and strong, and the walls on each side of it embattled; there is also a great ditch about the house." *Itin.* vol. i. fol. 26. The principal part of the house was erected, and the park laid out, in the time of Henry VIII by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married the sole heiress of the Willoughbys, in whose patrimonial possession Grimsthorpe was included. Fuller, speaking of the house, calls it an *extempore structure*, raised suddenly to entertain King Henry VIII. in, during his progress through this part of the kingdom. The great hall, which was built at this time, was then decorated with hangings of the Gobelin tapestry, which had come into the possession of the Duke by his first wife, Mary, Queen of France: about the same time the east and south fronts were erected; these have embattled turrets at the angles.

From the gates of the north, or principal front, is an avenue which extends near a mile in length; on the south are the gardens and pleasure grounds, and on the west a beautiful sloping lawn descends to two lakes, comprising about a hundred acres, beyond which is a rising ground terminated by a grove of forest trees.

On the east side the View embraces the hamlet of Grimsthorpe, with the lordship of Edenham.

The whole of the parish of Edenham, which contains 6,424 acres of land, with the exception of about 100 acres, belongs to Lord Gwydir. The park, which is sixteen miles in circumference, is beautifully varied with noble and very spacious woods. In a valley, about a mile from the mansion, is the site of Val Dei, formerly a Cistercian Abbey, founded by William, Earl of Albemarle, about the year 1451; it is now covered by a small wood; not a single wall of the building remains, except three or four large sculptured stones.

The country around Grimsthorpe abounds with that inequality of surface, that diversified interchange of hill and dale, wood and lawn, which constitute the picturesque in natural scenery.

In the Church of Edenham, are many curious monuments of the Bertie family.

Grimsthorpe Park descended to Lord Gwydir by right of his wife, Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth Lindsay, Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, daughter and co-heir of Peregrine, Duke of Ancaster.

Belton House, Lincolnshire;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN CUST, EARL BROWNLOW.

THE estate at Belton, which is very extensive, devolved to Richard Brownlow, Esq., who was prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First; the reversion having been purchased of Sir Henry Pakenham, and Jane his wife in 1620.

The Mansion was rebuilt by Sir John Brownlow, the third Baronet of this family, that dignity having been granted by Charles II., in 1662, to William Brownlow, Esq.; the design was by Sir Christopher Wren, and the building was commenced in the year 1685, and completed in 1689: it is of stone, of an excellent and durable species, and presents four uniform elevations, originally surmounted by a balustrade and cupola; the apartments are well proportioned, and ornamented with the excellent carving of Gibbons. The founder of this stately fabric had the honour of a visit from King William III., who, in his progress through the northern counties, after the death of his queen, was entertained at Belton House, October 29, 1695; previous to that event, he had obtained in 1690, a license of the king and queen, to form a park of his lands in Belton, Loundonthorpe, and Telthorpe, which he enclosed with a wall five miles in circumference; at the same time he made numerous plantations, and it was then considered one of the most regular and beautiful seats in the county. Sir John Brownlow, the fifth Bart., who, in 1718, was created Baron of Charleville, and Viscount Tyrconnel, made many improvements of his seat at Belton; he laid the foundation of the valuable library, and formed gardens of great extent and magnificence agreeably to the prevailing taste, consisting of straight walks and clipped hedges: these it has been found necessary to alter, and the grounds have received every embellishment that refined taste can confer on the natural beauties of the situation, which partakes both of the beautiful and picturesque, and abounding with a diversified interchange of wood and dale, hill and lawns. In 1754, the estate descended to Sir John Cust, Baronet, eldest son and heir of Sir Richard Cust, Bart., by Anne Brownlow, sister and heiress of John, Lord Viscount Tyrconnel, and father to the late Lord Brownlow, who, soon after his accession to the estate, employed the late James Wyatt in some necessary alterations and improvements in the Mansion: by his direction the cupola and balustrade were removed from the roof; the Drawing-room, which measures forty feet by twenty-seven, was raised to the height of twenty-two feet, and a new entrance was added at the south front. In several of the apartments are many good pictures by eminent masters of the Flemish and Italian schools, with numerous family portraits by Sir P. Lely, Sir G. Kneller, Sir J. Reynolds, Romney, and others; among them is a peculiarly fine one of Sir John Cust, Bart., Speaker of the House of Commons, in his robes, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, a half-length copy of which by Ruysen, a present from the late Lord Brownlow, is in the state apartments of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

In the neighbourhood of Belton, considerable remains of ancient buildings, tessellated pavements, and other indications of a Roman station, have been discovered, through the exertions of Lord Brownlow, who has the reputation of an accomplished and polite scholar; his lordship accompanied the late Rev. John Chetwood Eustace in his classical tour through Italy, in 1802.



CRISTOPHER CASTLE
1803



JEFFERSON HOUSE
1803

THE SEAT OF

CHARLES CLIFFORD,

LORD CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH.

THE manor of Irnham was one of the fifteen manors in the County of Lincoln, bestowed by William the Conqueror on Ralph de Paganel, or Paynell, in whose male descendants it continued until the year 1220, when it passed to Sir Andrew Luttrell, Knight, son of Sir Godfrey Luttrell, who had married Trecethinta, daughter and heiress of William Paynell, of Hoton Paynell; whose grandson, Sir Robert Luttrell, was summoned to parliament, as Baron of Irnham, 23 Edw. 1. A. D. 1298. The manor continued in his line until the year 1419, when Sir Geoffrey Luttrell, seventh Baron of Irnham, dying without issue, it devolved by the marriage of his sister and heir, Hawisia, to Sir Geoffrey Hilton, Knight, who died in 1460. His son Godfrey, dying in 1472, left an only daughter, Elizabeth Hilton, who became the wife of Richard Thimelby, of Polham, whose descendants possessed the estate till about the year 1700, when the right line once more failing on the death of Mary, only surviving daughter and heiress of Sir John Thimelby, and widow of Thomas Gifford, of Chillington, in the county of Stafford, Esq., who devised it by will to her cousin Benedict Conquest, Esq., of Houghton Conquest, in the county of Bedford, whose ancestor, Richard Conquest, had married Elizabeth Thimelby, Lady of the Bedchamber to Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First.

Benedict Conquest, Esq., dying 27th October, 1753, left an only daughter, Mary Christina, who, 31st May, 1763, married Henry, eighth Lord Arundell of Wardour, who died 4th December, 1808. Having had two daughters and co-heirs; Maria Christina, married to her cousin, James Everard, afterwards ninth Lord Arundell; and Eleanora, the wife of Charles, the seventh Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, who is now the possessor of Irnham, by virtue of the will of the Dowager Lady Arundell, who died in June, 1813.

The Mansion House of Irnham is recorded by Leland in his Itinerary, to have been built by Richard Thimelby, Esq., who became possessed of the estates on his marriage with Elizabeth, the heiress of Godfrey Hilton; and died in 1531. It is substantially built of stone in the form of the letter L, facing south and east. On the eastern side, a Porch of more modern date than the Tudor Arch of the Door, gives admittance into the ample and lofty Hall, open to the roof, 52 feet 10 inches, by 29 feet 3 inches. On three sides of which runs a Gallery of communication to the Apartments of the First Floor; the walls of which are hung with a numerous series of Family Portraits of individuals of the families of Thimelby, Markham, Conquest, and others; among which may be distinguished:

A fine full-length of Thomas Darcy, First Lord Darcy, of Chiche, Lord Chamberlain to Edward VI. A. D. 1551, by *Gerbicus Vlick*.

A full-length of Thos. Savage, first Earl Rivers. John Thimelby, Esq., last of his name, by *Joseph Michael Wright*, A. D. 1688.

Benedict Conquest, Esq., by *Romney*.

Henry, Eighth Lord Arundell, by *Romney*.

Mary Christina Conquest, wife of the Right Honourable Lord Arundell, by *Romney*.

A Portrait, exquisitely wrought in tapestry, of Sir Francis Crane, who established a manufactory of tapestry at Chelsea, in the reign of James I.; and also St. George and the Dragon of the same manufactory.

IN THE CHAPEL.

A Crucifixion, by *Merrills*.

An Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, by *Francis Solimena*.

An Ivory Crucifix is religiously preserved, which the constant tradition in the family asserts to have been the very same held by Mary Queen of Scots at her execution.

(For this account of Irnham we are indebted to the Right Honourable Lord Arundell.)

L L

Denton House, Lincolnshire ;

THE SEAT OF

SIR WILLIAM EARLE WELBY, BART.

THE family of Welby is of great antiquity in the county of Lincoln, deriving its name from the manor of Welby, near Grantham, which manor is now the property of Sir William. John, Lord of Castleton, ancestor of all the Welbys, assisted Robert de Todeni, Baron of Belvoir, in the defence of his castle, in the time of William the Conqueror. In the ninth year of the reign of Henry the Fifth, Richard Welby represented his native county in Parliament; and in the twelfth of Henry the Sixth, when commissioners were appointed by the crown, in divers counties of England, to summon all persons of quality before them, and to tender to them an oath for the better keeping of the peace, and observing the King's law, both in themselves and in their retainers or dependants, we find William Welby the ninth person in the list of those gentry of Lincolnshire, who took the oath. The direct ancestors of the present proprietor have resided at Denton, anciently spelt Dentune, from the time of King Henry the Eighth, whence they came from Gedney, near Holbeach, in the fen part of this county.

The Mansion is well situated, standing on a fine elevation; its present appearance is entirely owing to very considerable alterations and additions lately made. Its interior is well arranged, and contains some good family portraits.

The Park is much admired for its beautiful undulations; it is adorned with fine woods, and most luxuriant plantations; and the scene is farther diversified by water. On the Estate is a spring much frequented, from the medicinal virtue ascribed to its water; it is very pure, and similar to that of Malvern Wells, in Worcestershire: it bears the name of St. Christopher's Well.

Denton Park is situated in the division of Kesteven, and soke of Grantham; it adjoins the road from Melton Mowbray to Grantham, from which place it is five miles distant.

In the village is an alms-house, erected and endowed by William Welby, Esq., in the year 1653, and a Free School, maintained at the charge of the Welby family.

In the year 1727, a Mosaic pavement was discovered in Denton Fields, at the depth of eighteen inches, and extending thirty feet; it was composed of white, red, and blue tessellæ, and was supposed by Dr. Stukeley to indicate the site of a Roman villa, near which passes a Roman Via, now called Salter's Road.

In the Church of this Village, as well as at Gedney, are monuments to the memory of the Welby family.



DENTON HOUSE,
1115/16 GURNEY



Painted by J. H. B. B.

Engraved by W. J. B.

FENHAM HALL,
1115/16 GURNEY

Blickling Hall, Norfolk :

THE SEAT OF

LORD SUFFIELD.

THE Manor of Blickling is in the Hundred of South Erpingham, and is situate about two miles north-west of the town of Aylsham. In the time of Edward the Confessor, it was owned by Harold, afterwards King of England ; and, when the Domesday survey was made, one part of it belonged to Beausoc, Bishop of Thetford, and the other moiety was possessed by the crown : both were invested with the privileges of ancient demesne, were exempt from the Hundred, and had the lete with all royalties. William the Conqueror settled the whole town and advowson on the See, the seat of which, in 1088, was removed from Thetford to Norwich, and the Bishops had in early time a country residence at Blickling. The Manor was successively in the possession of the families of Dagworth, Erpingham, and Fastolf, and, in the latter end of the fifteenth century, it belonged to Sir William Boleyne, Knt., second son of Sir Godfrey Boleyne, Knt., who was Lord Mayor of London in 1458. Sir William married Margaret, sister and co-heir of James Butler, Earl of Ormond : he died in 1505, leaving Sir Thomas Boleyne, his eldest son and heir, who, the 18th of Henry VIII., was advanced to the title of Viscount Rochford, and, the 21st of the same reign, was created Earl of Wiltshire ; honours to which he had certain hereditary pretensions, but which were most likely so rapidly conferred by reason of the king's fascination with the beautiful Anne, his daughter, whom Henry VIII. married from this House : its connexion with the history of that unfortunate queen contributes to give an air of interest to the spot. The honours of the Boleyne family terminated upon the death of the old Earl in 1538, worn out with sorrow and melancholy reflection ; soon after which event, the estate was purchased by Sir Henry Hobart, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who built the present stately Mansion, which, as to external appearance, and general arrangement, is still preserved in its original character. Sir John Hobart, third Baronet, was Knight of the Shire for Norfolk, in the three last Parliaments called by King Charles II., and had the honour of a visit from that King, together with his Queen, at this seat, in 1671 ; at which time His Majesty knighted Henry, his eldest son.

John, only son of Sir Henry Hobart, fourth Baronet, was advanced to the Peerage May 28, 1728, by the title of Lord Hobart, Baron Hobart, of Blickling, in the county of Norfolk, and, September 5th, 1746, was created Earl of Buckinghamshire : his Lordship married to his first wife Judith, daughter to Robert Bretiffe, Esq., of Bacons-thorpe, in this county, by whom he had John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire, who married Mary Anne, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Drury, Bart., by whom he had four daughters ; Caroline, second daughter, married the Hon. William Asheton Harbord, eldest son of Lord Suffield, and who has since succeeded to that title.

Blickling Hall is a perfect and interesting specimen of architectural taste in the reign of James I. ; and it is with much pleasure we are enabled to give a full description, and views of this ancient noble Mansion ; its ground plan is quadrangular, with two open courts in the centre, having a square turret at each angle of the building, terminated by a vane ; the Clock-Tower over the entrance is of more modern erection, but contributes to the importance of the building. The entrance from the Court in front, formed by the Offices and Stables, is over a bridge of two arches, crossing a moat : on either side the bridge, upon a pedestal, is represented a Bull bearing a Shield.

The principal feature in the front, is the beautiful entrance which an admirable example of the characteristic ornament used at that period : on the ancient oak door is the date "Avo. Do. 1620," this is within an arch ; in the spandrels of which are figures of victory : the key-stone bears a grotesque figure, and over the entablature, supported by two Doric columns on pedestals, is a rich compartment, bearing the arms and quarterings of Sir Henry Hobart, Bart., surmounted by the helmet and ancient crest ; the mantling is very rich, bulls holding blank shields are at each extremity. The upper story contains a large window of twelve divisions, formed by stone mullions ; Ionic pilasters on pedestals

BLICKLING HALL, NORFOLK.

support the upper frieze, ornamented with birds, their wings extended; the whole crowned with a balustrade, and the figures of Truth and Justice gracefully executed. After crossing the Bridge, we enter the Hall, which measures 42 feet by 33, and is 33 in height, opening to the great staircase of oak, the newels of which are crowned with the heraldic symbols of the Hobarts; this branches off to the right and left, and conducts to a grand gallery of communication, containing full-length statues of Anne Boleyn and Queen Elizabeth. The Hall leads to the Antechamber, 22 feet square: in this room are six portraits of the Hobart family.

The Study is a delightful apartment, furnished with a selection of the best authors, and ornamented with very fine drawings: its dimensions are 50 feet by 21.

In the Organ-room is a curiously carved chimney-piece, bearing the arms of Fastolf within the garter; it was formerly the arch of a window at Caistor Hall, in this county. One chamber is called the tapestry-room, from the circumstance of its being decorated with hangings of that description.

In the old Dining-room, on each side the fire-place, are several full-length portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds; also portraits of Lord Towshend, the Countess of Suffolk, the Earl of Leicester, and Sir Robert Walpole.

The new Drawing-room is a noble apartment, measuring 42 feet by 25, and is 22 feet high. Among the pictures are—a large equestrian portrait, in tapestry, of the Czar Peter, a present from Catherine II., Empress of Russia, to John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire; a very fine painting of King George the Second on horseback, by Jarvis, the horse by Wootton; and a whole-length portrait of Lord and Lady Buckinghamshire, by Gainsborough.

The State Bed-chamber is 33 feet by 21; the cornice and mouldings on the ceiling are richly ornamented with gilding. The state bed stands within an alcove, supported by four fluted columns of white and gold. At the head of the bed is embroidered the royal arms. Under a beautiful mirror stands a marble table, in a gilt frame; and over the chimney-piece is a fine portrait of Lord Chief Justice Hobart, in his robes, by Cornelius Jansen.

The Library is not inferior to the other apartments in its decorations, which are suitable to the antiquity of the mansion: it measures 127 feet in length, and 21 feet wide; the ceiling is divided into compartments, the principal of which contain figures emblematical of the five senses. It contains upwards of 10,000 volumes, being the collection of the late Sir Richard Ellys, Bart., of Nocton, in Lincolnshire; many of them are very curious, and valuable from their scarcity.

The Building, though commenced in the reign of James the First, was not finished till the reign of Charles, in 1628, when the domestic chapel was consecrated. The offices in front, of corresponding style, are of more modern erection; and the west front of the mansion was rebuilt by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, in 1769.

The Park and Gardens comprehend about one thousand acres, and surround the house on three sides. The park is nearly divided by a wood of old forest trees, consisting of about one hundred and eighty acres: on one side is a two-mile race-course; the lower part is abundantly decorated with large old timber trees; the upper part is diversified by various plantations, and contains several buildings. The conduit and statues which formerly adorned the platform of the gardens at Oxhead Hall, are preserved here: also a pyramid upon a base, 45 feet square, in which are the remains of John, Earl of Buckinghamshire, and his two wives.

Here is one of the finest pieces of Water in the kingdom: its form is that of a crescent, and extends about a mile in its greatest length, and about four hundred yards in breadth. What renders this lake so uncommonly beautiful is, the noble accompaniment of wood: the hills rise from the very edge in varied forms; in some places they are steep and bold; in others, they hang in waving lawns, and are so crowned and spread with wood, that the whole scene is environed with a dark shade, finely contrasted with the extreme brightness of the water.

The Pleasure Garden, about a mile in circumference, is surrounded on three sides by a terrace, commanding a pleasing, though confined landscape, of which the adjacent town of Aylsham forms a principal feature. The Green-house is spacious and elegant, and the orange trees and other exotics particularly thriving.



THE GREAT HALL,

1791.



THE GREAT HALL,

1791.

Kimberley Hall, Norfolk;

THE SEAT OF

LORD WODEHOUSE.

KIMBERLEY is situated in an extensive and beautiful Park, profusely garnished with a multitude of the most venerable oaks in the county. The Park is bounded on the west and north sides by a rivulet, which winds its course for about a mile. The declivity of the hill on the northern part is a fine lawn, with a serpentine canal at the bottom; this forms a most delightful view from the grand entrance to the House.

Sir Armine Wodehouse, Bart., to whose taste in the improvements the Park owes its present appearance, died in 1777. His son, Sir John, was created a peer, October 26, 1797, by the title of Lord Wodehouse, of Kimberley, in Norfolk.

The family of the noble possessor of this Mansion claims great antiquity, and held the rank of gentleman as early as the reign of King John. Sir John Wodehouse, a younger son, was knighted by Henry IV., and having married the daughter and sole heir of Sir Thomas Fastolf, of Kimberley, Knt., inherited this estate, upon which he demolished the ancient seat, and built a noble mansion. The circumstance is thus noticed in a curious pedigree of the family, in which the arms of all the matches are blazoned in old English verse.

"— bring matched to Fastolf's heir, he had
enlarged his elbow room: Thus he who made
the *Stately Hall*, and *Tower* within the Park,
at the east end of the town, of more remark
than the old one in the west, dispar'd long since."

This continued the principal seat of the family till 1659; it was a large quadrangular building, with an open court in the centre: falling into decay, it was pulled down by Sir Philip Wodehouse. The decay and demolition of this is also described in verse:

" First fell Queen Elizabeth's brave Lodging Roome,
Then the fair *Stately Hall*, to ruin came.
Next falls the vast great Chamber arch'd on high,
With golden pendants fretted sumptuously;
Yet of four parts, three still remained the seat
Unto that heir who first was Baronet;
And to his son, till the Long Parliament
Nobles and Gentry sunk to discontent:
In which sad humour he lets all the rest
Of this fair Fabric sink into it's Dust.
Down falls the Chapel, last the goodly *Tower*,
Tho' of Materials so firm and stoures,
Time scarce uncements them: like dismal Fate,
Does England suffer both in Church and State;
But these may God rebuild and raise again
By Restoration of our Sovereign."

The family then removed to the present Mansion, built by Sir John Wodehouse, the fourth Baronet, which is a very handsome brick edifice, with offices detached. Very great additions and improvements were made by Sir Armine, his son; in particular, four rooms at each angle of the building: it contains several noble apartments, and a very excellent Library. A very fine portrait of Vandyke, when young, painted by himself, is preserved here; also a pair of necklaces, given by Catharine, Queen of Henry V., to the Lady of Sir John Wodehouse, the gallant Knight who distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt: they are very large, all of coral, except every tenth bead, which is wrought gold, there being seventy in all, with a cross of gold hanging to them; also a large hilt of a sword, adorned with silver, together with a long knife or poniard, of the same workmanship, considered to be those used by Sir John in the above memorable battle.

There is still in the family a noble throne, which was erected for the Queen in the grand Hall at Kimberley; it is of crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold, having on it the arms and quarterings of Wodehouse, with the supporters, very curiously worked; above are the same arms, impaling Corbet.

Houghton Hall, Norfolk;

THE SEAT OF

THE MARQUESS OF CHOLMONDELEY.

THE survey of this truly sumptuous pile fills the mind with every thing that magnificence can inspire, and excites strong images of the power, wealth, and grandeur of the illustrious builder, Sir Robert Walpole; it was erected during the time he was Prime Minister. The original designs were furnished by Colin Campbell, the author of "*Vitruvius Britannicus*;" but the Mansion was erected by Thomas Ripley, an architect who, from having been patronized by the ministry, fell under the lash of that severe satirist, Pope: he very much improved the designs for Houghton; and, in the execution, was superior even to the Earl of Burlington himself, in the opinion of modern critics. It was commenced in 1722, and finished in 1735, as an inscription, over the entrance, at the south end acquaints us:—"ROBERTUS WALPOLE HAS AEDES: ANNO S. M.D.CC.XXII. INCHOAVIT; ANNO M.D.CC.XXXV. PERFICIT."

The principal front, a view of which we have given, is towards the west. The centre, or main building, is quadrangular, and is 166 feet square. The basement story is rustic, this is ascended by a double flight of steps, with a balustrade. The wings, containing the offices, are connected with the main body of the edifice by a Tuscan colonnade; and the extent of the whole front, is 450 feet.

The great Hall, a cube of forty feet, is certainly a very noble room; the ornaments of the ceiling are by *Altari*, as also the frieze, in which are bas-reliefs of Sir R. Walpole, and Catharine, his first lady; and Robert, Lord Walpole, their eldest son; and Margaret Rolle, his lady: over the chimney, a bust of the Earl of Orford, by *Rysbrack*: opposite is an exceeding fine cast of the Laocoon, in bronze, by *Girardon*; the figures over the great door, and over the lesser doors, are by *Rysbrack*; round the Hall are numerous busts of the heroes of antiquity, real and fabulous. The great Staircase is painted in chiaro oscuro, by *Kent*; in the middle, four Doric columns support a fine cast in bronze of the Gladiator, by *John of Boulogne*, a present from Thomas Earl of Pembroke, to Sir Robert Walpole. From the Hall, we enter the Saloon, 40 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 40 feet in height. Here is a whole-length portrait of the Empress of Russia, by *Brompton*; also *Edipus Colonus*, *Castor and Pollux*, and *Philoctetes*.

The Drawing-Room is 30 feet long by 21 feet wide; the ceiling is taken from one that was in the Dining-Room at the old House, built by Sir Edward Walpole, grandfather to Sir Robert: over the chimney, the Holy Family, also portraits of the Cholmondeley family and Sir John.

The blue damask Bed-Chamber is hung with tapestry, and contains a portrait of Lady Malpas, daughter of Sir Robert Walpole, by whom the estate descended to the Cholmondeley family.

The Library, 22½ feet by 21½: over the chimney, is a whole-length of George I., in his coronation robes, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*: this is the only picture for which that monarch ever sat in England.

The Dining-Parlour is ornamented with some fine pear-tree carving by *Grinting Gibbons*, and a portrait of that artist by *Sir G. Kneller*—it is a master-piece; also portraits of King William, Locke, and Carreras, a Spanish poet, by the same hand.

The suite of apartments on the other side of the saloon, consist of—

The Carlo-Maratt Room, 30 feet by 21 feet: the pictures are, the Holy Family, by *A. Del Sarto*, a St. Jerome; and over the chimney, a portrait of Lady Cholmondeley. The velvet Bed-Chamber: the bed is of green velvet, richly embroidered with gold; the hangings, of tapestry, represent the loves of Venus and Adonis, after *Albano*. A room, called the Cabinet, leads to the Marble Parlour; one entire side of which is marble, with alcoves for sideboards: over the chimney is an alto-relievo, by *Rysbrack*, after the antique.

The Plantations that surround this princely edifice are laid out to give the greatest possible effect, for they are so disposed as to appear one beyond another, in different shades, to a great extent. In the road from Syderstone, they appear, it is thought, to the greatest advantage.



THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING,
TORONTO.



Drawn by J.E. Price

EDUCATION BUILDING,
TORONTO.

(Note: The image is a reproduction of the original drawing by J.E. Price.)

Thursford Hall, Norfolk :

THE SEAT OF

SIR CHARLES CHAD, BART.

THURSFORD is situated four miles and a half from Great Walsingham, and twenty-six miles from the city of Norwich, in the Hundred of North Greenhoe, in the northern part of the county. The House bears marks of great antiquity in its appearance, and was most probably erected during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The long embattled front has its uniformity judiciously broken by three large projecting bay windows to the height of two stories; the intervening space is also occupied by mullioned windows, apparently of that early period. Many alterations have been made by the successive owners. The Porch, with its columns, pediments, and circular arch of entrance, is of more modern character; the large piers, surmounted with balls at the gate of the office-court, are probably of the same date. The whole presents a venerable and picturesque appearance, and the grounds have been adapted to our improved ideas of taste in landscape scenery. The place seems to take its name from its ford, or pass over the water of Thur, on which it stands. In Domesday-book it is written Turesford, and was considered a wick or village to Great Snoring. It was then the king's manor, and Godric was his steward of it, but Ketel was lord of the manor previous, and was deprived at the Conquest. After this it was held by the family of Burgolion, and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was possessed by the Haydons of Baconsthorpe, in this county. In the reign of Charles II. it was the residence of Thomas Guybon, Esq., originally of Lynn, whose son, Sir Thomas Guybon, Knt. died here in 1666. The last of this family who possessed this seat was Francis Guybon, Esq.; after whose decease, in 1704, the estate was sold in 1753 by his descendants to George Chad, Esq., Recorder of Lynn, who retired here from the arduous duties of his profession. He was created a Baronet, July 21, 1791, and resigned the office of Recorder of Lynn, which he had long honourably enjoyed, together with other important situations he held in the county in 1792. He was twice married: by his first wife, Sarah, daughter of John Rowls, Esq. of Kingston, in Surrey, he had three sons and two daughters; she dying in 1786, he married Mary, only daughter of Richard Fletcher of Richmond, Surrey; but by his last lady he had no children. He died at this seat in his 85th year, November 24, 1815, and is succeeded in his title by his second son, Sir Charles Chad, the present Baronet; his eldest son, Robert-John, having died near Florence in the year 1793, is buried at Leghorn.

The Parish Church is dedicated to Saint Andrew; it has a venerable tower, and in the chancel is a handsome monument to the Guybon family, formerly possessors of this seat.

Oxburgh Hall, Norfolk ;

THE SEAT OF

SIR RICHARD BEDINGFELD, BART.

THE family of Bedingfeld takes its name from a town in Suffolk given to their Norman ancestor Ogerus de Pugeys, who came into England with the Conqueror. They obtained the estate at Oxburgh by the marriage of Sir Edmund Bedingfeld, Knight, with Margaret, sister and co-heiress of Robert de Tuddenham, in the time of Henry V. Their grandson Edmund obtained a license or grant from King Edward IV. July 3d, A.D. 1483, to build a Hall at Oxburgh, with towers, battlements, &c. "*Horre Castelli*." The building surrounded a quadrangle 118 feet long, 92 broad, encompassed with a moat. A ground plan, taken in 1774, by the Rev. Mr. Homfray, is engraved in "*The Architectural Antiquities*." It is built of brick; the moat is crossed by a bridge leading to the most interesting portion, the grand entrance Tower Gateway, seen in our Engraving, which remains nearly in its original state; the Towers are eighty feet high, of a truly majestic appearance; the battlements are peculiar, and in the centre of the pediments are the bases of two chimneys. In the Tower, on the right hand of the entrance, is a spiral staircase of brick, leading to the top; it is lighted by small quatrefoil apertures. The other Tower is divided into four stories, three of which have groined brick ceilings with projecting ribs. The Chamber in the centre, and over the entrance, is spacious, having a large mullioned window to the north, and two bay windows to the south, looking into the court; it is curiously paved with small fine bricks, and the walls are hung with tapestry representing many figures in the costume of the age of Henry VII. Sir Edmund Bedingfeld, who had been created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Richard III. was also highly in favour with his successor, Henry VII., who is said to have visited Oxburgh Hall, and to have slept in this room, which is now called from that circumstance the King's Chamber; the tapestry with which the walls are covered, is remarkable, and is considered an heir-loom, being mentioned in many of the old family wills. In a turret projecting from the East Tower is a small closet in the solid wall, measuring 6 feet by 5, and 7 feet high, entered by a trap-door concealed in the pavement. Lady Bedingfeld, in her communication upon this subject, conceives "this hiding place to have been formed during the persecution of Catholic priests, as many such places of concealment are to be found in old Catholic mansions."

In the Library is a manuscript containing "*Meditations on the Passion of our Saviour*," written by Sir Henry Bedingfeld, Knight, while a prisoner in the Tower, where he was confined a year and three quarters, and his estates sequestered for 47, 194*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* for his adherence to the cause of Charles I. in the civil war.

The Moat by which the Mansion is still surrounded, is about 52 feet broad and 10 deep, and is supplied with water from an adjacent rivulet.

The Hall contains a collection of ancient armour, and there are preserved some ancient portraits, and other pictures by old masters; among which are—

Mary Queen of Scots—Judge Lyttelton—The Earl of Arundel and his Countess, *Fandyck*—Two Large Landscapes, *Paul Brill*—Two ditto, *Gasper Poussin*—Secretary Cromwell, *Holbein*—A Cascade, *Reynolds*—Two Landscapes, with Horses and Figures, *Wouvermans*—Sir Thomas Gresham, *Zuccheri*—Christ holding a Globe, *Salvator Rosa*—Also Portraits of, William De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk; Henry, Earl of Surrey; Sir Anthony Denny; King Edward IV.; King Henry VII. when young, &c. &c.—In the church are several ancient monuments of the family of Bedingfeld.



THE GREAT HALL OF THE
MANOR OF



THE TOWER OF THE
MANOR OF

Riddlesworth Hall, Norfolk;

THE SEAT OF

THOMAS THORNHILL, ESQ.

RIDDLESWORTH is six miles south-east from the town of Thetford. It stands in a pleasant park, in a fine sporting country. The House, though not large, is constructed upon a plan that admits every requisite, to render a country residence agreeable; the rooms are both airy and convenient. An ancient mansion of the Drurys was taken down by Sylvanus Bevan, Esq., who erected the present building, and expended a considerable sum in the improvement of the estate, of whom the whole was purchased by the present proprietor.

The Manor of Riddlesworth, at the Confessor's survey, belonged to Orgar, a freeman, and at William the Conqueror's, to Humphrey, the son of Alberic. In Domesday Boke, it is called *Redelefuorda*, or the village abounding with reeds, according to Blomefield, the historian of the county. It afterwards became the Lordship of Ralf Peverel, and was held at the fourth part of a fee of the Honor of Peverel. In 1255, Jeffrey Tregoz held it of the King, of whom Peter de Mealings, of Burston, held it by knight's service, and settled it on Henry de Bathon, from which family it went by marriage to John de Bohun, and from his heiress, Agnes, in 1341, to Roger, son of Roger de Archer. In 1384, Sir John Roos possessed the Manor in right of Beatrice his wife, heiress of Roger de Archer. Anne, the daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Roos, married Thomas Sackville, Esq., who in her right possessed the estate. The family of Rookes were finally Lords of the Manor from 1456 to 1515, when it was sold to the Waldegrave and Calthorpe families, and, by intermarriage, it came to that of Drury. Sir Drue Drury, Knt., third son of Sir Robert Drury, of Egerly, married first Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Philip Calthorpe, with whom he had a moiety of the Manor. He was Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, and was one of the keepers of Mary Queen of Scots, for a short time before she was beheaded. He built Riddlesworth Hall, and constantly resided here. When Blomefield wrote his History of Norfolk, this ancient Mansion was standing, and contained many family portraits, and other pictures, of which he gives a list; amongst them are mentioned two particularly worthy of notice. One is described as a curious old painting on board, containing the portraits of ten persons, each having his arms or cypher over his head, and an inscription at his feet.

The other picture consisted of a portrait of Sir William Drury, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, by whom hangs an old plan of Edinburgh Castle, and two armies before it, round which is inscribed, "Sir William Drurye, Knt., General of the English, wanne Edenburge Castle, 1573." Upon the picture was also this inscription, "Sir William Drurye, Knt., Marshall of Barwicke, Lord Generall of this Jorney, and after Lord President of Munster, and lastly died Lord Justice of Irland, a. 1579:" together with the arms and crest of Drury, with fourteen coats, and the arms and names of the following persons, all of whom were with the Lord General at the siege: "Mr. Henry Killgray, Ambassador; Sir Geo. Carie, Knt.; Sir Thos. Cecil; Sir Francis Trusbill, Knt.; Sir Henry Lee, Knt.; Mr. Michael Carie; Mr. Henry Carie; Mr. William Knowles; Mr. Dieyr; Mr. Cotton; Mr. Thos. Sutton; Mr. Kelwaye; Sir William Selbye; Mr. Tilney; Sir William Killegray:" amongst the family portraits was that of Sir Drue Drury, that built the house, his wife on one side, and upon the other, a lady, daughter of Lovell; on the house was painted the arms of Drury quartering Finch and Waldegrave, impaling Derham. In the north aisle of the church is a mural monument to Sir Drue; he is represented in armour, kneeling at a prie dieu, with a Latin inscription: he died at this seat, April 29, 1617. Upon the death of his great-grandson, Sir Robert Drury, Bart., without issue, April 7, 1712, Sir William Wake, Bart., whose mother was a sister of Sir Robert Drury, succeeded to the estate, and sold it to Sylvanus Bevan, Esq.

Blomefield observes, that the family surnamed de Redelesworth, is very ancient, and had a good estate here, and in Gateshorp, where they were sometime Lords: they bore for their coat armour, vert, a bull passant or.

Cossey Hall, Norfolk :

THE SEAT OF

LORD STAFFORD.

THE Lodge at Cossey Park stands about two miles from Norwich Turnpike, on the road to Lynn. The House is placed in a beautiful valley, the gentle acclivities of which are studded with woods and plantations, happily disposed, while the winding of the river Wensum, at the foot of a delightful lawn, and through meadows, visible from the rising grounds to a great distance, adds considerable interest to the scene. From a tower, upon an eminence, is an extensive prospect of the surrounding country; the city of Norwich, very distinctly seen, lies about four miles from Cossey. The local beauty of the neighbourhood of this venerable seat was much increased by the tasteful improvements of the late Sir William Jerningham, Bart., which were conducted upon a grand scale.

The Mansion was erected by Sir Henry Jerningham, Knt., Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Mary, and was commenced in the reign of that princess; but from the date of 1564, over the porch, it appears not to have been finished until that of Elizabeth. The plan of the edifice is that of an half H, with the front towards the east, and projecting wings terminating in gables, crowned with low pinnacles: the Porch in the centre is not without decoration, but there is none of the exuberance of architectural ornament so frequently introduced at that period. Its style has been strictly preserved, and no innovation permitted upon its antique front. The Mansion contains several spacious apartments, adorned with numerous family Portraits, and others of distinguished characters in English history; a very fine original portrait of Queen Mary the First, and a Cabinet of Miniatures of the Family, some originals, and others copies from large paintings, formed by the late Edward Jerningham, Esq. There is also a most exquisite original drawing, by Vandeyck, of Thomas Earl of Arundel, and Alathen his countess, seated under a canopy, with all their children before them. One room contains a library of elegant and well chosen books.

The ancient Hall, now used as a Dining-room, opens upon a Conservatory, upwards of ninety feet in length, which extends to the entrance of a splendid Chapel, lately erected. The domestic Chapel was an invariable appendage to Mansions of early date, and is now particularly necessary as a part of the establishment of a Roman Catholic family. It is 90 feet in length, 35 wide, and 20 feet high; and in the annexed View, taken from the south-east, forms a prominent object.

The Chapel is built in the pointed style of architecture, with all its appropriate decorations and members, its multioned windows, ornamented buttresses, and pinnacle terminations, derived from pure models; nor has the customary heraldic embellishments been omitted: in sculptured compartments, under the battlements, are shields alternately bearing the arms of Jerningham and Stafford; also over an entrance on the north-side are some of the family quarterings. The interior is arranged in exact conformity to ancient custom, all the seats being of oak, ornamented at the ends with carved finials, and the noble windows, twenty in number, filled with very fine old stained glass, collected from various monasteries on the Continent, and executed after designs of the German and Flemish school. In a series, beneath the windows, are carved in oak the armorial coat of Jerningham, *three arming buckles*, impaled with those of the various alliances of this illustrious family. The groining of the roof is at once simple and elegant.

The design of this chapel was formed by the correct taste of the late Edward Jerningham, Esq., the younger brother of his Lordship, a man pre-eminently distinguished for every generous virtue and talent, of heart and head, that can adorn the character of a perfect gentleman.

Through Mary, eldest daughter and heiress of Francis Plowden, Esq., by Mary the daughter of the Honourable John Stafford Howard, younger son of William Viscount Stafford, beheaded in 1680, the late Sir William Jerningham inherited the baronial castle, with several estates in the counties of Salop and Stafford, belonging to the ancient Barony of Stafford.



VIEW OF THE HALL.

FROM THE MIDDLE



VIEW OF THE HALL.

FROM THE MIDDLE

FROM THE HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Gunton Hall, Norfolk;

THE SEAT OF

LORD SUFFIELD.

GUNTON HALL is beautifully situated on an eminence, within five miles of the town of Aylsham, and four miles north-west from North Walsham, surrounded by extensive plantations, well laid out. The House, though not very large, is in every respect an elegant habitation; and the Offices erected by the late Lord Suffield, under the direction of Mr. Wyat, are said to be superior to any in the kingdom.

Not far from the House stands the Parish Church; it is adorned with a handsome portico, of the Doric order. This Church was rebuilt by Sir William Morden Harbord, Bart.; who became heir to the estate in 1742, upon the death of Harbord Harbord, Esq., who was descended from an ancient family of that name settled at Gunton.

Sir William Morden Harbord was a representative in Parliament for Bere-Alston, county of Devon. In 1744, he was elected one of the Knights Companions of the most honourable Order of the Bath, and installed the month of October following. On March 22, 1745, he was created a Baronet of Great Britain; in which title he was succeeded by his son, Sir Harbord Harbord, Bart., who was elevated to the Peerage, August 8th, 1786, as Lord Suffield, of Suffield, in this county, a village situated in the same hundred; that is, South Erpingham, and in the immediate vicinity of Gunton. His Lordship married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir Ralph Assheton, Bart.; and, dying in 1810, was succeeded in his titles and estates by his son, William Assheton Harbord, Lord Suffield.

The parochial Church, at Thorpe Market, within one mile of Gunton, was rebuilt by the late Lord Suffield. In it, Mr. Wood, the architect, has combined simplicity with elegance. It is built of flint and freestone; at each of the four corners is a turret, and the points of the gables are terminated by a stone cross; the interior displays a considerable degree of taste, consisting of a single aisle. The windows are ornamented with painted glass.

Wolterton Hall, Norfolk;

THE SEAT OF

THE EARL OF ORFORD.

WOLTERTON HALL, near Cromer, was built by Horatio, Lord Walpole, under the direction of Ripley, the architect, in 1730: the centre is surmounted by a pediment, containing the arms and supporters of his Lordship; the basement story is rustic. From the Offices being concealed under ground, the House does not make an appearance corresponding to its real magnitude: it is in every respect a commodious mansion, extending in front 100 feet, and 75 feet in depth; the principal floor may be termed magnificent. The Saloon, 30 feet square, is hung with tapestry, the sofas and chairs are also covered with richly-wrought needlework; the subjects are taken from the Fables of *Æsop*, admirably executed. The Hall is a spacious and noble apartment, its dimensions are 50 feet by 27. The Dining-room, measuring 30 feet by 27, contains a fine picture of King Charles. The Dressing-room, 21 feet by 11, is hung with tapestry of lively and spirited colours; another Dressing-room is 21 feet by 18. The Drawing-room is 25 feet long and 21 feet wide, also hung with tapestry, very fine: the pier-glasses, throughout the house, are large and handsome.

From the south-east front of the Mansion, the view is beautiful over the Park, which is adorned with some very fine plantations, and a piece of water fourteen acres in extent: the distant woods of Blickling bound the prospects. Upon thinning the woods of Wolterton, some years ago, was cut down a Spanish chesnut, which had been transplanted in 1724, and measured, upon an average, 44 cubic feet; one of the same age measured 74 feet.

This ancient family derives its name from Walpole St. Peter's, in the county of Norfolk, where its progenitors were settled even before the Norman Conquest. The title of Earl of Orford, which had been granted to that celebrated statesman, Sir Robert Walpole, in 1742, became extinct in 1797, on the death of Horace, Lord Orford, a nobleman distinguished for his refined taste, politeness, and ingenuity. The title was then revived in the person of Horatio, Lord Walpole, of Wolterton, who was created Earl of Orford, April 1, 1806.



View from the East.

Engraved by J. G. Thompson.

GUNTON HALL,
SURREY.



View from the West.

Engraved by J. G. Thompson.

WOTTON HALL,
SURREY.

Printed and Published by J. G. Thompson, 10, St. Martin's Lane, London.

Quiddenharn Hall, Norfolk;

THE SEAT OF

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

QUIDDENHAM is a large and noble Mansion, principally composed of brick: the Park Front, shewn in our View, consists of five divisions; the two wings project with a gentle curve, the centre recedes, the lower part of which is brought parallel with the rest of the front by a Doric stone portico, surmounted with balustrades. The Garden Front, shewn also in the Engraving, consists of a centre, with four columns of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature and pediment; at the extremity of the wings are two corresponding pilasters. The House is situated about three miles and a half from Buckenham, in the hundred of Giltcross. The estate, since it has been in the possession of the present noble family, has been very greatly improved in value.

Blomfield, in his History of Norfolk, considers its original name to have been Guidenham, *Villa Guidonis*; but has not explained who Guido or Guy, that held it, was. The Manor belonged to William de Quiddenharn, in the reign of Henry II., Adam de Quiddenharn, his son, who succeeded him, granted divers lands, to be held by the service of four annual suits at his manorial courts here.

About the year 1500, the whole became the property of Sir Edmund Bedingfeld, Knight of the Bath, in right of Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Tudenham, Knt.; he left the estate to Peter Bedingfeld, Esq., his fourth son, whose grandson, Humphrey, sold the property, in 1572, to John Holland, Esq., of Wortwell Hall, in this county, a descendant of John, the third son of Brian Holland, Esq., of Denton House, in Lancashire.

John Holland, Esq., who purchased Quiddenharn and Bokenham Park, is commended as an ingenious painter, in a book called "The excellent Art of Painting," p. 20; he was living in 1586, and, by Mary, the daughter of Sir Edmund Wyndham, Knt., of Felbrigg, he had Sir Thomas Holland, who was knighted by King James, at Greenwich, 24th May, 1628; he married Mary, the daughter of Sir Thomas Knivet, Knt., of Ashwell Thorp, and died 25th February, 1629, leaving a son, John, who was created a Baronet by King Charles I., 15th June, 1629. Sir John Holland married Alathen, the only daughter and heiress of John Panton, Esq., of Denbighshire, widow of William, fourth Lord Sandys, of the Vine, by whom he had a son, Thomas, who died before his father, in 1698, leaving a son, who, upon his grandfather's death, in 1700, succeeded to the title. Sir John Holland, the second Baronet, married Rebecca, the youngest daughter of Wm. Paston, Earl of Yarmouth, and left a son, Sir William Holland, the third and last Baronet of this family; after whose death, without issue, the estate devolved upon his two sisters, Isabella Diana and Charlotte, who sold it to Mr. Bristol, a merchant, of whom the whole was purchased by George, third Earl of Albemarle, in 1762.

The family of Keppel is descended from a noble House in Guelderland, resident at a Castle, near Oldysseel. Arnold Joost van Keppel, Lord of Voorst, accompanied King William III. to England in the year 1688, as page of honour, and attending his Majesty in several campaigns, wherein he distinguished himself by his courage and fidelity; he was created, 10th February, 1696, Baron A-Isford, Viscount Bury, and Earl of Albemarle, in Normandy, a title formerly borne by the Princes of the House of Plantagenet.

His Majesty presented him with his fine seat at Loo, in Holland; and his Lordship was elected a Knight of the Garter, 14th May, 1700. After the death of King William, the Earl of Albemarle was entrusted with offices of dignity by Queen Anne and George I., and died at the Hague, 30th May, 1718. His son, William Anne, second Earl of Albemarle, also filled many public stations, both civil and military, and died when Ambassador at Paris, 22d December, 1754; George, third Earl of Albemarle, was Commander-in-chief at the reduction of the Havannah in 1762, and was installed a Knight of the Garter in 1771; he died 13th October, 1772, æt. forty-eight, and was buried at Quiddenharn. His youngest brother was Admiral Augustus Viscount Keppel, so created in 1782, who was the early friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds; he died in 1786.

His Lordship was succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, William Charles, the present Earl of Albemarle.—Arms, *Gules, three escallop shells, argent.*

Merton Hall, Norfolk;

THE SEAT OF

LORD WALSINGHAM.

THIS ancient Mansion, above twenty miles nearly west from the city of Norwich, stands in a small but interesting park, diversified with clumps and plantations.

The Manor is situated in the hundred of Wayland; and, in ancient deeds and charters, has borne the various names of Meretuna, Martin, or Merton, which may be derived from some *meer* or large standing water within its bounds, and of which the nature and appearance of the ground east of the mansion, and south of where the church stands, seems to bear evidence. In the time of Edward the Confessor, it belonged to Ailid; but, at the Conquest, it fell to the Conqueror, who gave it to Ralph Baynard, a Norman, who accompanied him in his expedition. Sir Thomas de Grey, Knight, married Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Fulk Baynard, Esq.; and, upon the partition of her father's lands, she having Merton allotted to her, Sir Thomas de Grey came and settled at the ancient seat of the Baynards; and, in 1337, they settled the manor of Merton, &c. on themselves in tail, Merton manor being then held by Katherine, widow of Fulk Baynard, in dower. It has ever since been the principal residence of this family.

Thomas Grey, clerk, held the manor of Merton and the whole estate of the Greys in Norfolk, and died possessed thereof before the year 1404. From him was descended, by a series of honourable alliances, the late Lord Walsingham, son of William, the first peer, who was born at Merton, July 7, 1719, and was educated at Cambridge, where he applied himself to the study of the laws, and afterwards became so eminent in his profession, as to be appointed one of his Majesty's Counsel, Jan. 30, 1758; was made Solicitor-General, Dec. 16, 1764; Attorney General, Aug. 6, 1766; had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, and was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Jan. 26, 1771; and was created Lord Walsingham, Baron of Walsingham, in the county of Norfolk, by letters patent, bearing date October 17, 1780. His Lordship was married in the chapel belonging to Somerset House, on November 12, 1743, to Mary, daughter of William Cowper, Esq. of The Park, near Hertford, and first cousin to William Cowper, the poet. His Lordship died May 9, 1781, and was buried at Merton, being succeeded in his title and estate by the late noble and distinguished proprietor of Merton Hall, who died the 16th of January, 1818.

The Parish Church, at all times an interesting object, stands upon a rising piece of ground, at a short distance from the Mansion to the north-east: it contains several ancient memorials of the family of de Grey, and is their present burial-place.



WINDSOR HOUSE, SEEN FROM THE GARDENS.



WINDSOR HOUSE.

WINDSOR HOUSE, SEEN FROM THE GARDENS.

WINDSOR HOUSE.

West Acre, High House, Norfolk :

THE SEAT OF

ANTHONY HAMOND, ESQ.

THIS Mansion derives its name of High House, from the circumstance of its being situated on some of the highest ground in the county of Norfolk : it is distant six miles and a half north from the market town of Swaffham, twelve miles east from Lynn, and is thirty-one miles west of the city of Norwich. Two miles south of the house, in the valley, lies the village of West Acre, through which the river Nar winds its course, and was formerly navigable at this place ; hence it runs to Narborough, where it now becomes navigable, and thence passing Pentney and Seetchy bridge, falls into the Ouse at Lynn.

The country around High House is open on every side, affording the greatest advantage to the enjoyment of field sports, particularly those of coursing and partridge shooting, and the ancient amusement of hawking is here still kept up.

The Mansion is a handsome uniform building on the Italian plan. The Park and grounds in the immediate vicinity are adorned with shrubberies and plantations well imagined, and the venison from the Park is much esteemed.

In the reign of William Rufus, a Priory was founded at West Acre, by Ralph de Tony, for Canons of the Order of St. Augustin, the remains of which are still standing ; this, at the suppression, was valued at three hundred and eight pounds, nineteen shillings, and eleven pence halfpenny.

In the time of King Charles the Second, West Acre was the residence of Sir E. Barkham, who was created a Baronet by that Monarch, July 21, 1661.

Sir Edward gave to this parish its communion plate, and the same to the adjoining parishes of South Acre and Castle Acre.

Stanfield Hall, Norfolk ;

THE SEAT OF

THE REVEREND GEORGE PRESTON.

THE Manor of Stanfield, in the Hundred of Launditch, at the Conquest fell into the hands of Earl Warren, and afterwards was in the possession of the Bigods. In 1249, the Prior of Wymondham, in consideration of divers benefactions to the Priory, granted leave to Sir Richard Curzon to have a chapel and chaplain to his house at Stanfield ; and it seems that the manor was not a part of Wymondham, but expressly excepted. In 1460, it belonged to the Appleyards ; in 1516, to the Flowerdews. In the year 1642, the estate was purchased by Sir Thomas Richardson, who became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Baron of Cramond, in Scotland. In 1735, Wm. Jermyn, Esq. of Bayfield, in Norfolk, married the Honourable Miss E. Richardson, the only surviving sister of the last Lord Cramond, and became the possessor of the estate. After the death of his wife, he married a second time, to Frances, daughter of Jacob Preston Esq. of Beeston St. Lawrence, and dying without issue by either of his wives, the estate fell to the Prestons, of Beeston, of which family the present proprietor is the representative.

The common ancestor of the Prestons, of Norfolk, who lived in the reign of King Charles I., and who shewed great attachment to the person of that monarch, even to his death, lies buried at Buckenham, in this county. The family have resided for several generations at Beeston ; and one received from King William the honour of knighthood.

The Mansion, which early received the name of Stanfield Hall, is partly the remains of the house inhabited by the Flowerdews in the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; and the present owner, in a most judicious manner, has preserved the peculiar character of that period in his additions. The porch at the entrance exhibits the arms of the family ; the large windows divided by mullions, and the clustered chimneys with the spiral ornaments to the gables, give a correct representation of the architecture of that early time : our engraving represents an east-south-east view of the building ; the interior contains various specimens of architecture, from the plain groined to the most florid style, the whole of which is executed in composition imitative of stone, and was the work of Mr. Wilkins, of Norwich.

The house is surrounded by a moat, and stands in the midst of a cheerful and well-sheltered lawn ; the situation is considered the highest in the county of Norfolk.



L. J. P. 1811

STANTON HOUSE, STANTON, WILTS.

W. 1811



L. J. P. 1811

STANTON HOUSE, STANTON, WILTS.

W. 1811

See a full view of the Manor, including the Square, in the

Althorp, Northamptonshire;

THE SEAT OF

GEORGE JOHN EARL SPENCER,

K. G., &c. &c.

ALTHORP PARK is situated in the parish of Brington, about five miles north-west of Northampton. The first of the two Views of this mansion represents the east front, being the principal entrance; the second shows the south-west aspect, and the situation of the library, taking up nearly the whole of two of the angles on the ground-floor.

In the reign of Henry VII. Althorp was in the possession of John Catesby, second son of John Catesby of Legers Ashby, Esq. who sold it to John Spencer, Esq. which John lived a fine of it in the 24th year of the same reign. This gentleman, who was afterwards knighted by Henry VIII. was the son of William Spencer, Esq. of Wormleighton, in Warwickshire, descended from a younger branch of the Despensers, anciently Earls of Gloucester and Winchester; the head of which family was Ivo, Viscount Constantine, who married Emma, sister to Alan, Earl of Brittany, before the Conquest.

The estate has continued, uninterrupted, in the Spencer family, from the reign of Henry VII. Robert Lord Spencer was succeeded, in 1627, by his son William, and he, in 1637, by his son Henry, created Earl of Sunderland, after the battle of Edge Hill, in 1642, and slain at the battle of Newbury, in the same year.

Mr. Bray, in his "Tour into Derbyshire and Yorkshire," (2d edition, 1783,) states—"About five miles to the west of the town (Northampton) is Althorp, an old seat of the Spencers (now Earls,) built in the shape of a half H. It stands low, and in the approach you go through, and cross, those straight avenues of trees, which were once deemed the line of beauty. The rooms are not large, except the library and gallery, the latter of which is 138 feet by 20. In this is a collection of portraits, hardly, perhaps, exceeded by any in the kingdom, not only in point of number, but of beauty. The famous beauties of Hampton Court are far short of those which the pencils of Cornelius Janssen, Vanduyck, Lely, Kneller, &c. have placed here. A small piece of Henry VIII. by Holbein, (in this gallery,) a small round portrait of that master by himself, (in the picture closet,) and a boy blowing a lighted brand, are reckoned of very great value."

Althorp House was built by the Earl of Sunderland, in 1688. It is remarked by Mr. Dibdin, "There is neither colonnade, nor vestibule, nor terrace, nor fountain, nor lake, as you approach the mansion: nor studied grandeur of architectural decoration, as you enter it; but comfort, order, peace, unanimity, good management, choice society, and splendid cheer.—These are the interior attractions which supply the place of silken hangings, Gobelin tapestries, gilt balustrades, and all the pomp and circumstance of elaborate and overwhelming furniture."

The number of volumes at Althorp is computed at about forty-five thousand.

We are happy in having it in our power to present our Subscribers with the following CATALOGUE of the splendid Collection of PICTURES at Althorp.

PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Present Earl Spencer, *Copy.*
Ann, Countess of Suffolk, *Lely.*
Portrait of herself, *Antonia Levinschi.*
Duchess of Orleans, daughter to Charles the First, by Henrietta Maria.
Blanche of Capello.
Lady Morion.
Henry VIII. with Mary, Queen of Eng-
land, and before his death, *Holbein.*
Duchess of Cleveland, *Lely.*
Elizabeth, Countess de Grammont, *Lely.*
Sir Peter Paul Rubens, *Vandyck.*
Nell Gwyn, *Lely.*
Duchess of Portsmouth, *Lely.*
Unknown Portrait, *Vandyck.*
Penelope, Lady Spencer, *Vandyck.*
Lady Denham.
Sir Martin Dierck, *Cornelius Jansen.*
Ann, Countess of Arras, *Kneller.*
Two Apollon heads, *Vandyck.*
Ann Spencer.
Elizabeth Spencer.
Lady Louisa Cavendish, *Compans Cooper.*
Duchess of Devonshire, *Sir J. Reynolds.*
Mary, Queen of England, *Holbein.*
Sir Anthony Vanduyck, *Holbein.*
Harrise, Duchess de Mazarin, *Kneller.*
Henry Widdow, Earl of Southampton, *Myers.*
A woman's portrait, *Sir Anthony More.*
Henrietta, Queen of England, *Vandyck.*

Lady Jane Grey, *Lucas de Heere.*
Henry VIII., *Holbein.*
Fuchsen the grayer, *Holbein.*
Colonel Russell, *Dodon.*
Mons. de St. Evremont, *Kneller.*
Duchess of Tyroum.
Present Earl Spencer, at 17, *Sir J. Reynolds.*
Verrio the painter, *by himself.*
An Apollon's head, *Vandyck.*
William, Duke of Newcastle, *Vandyck.*
Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, *Kneller.*
Henry, first Earl of Sunderland, *Kneller.*
Dorothy, Countess of Sunderland, *Vandyck.*
Elizabeth, Countess of Palmouth, *Lely.*
Portrait unknown, *Sir Anthony More.*
Mary d'Este, Queen of James II., *Lely.*
Rachel Countess of Northampton, *Lely.*
Mrs. Jennings, mother to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.
Ann Hyde, Duchess of York, *Lely.*
Ann, Countess of Bedford, *Vandyck.*
Lady Elizabeth Thunbury, and Catha-
rina, Countess of Rivers, her sister-in-
law, and a Cardinal, *Vandyck.*
Cardinal Pole, by Pietro del Vase.
Sir Charles de First.
Gibbon, the historian.
Pedro Van Met, by himself.
Oliver Cromwell, *Holbein.*
Philip II. king of Spain, *Sir An. More.*
Ann, Countess de Bourdon, *Duchess de*
Leognerville.

Fourth Earl of Rosemon, C. Metana.
Digby, Earl of Bristol, and Francis I.
Duke of Bedford, *Vandyck.*
Robert, second Earl of Sunderland, *Ceri*
Morena.
A boy's portrait, *Lely.*
Old man's head.
Verena, Lady Digby, Sir Knebel's wife,
Vandyck, copy.
Satan, *Guercio Brand.*
Woman and child.
A Man's portrait.
An old man, *Rembrandt.*
Algeron, Earl of Northumberland, *Vand-*
dyck.
Third Earl of Southampton.
Robert Smith, of Bourda, Kent, Esq.
Lely.
Dorothy, Countess of Sunderland, mar-
ried to the above Robert Smith when
a widow, *Lely.*
Philip Sydney, Earl of Leicester, *Lely.*
Dorothy Sydney, afterwards Countess of
Sunderland, *Vandyck.*
Ann Digby, Countess of Sunderland, *Lely.*
Robert, second Earl of Sunderland, mar-
ried to the above, *Lely.*
Henry, Lord Percy, of North-
ampton, *Kneller.*
Countess of Northumberland, *Lely.*
Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury, *Lely.*
Margaret, Countess of Shaftes-
bury, his wife, *Lely.*



ALTHORP.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The Seat of Earl Spencer.



ALTHORP.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Wilton Place, Northamptonshire ;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN PLOMER CLARKE, ESQ.

THIS spot has many natural advantages, and has been improved exceedingly by the good taste of its last, but more particularly by that of its present, possessor. It is situated in one of the most eligible parts of the proverbially pleasant county of Northampton, and was selected for the site of a Mansion about the middle of the last century, by Joseph Clarke, Esq.; to him and his brother Richard, succeeded John Plomer, Esq., their nephew, who assumed the name and arms of Clarke in 1775, and having made considerable improvements, closed a life of great and general utility in 1805, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Plomer Clarke, Esq., the present possessor, who married the eldest daughter of the late Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart., of Scawby, in the county of Lincoln. By the present possessor very tasteful improvements have been made; he has enlarged the building, extended the Plantations and Shrubberies, and formed a new approach to the House, by means of a road through several pastures, now thrown together, and planted in a park-like style. The Mansion is built of a remarkably hard stone, of a pleasing grey tint, found near the spot, and contains many excellent apartments, adorned with some good paintings.

It is situated on the south side of, and half-way down, a bold, abrupt hill, on a terrace commanding a most delightful prospect of the town of Daventry, two miles distant, which, with the adjacent country, forms a most delightful landscape. The hill rising immediately from the back of the House, planted with forest trees, and shrubs of all sorts, sheltering it from the north, conceals a large and excellent Kitchen-Garden, Orchard, and Nursery-Ground, surrounded by very picturesque and sequestered walks. A steep sloping lawn, upon the principal front, is terminated by a broad sheet of water, whose boundaries are well concealed and fringed with shrubs. Not far from the House a very fine spring of water rises, in a curious ancient vaulted cave of hewn-stone and good masonry; it is called *Mickle Well*, perhaps from its never-failing abundance, and flows through several fish-ponds, falling at length into the water before mentioned. One of these ponds, which is made to assume the form of a small meandering rivulet, is seen in the annexed view, as is also part of the large sheet of water in front of the House. On the same hill with Mickle Well, two other springs also rise; the one of pure soft water, which by means of pipes supplies the Mansion, the other a strong chalybeate.

The Church, (the tower of which, containing a set of well-toned bells, is seen over the centre of the House,) is dedicated to St. Martin, and is a venerable edifice, built of a red stone, early in the second period of the pointed style. The windows, however, are none of them primeval, but have been constructed in the last, or perpendicular period of the before-named architecture. The number of inhabitants of the parish was, in 1811, 567. The vicarage is but of moderate annual value.

Near the House, skeletons, Roman earthen urns, copper coins, glass, green, and wooden beads, have been dug up, and are now in possession of Mr. Clarke.

Apethorpe Hall, Northamptonshire ;

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN FANE,

EARL OF WESTMORELAND, K.G.

APETHORPE HALL is a noble structure of the Elizabethan period, preserved in its original form, situated about six miles north-west of Oundle, in the Hundred of Willybrook. The building, of which the engraving represents the principal front, was erected by Sir Walter Mildmay, fourth son of Sir Thomas Mildmay, of Chelmsford, which Sir Walter was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a member of the Privy Council, to Queen Elizabeth, and having acquired an ample fortune, purchased Apethorpe, and several considerable estates in other parts of the kingdom, particularly Danbury, in Essex. He also built Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1584, the first Protestant Collegiate foundation, and endowed it with several livings of great value, having obtained a license or charter of incorporation from Queen Elizabeth. Fuller tells us, that the founder coming to court, the queen told him, "Sir Walter, I hear you have erected a Puritan foundation." "No, Madam," saith he, "far be it from me to countenance any thing contrary to your established laws; but I have set an *acorn*, which, when it becomes an *oak*, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof." He had so much of the Puritan about him, however, as to make the College Chapel stand north and south, instead of east and west. After retaining the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer for twenty-three years, he died, 31st of May, 1589, and was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in London, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory. Sir Walter Mildmay married Mary, the sister of Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, and by her had two sons, Sir Anthony Mildmay, of Apethorpe Hall, and Sir Humphrey Mildmay, of Danbury, in Essex, and three daughters; Winifred married to William Fitzwilliam, Esq., of Gains Park, in Essex, an ancestor of the present Earl Fitzwilliam, Martha to William Brouncker, Esq., and Christian, married first to Charles Barret, Esq., of Aveley, in Essex, and secondly, to Sir John Leveson, of Kent.

On the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the crown of England, his Majesty visited Apethorpe Hall, on his journey to London, the particulars of which are thus related in Stowe's Chronicle, p. 821. "The 27th of Aprill, the king removed from Burleigh towards Hinchingsbrooke, to Sir Oliver Cromwells, and, in the way, hee dined at Sir Anthony Mildmayes, where nothing wanted in a subjects dutie to his soveraigne. Dinner and banquet being past, and his Majestic at point to depart, Sir Anthony presented him with a gallant Barbary horse, a rich saddle, and furniture suteable, which his Highnesse thankfully accepted." It is also said that King James first noticed George Villiers, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, at this seat.

Sir Anthony Mildmay married Grace, daughter of William Sheringham; Esq., and by her had issue Mary, an only daughter and heiress, on whom was settled the estate of Apethorpe; she married Francis Fane, Earl of Westmoreland and Lord Burghersh, so created 29th Dec. 1624, and had by his Lordship seven sons and six daughters; Mildmay Fane, the eldest son, became second Earl of Westmoreland, and in his descendants the honors of the family continued until the death of John, seventh Earl of Westmoreland, in 1762, without issue male, when the titles devolved upon Thomas, the next heir male, descendant of Sir Francis Fane, second surviving son of Francis, first Earl of Westmoreland, by Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Sir Anthony Mildmay, of Apethorpe Hall.

Thomas, eighth Earl of Westmoreland, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Symmer, Esq., of Bristol, and by her had two sons and two daughters; his Lordship died, 16th Nov. 1771, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, ninth Earl of Westmoreland, who married Augusta, daughter of Lord Montagu Bertie, son of Robert, Duke of Ancaster, by whom he had John, the present and tenth Earl of Westmoreland, Knight of the Garter, &c.; his Lordship married, first, Sarah Anne, only daughter and heiress of Robert Child, Esq., of Osterley Park, in Middlesex, and by her, who died Nov. 9th, 1793, has issue, 1, John, Lord Burghersh; 2, Sarah Sophia, who married George Villiers, Earl of Jersey, and inherited the Osterley Park Estate by will of her grandfather.



WELTON PLACE,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE



Drawn by J. P. Neale

Engraved by W. Dillam

ASHBY HALL,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Harlestone, Northamptonshire :

LATE THE SEAT OF

ROBERT ANDREW, ESQ.

THIS pleasing and interesting mansion is situated on a gentle rise in a well-wooded park, adjoining the village, and in the parish of Harlestone; the well-stocked canal, partly overhung by the luxuriant and spreading branches of the oak, extending itself in front of the house, is crossed by a classical bridge of seven arches, which leads to the principal entrance from the park.

The view is taken from the opposite banks of the canal, shewing the boat-house. The water here is of sufficient expanse to admit of aquatic parties, and affords a pleasing diversity to the amusements of a retired country residence.

The park is principally enclosed by a very high wall, built with materials procured from the neighbouring stone quarries.

At the general survey in the time of William the Conqueror, the Earl of Morton, or Mortaigne, had half a bovate of land in Herolveston, (so called in Domesday Book;) it had before the Conquest been the freehold of Leuric and Orgar; Edrie also had possessed it, and it then lay waste. In the time of Henry III. Roger de Lomely held lands here; and the 9th of Edward II. Roger de Lomely was Lord of Harlestone. Richard Lumley, a descendant from him, died 39th Henry VI., seized of this manor, which he held of the widow of Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Grafton, Knight, by the service of one Knight's fee, and suit of court at Dodford. John Lumley, his grandson, sold the estate to Thomas Andrew, Esq.

In the 15th of Henry VII., a fine was levied of the manor of Harlestone with divers lands and tenements, between Thomas Andrew and Thomas Knight Clerk, demandants, and John Lumley of Harlestone, and Alice his wife, defendants, to the use of the said Thomas Andrew, who gave the manor to Richard Andrew, his eldest son by his second wife, whose son, Richard, succeeded him 31st of Henry VIII.; he added to the estate certain rents belonging to the convent of Sewardesley, and left it, 6th of Philip and Mary, to Robert, his eldest son, to whose memory there is a tablet in Harlestone church. He dying 25th January, 1603, the manor, with a considerable estate, descended to Thomas Andrew, Esq.: and in 1650, at his death, it was transmitted to Robert Andrew, Esq., whose monument is also in the north aisle of Harlestone church, with the date of his death, 1667.

Thomas Andrew, Esq., his successor, was twice High Sheriff of Northamptonshire; he also purchased a second manor in Harlestone and East Haddon, of Lord Sunderland. The estate has since that time been very considerably improved, and plantations laid out with great taste; the mansion is both elegant and commodious, and the park is well stocked with deer.

The delves, as they are called, in this parish, have attracted the attention of antiquaries; they appear to be stone quarries, worked out and disused. An attempt to prove the antiquity of the quarry, by deriving the name of Harlestone from *Harle*, to draw, and *stone*, a stone, has also been made.

In the provincial dialect the name of this place is pronounced Halson; and it may also be mentioned, that it is in the hundred of Newbottle.

Aynho, Northamptonshire :

THE SEAT OF

WILLIAM RALPH CARTWRIGHT, ESQ.

THIS House was rebuilt soon after the civil wars in the time of Charles the First. It appears by Oldmixon* and Whitelock,† that the old House was burnt down by the King's forces, on their retreat from Naseby to Oxford, 1645 : and Whitelock says, (page 250,) "Mr. Cartwright petitioned for ten thousand pounds for the losses he had sustained." There is a letter published in Echard's History (vol. ii. page 354,) from King Charles to the Earl of Lindsey, son of the Earl who fell in the battle of Edge Hill, dated *Aynho*, Oct. 27, 1642 ; and it appears by Clarendon, the army halted here for a short time.

The House was afterwards considerably enlarged, in the time of Queen Anne, by Thomas Cartwright, Esq., the then possessor of it, and Member for the county of Northampton: It has been within these few years improved and modernized by W. R. Cartwright, Esq., under the directions of Mr. Soane, the architect.

The south front extends 220 feet from east to west, and consists of a handsome Library, Vestibule, Dining-Room, Saloon, Drawing-Room, and a Green-House, which occupies the east wing. A large Entrance Hall and two Staircases are to the north. The Stables and Offices form the corresponding wings. In the principal apartments are some valuable Bronzes and Pictures, by the most celebrated and ancient masters : they descended to this family from Mr. Blackwood, a well-known collector, of great taste. The most remarkable pictures are,

St. Anthony.—*Murillo.*

St. John.—*Ditto.*

The Assumption.—*Ditto.*

Tobit and the Angel.—*Ditto.*

Abraham and Isaac.—*Ditto.*

Head of our Saviour.—*Ditto.*

Head of the Virgin Mary.—*Ditto.*

Titian's Mistress.—*Rubens.*

Woman taken in Adultery.—*N. Poussin.*

Landscape.—*Ditto.*

Landscape.—*Gasper Poussin*

Two Portraits.—*Vandyke.*

Pea Fowl.—*Rembrandt.*

Portrait.—*Ditto.*

Holy Family, on black marble.—*Osselt.*

Ditto, ditto.—*Albano.*

Sea-piece.—*Vanderwelt.*

Ditto.—*Beckhuysen.*

Seaport in Italy.—*Bourguignon.*

A small picture of the Virgin and St. Matthew.—

Raphael.

Virgin and Child.—*Giotto.*

Virgin and Angels.—*Parmegiano.*

The Manor and Estate have been in the possession of this family since the time of James the First, when the property was purchased by Richard Cartwright, Esq. The Park and Grounds have been considerably improved by the present proprietor, and the Plantations are very extensive.

* Oldmixon, p. 293.

† Whitelock, p. 166.



ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.



ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

From the top of the Mount of St. John.

Boughton House, Northamptonshire:

THE SEAT OF

ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH.

BOUGHTON HOUSE is situated about three miles south of Kettering, in the parish of Weekly, and has been for a considerable period the seat and residence of the noble family of Montagu; the present Mansion was originally erected by Ralph, Duke of Montagu, who, in the early part of his life, had been ambassador extraordinary at the court of France, during which period he spent some time at Versailles, the then recently built magnificent residence of Louis XIV. From that model he formed his ideas of building and gardening, and, in this Mansion, as well as in Montagu House, London, now the British Museum, which he also erected, displayed all that gorgeous splendour of decoration of which the French style admits.

Being particularly esteemed by King William, that monarch honoured him with a visit at this seat, Oct. 24, 1695, when his Majesty and the whole court were entertained with the greatest magnificence. The House contains a large collection of pictures; amongst which are two cartoons by Raphael, one representing Ezekiel's Vision, a grand, sublime, and impressive composition; the other, called a Holy Family, consists of eight figures, of superior merit; besides these, are a half-length portrait of Edward VI. in armour, and one of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, who was beheaded in 1641.

The Gardens are said to have contained one hundred acres and one hundred and thirty perches of land, and were formerly diversified with many large basins, a variety of fountains, aviaries, reservoirs, fishponds, canals, wildernesses, terraces, &c. and were adorned with statues, vases, &c. both of marble and metal, of curious workmanship, procured from France and Italy at a vast expense: traces of its original grandeur are still to be found in the noble terrace on the principal front, represented in our view; before the Mansion is a canal nearly a mile in length, but a great part of the House was rebuilt by John, the second Duke of Montagu.

The family is descended from the ancient Earls of Salisbury, by Simon Montagu, a younger brother of John, the third Earl of that surname. Sir Edward Montagu, the sixth in descent from Simon Montagu, was the direct ancestor of the Dukes of Montagu and Manchester, and the Earls of Sandwich. Sir Edward Montagu became Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Henry VIII., and purchased this valuable estate of the Burdon family in the year 1528. He was appointed one of the executors to that monarch's will; but, it being reported that the Duke of Northumberland, in contriving the settlement of the crown upon Lady Jane Grey, used only the advice of Lord Chief Justice Montagu and Secretary Cecil, who furnished the patents with divers reasons of law and state, he is said to have retired to his hospitable hall at Boughton, to seek that contentment he could not find at court.—Vide *Fuller's Worthies*. How far he was concerned in the transactions of that period may be seen in the Church History by the same author; he died in the year 1556. His grandson, Edward, was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I., and, on the 29th June, 1621, was created Lord Montagu of Boughton. His Lordship died in the Savoy, where he was confined by the parliament, in the year 1644, æt. 81.

Edward, second Lord Montagu, of Boughton, married Anne, the daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph Winwood, knt., principal Secretary of State, and was the father of Ralph, Duke of Montagu, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Wriottesley, Earl of Southampton. He was a nobleman of considerable abilities, as well as of great honour and integrity. His Grace died on the 8th of March, 1709, and was succeeded by his only surviving son John, second Duke of Montagu, and K.G., who married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of the illustrious John, Duke of Marlborough, by whom he had Mary, wife of George Brudenell, Earl of Cardigan, who, on his Grace's death, 6th July, 1740, assumed the name and arms of Montagu, and was created Marquess Monthermer and Duke of Montagu, 5th Nov. 1760; their only daughter, Elizabeth, married Henry Scot, Duke of Buccleuch, and, on the Duke of Montagu's death, 28th May, 1790, succeeded to this estate. Her Grace's second son, Henry James Scot Montagu, is now Lord Montagu of Boughton; his Lordship married, in 1804, Jane Margaret, the daughter of Archibald Lord Douglas, of Douglas.

Deene Park, Northamptonshire;

THE SEAT OF

ROBERT BRUDENELL, EARL OF CARDIGAN.

THIS ancient residence is situated on the confines of the royal forest of Rockingham, on the left of the road from Kettering to Stamford, about ten miles from the latter. The Park is large, and well stocked with deer and game, and is beautifully diversified with swelling lawns, and all the varieties of scenery that wood and water can bestow. Immediately in front of the Mansion is a sloping lawn, bounded by luxuriant woods, whose dark umbrageous tints are relieved by a fine expanse of water, crossed by a bridge of three arches. On the other side are extensive Pleasure Grounds, where the plantations are adorned with temples and alcoves, at pleasing distances.

The noble structure stands on an eminence at the extremity of this beautiful Park, and commands a most delightful prospect of its abundantly varied scenes. It is an irregular edifice, built entirely of stone, with battlements, and small turrets and buttresses. Our view is from the south-east, on the opposite side of the water: the south front has been rebuilt; at the angle is seen an octagonal tower; beyond it is the east front, which is ancient, and ornamented with armorial devices, &c.; at the extremity is a large square tower, four stories in height, having a broad fascia under the battlements, containing several shields of arms. The principal apartments are spacious and lofty; some of the rooms exhibit curious examples of ancient arrangement, containing numerous portraits, and other paintings of considerable interest.

The Hall is particularly fine, having a beautiful open-work timber-framed roof, rising to the top of the building, and its mullioned windows, adorned with painted glass, shewing all the principal arms of the noble houses of Brudenell, Montagu, and Bruce, with their several alliances, as Bulstrode, Entwistle, Banester, &c.; the walls are hung with portraits of the most distinguished members of the family.

The Library windows are also of painted glass, containing heraldic bearings. Here is a very fine collection of books, and several valuable manuscripts relating to this county, written by Thomas, the first Lord Cardigan, who, being confined in the Tower of London during the Civil War, spent his leisure hours in making abstracts from the several records there deposited.

The genealogy of this noble family commences with William de Bredenhill, a person of considerable note, and large possessions, at Dodington, in Oxfordshire, as also in Aynho and Sibbertoft, in this county, temp. Henry III. and Edward I.; but the first of the family who resided at Deene Park, appears to have been Sir Robert Brudenell, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the time of Henry VIII. He settled this estate upon his eldest son and heir, Sir Thomas Brudenell, Knt., in the 12th year of Henry VIII. He died in 1586, and also lies buried in the church, under a tomb, close to that of his father. His eldest son, Sir Edmund Brudenell, was knighted by the Earl of Leicester, at Charlecote, in 1566. He died in 1595, and is buried in the Brudenell chapel, in Deene church. The estate at length descended to Robert, fourth son of Sir Thomas Brudenell; he died, 4th July, 1599: Thomas, his eldest son, was raised to the degree of a Baronet, by King James I., 29th June, 1611; and by Charles I., 26th April, 1627, was advanced to the dignity of Baron Brudenell, of Stanton Wyvill, in Leicestershire: for his sufferings in the royal cause, he was, at the Restoration, created Earl of the county of Cardigan, 20th April, 1661. He died, 16th Sept. 1663, æt. 80, and was buried at Deene, with his ancestors. Robert, his eldest son, became the second Earl of Cardigan, and dying, 10th July, 1703, æt. 96, was succeeded by his grandson, George, third Earl of Cardigan. He died, 5th July, 1732, leaving his honours to his eldest son George, who, having married Mary, daughter of John Duke of Montagu, was, on the decease of that nobleman, created Duke of Montagu. His Grace died in 1790, leaving an only daughter, now Duchess of Buccleuch.

James, Lord Brudenell, of Deene, succeeded his brother as fifth Earl of Cardigan. He died, 24th Feb. 1811, æt. 85, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Robert, the present Earl, son of the Hon. Robert Brudenell, third son of George, third Earl of Cardigan, and Elizabeth, sister to the last Earl of Aylesbury.



ROUGHTON HOUSE,
NORFOLK.



Drawn by J. P. Neale

Engraved by W. F. Webb

WINDHAM CASTLE,
NORFOLK.

Burgbley House, Northamptonshire;

THE SEAT OF

BROWNLOW CECIL,

MARQUESS OF EXETER.

THIS magnificent Mansion is situated at the distance of one mile from the town of Stamford, and is remarkable for a rich display of the sumptuous architecture that prevailed in the reign of Elizabeth, a period when the whole architectural talent of the kingdom was directed towards the embellishment of the houses of the nobility. The plan and general arrangement which prevailed in the reign of Henry the Eighth, seems to have been generally adopted, while the ornamental decorations received the recently imbibed Italian forms: a fantastic combination, but on the whole producing an effect of the most splendid character, which will bear a comparison with the advanced state of architectural science, even in the present time.

It was erected by the illustrious William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Lord Treasurer, on the site of a Minster, called Burghes, the remains of which are still visible in the old Hall, Chapel, and Kitchen, all on the East-side; the Architect employed in raising this sumptuous pile, was John Thorpe, to whom Lord Orford has allowed judgment in the disposition of the Apartments and Offices. The principal Front, extending nearly two hundred feet, faces the North. Within a large circle, described by lofty iron palisades, is a grass-plat; this space was originally occupied by a piece of water, but was judiciously altered by Brown, and was one of the improvements made by that celebrated landscape-gardener about the middle of the last century; a circular drive of about a furlong in extent, leads from the iron-gates to the principal Entrance, in the centre of the North Front. The ascent to the Porch which opens to the Hall, is by nine semicircular steps; over this Entrance rises a bold and grand bow or projection, which is supported by small ornamented buttresses of a peculiar character; the Parapet, which extends on every side the Building, is a series of open work, enriched to a high degree, and consists of arches supported by Balusters with Obelisks, interspersed with the armorial ensigns of the Family. Turrets at every corner of the Mansion are surmounted by octangular cupolas, and terminated by vanes. The ground on the North gradually declines to the river Welland, and affords a view from the House, over a beautiful tract of country.

The centre of the West Front is occupied by a gateway, under a bow of three sides, flanked by turrets and cupolas; from this Entrance the Quadrangle is seen to the greatest advantage, the Eastern end displaying the richest ornaments; it exhibits the Doric order, on the lower story; over which is the Ionic, in the centre a bust of King William the Third; and in the upper, the Corinthian order; over which, in the centre compartment, rises the Spire; in the parapet is a curious dial, supported by lions, as the family arms are in other parts of this curious fabric; here is also, in large gilt characters, the date 1585.

The Court measures 110 feet by 70 feet; crossed by paved walks dividing the whole into four grass-plats. The Western elevation of the Quadrangle is wholly Doric; over the Entrance is an inscription, recording the date of this part of the Mansion:—"W. Dom. de BURGHLEY, 1577." The South Front of the Building commands a fine sloping Lawn, at the extremity of which winds a most beautiful piece of water, formed by Brown; beyond which is an interesting view of the adjacent country; on the East side are situated the various Apartments assigned to domestic offices, the Chapel, &c.

The whole of the interior is disposed so as to reflect the greatest credit on the Architect; ample space is allowed for the staircases and chambers of state, which are fitted up in the most sumptuous style. Many of the ceilings are painted by the celebrated Verrio, who, after he had finished his labours at Windsor, was invited by the Earl of Exeter to Burgbley, and supported in a splendid manner. In the large Room, called Heaven, he has depicted almost the whole of the Heathen Mythology: a vestibule or landing-place, called Hell, has all the punishments of the infernal regions represented in most brilliant colouring. The Ball-Room was painted by Louis Laguerre, with subjects from the Roman History. It would be impossible, in our space, to enumerate the whole of the curiosities, that on every side meet the eye of the connoisseur; we shall content ourselves with the selection of the best Pictures, and the notice of the principal objects that attract the attention.

In the Dining Parlour is a large silver fountain, and two oval cisterns, of the same metal, adorned with lions, the family supporters; the weight of the smaller is 600 oz., or 41 lbs. and the larger weighs 3,000 oz., or 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs.; supposed the largest piece of plate in Europe. In the Jewel closet also is a golden bason and spoon, said to have been used at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth, and the Rosary of Mary Queen of Scots.

In our brief account we cannot give a better idea of the brilliant collection of Pictures, than by selecting a specimen of each of the great Masters, whose works are preserved here with the utmost care. The date of the death of the Painter is affixed to the name, as a means of ascertaining the time in which each artist flourished.

List of the principal Pictures at Burghley.

- Leonardo da Vinci*, 1520.—The Virgin and Child.
Raphael Sanzio da Urbino, 1520.—The Holy Family: an undisputed original.
Albert Durer, 1528.—the Vision of St. Hubert.
Andrea del Sarto, 1530.—The Holy Family.—Saint John.
Lucas Van Leyden, 1533.—Christ preaching in the Temple.
Antonio Allegri da Correggio, 1534.—The Virgin and Child.—The Zingera (a copy).
Hans Holbein, 1554.—Portrait of Queen Mary.
Francesco Mazzuoli, called *Parmigino*, 1540.—The Virgin, Infant Christ, St. John, St. Catherine, and St. Jerome.—Saint John.—A Portrait of his Mistress, who first taught the Art of etching in Aquafortis.—The Head of Saint John (a sketch).
Benevenuto Tisi, called *Garofalo*, 1550.—The Virgin reading.
Vecelli Titiano, 1576.—Venus rising from the Sea.—The finding of Moses.—The Martyrdom of Saint Peter.—An Ecce Homo.
Andrea Schiavone, 1582.—The Finding of Moses.
Paolo Cagliari, called *Veronese*, 1588.—Portrait of the Duke of Alva.—The Conference between Christ and the Wife of Zebedee, when she petitions him in behalf of her sons James and John in the altar-piece in the chapel.
Agostino Caracci, 1602.—Rebecca at the Well.
Annibal Caracci, 1609.—The Virgin, Infant Christ, and St. John.—Rinaldo and Armida.
M. Angelo Amerigo, called *Caravaggio*, 1609.—The Adoration of the Shepherds.
F. Barocci, 1612.—A Nativity, very fine.
Dom. Fetti, 1624.—The Lord of the Vineyard.
M. Garruci, 1635.—Portrait of Queen Elizabeth.—Portrait of Lord Treasurer Burleigh.
Sir A. Fandyke, 1641.—A dead Christ.—Portrait of the Duke of Newcastle.—Portrait of Rachel, Countess of Bedford.
D. Zampieri, called *Domenicchini*, 1641.—The Assumption.—Peter's Denial of Christ.—Portrait of his Mistress.—Saint Peter.
Giuseppe Robusti, called *Tintoretto*, 1594.—The Entombing of Christ.
Sir P. P. Rubens, 1640.—Mercury.
Jacopo da Ponte, called *Basani*, 1592.—The Wise Men's Offering.—Christ praying in the Garden.—The Shepherd's Offering.
Guido Reni, 1642.—The Cumanan Sibyl.—The Virgin and Child.—A Boy and Pigeon.
Guiseppi Ribera, called *Spagnoletti*, 1630.—The Return out of Egypt.
N. Poussin, 1665.—Christ sleeping with Angels, and the emblems of the Passion.
G. F. Barbieri, called *Guercino*, 1666.—The Virgin Mary, Infant Christ, and Saint Francis.
G. B. Castiglione, 1670.—The Virgin and Child.
This picture was originally in the Collection at the Vatican, and was presented by the Pope Clement XIV. to the Earl of Essex in 1744.
A. Sacchi, 1668.—A full-length Portrait of Pope Gregory XV.
S. Rosa, 1673.—Peter's Denial of Christ.
C. Dolci, 1686.—The Wise Men's offering.—The Flight into Egypt.
The Messiah.—Jesus blessing the elements: the most generally admired picture at Burghley.
Sir P. Leys, 1680.—Susannah and the Elders.
P. da Vecchia, 1678.—Cupid pulling Fortune by the Hair; large and fine specimen of the master.
Gerard Honthorst, 1660.—Reconciliation of St. Peter and St. Paul.
Don Diego de Silva Velasquez, 1660.—A Portrait (unknown).
A. Valentino, 1632.—Jesus Christ and the Woman of Samaria.
R. Walker, 1658.—Portrait of Oliver Cromwell.
David de Koonink, 1687.—Birds and Beasts.—A similar subject.
Hunting of wild Cats.
C. Jansen, 1665.—A Portrait of Thomas, Earl of Exeter, the son of the Lord Treasurer.—A Portrait of Dorothy Nevill, Countess of Exeter.
Cooper, 1672.—Diana and Actæon.
Oliver, 1654.—Venus and Adonis.
P. Liberi, 1677.—A Statuary presenting his first work to Fortune.—Prudence saluting Fortune.—Mary Magdalen meeting Jesus, (in the chapel).
V. Castelli, 1659.—Joseph and Potiphar's Wife.—Mary Magdalen.—Noli me tangere.
H. Schidone, 1616.—The Virgin, Infant Christ, and Joseph.—The Holy Family.
C. Loti, 1608.—The Finding of Moses.—Solomon's Idolatry, (in the chapel).
A. F. V. Meulen, 1690.—One of King William's Battles.
P. Molyn, called *Tempeta*, 1701.—Saint Stephen.—The Finding of Moses.—Morning and Evening.
C. Maratti, 1723.—A dead Christ.—Jesus and the Woman of Samaria.—The Holy Family.—The Virgin, with infant Christ asleep.—Portrait of an Earl of Exeter.—Ditto, C. Cavendish: a head.
L. Giordano, 1703.—Jupiter and Europa.—Diana and Actæon.—Danae.—Quintus Curtius.—Desjanira and the Centaur.—Jephthah's Vow, (in the chapel).
C. Cignani, 1719.—The death of Joseph.
A. Celenti, 1706.—Adam and Eve bewailing the death of Abel.
G. B. Goudi, called *Bacci*, 1709.—An Infant Christ.
G. Chiari, 1727.—Venus and Adonis.
F. Cnro, 1574.—Coriolanus and the Roman Matrons.
P. Mattei, 1728.—The progress of Time.
F. Transanti, 1746.—The Martyrdom of Saint Andrew.
F. Bont.—A Landscape.
A. S. Ceello, 1590.—Saul and the Witch of Endor.
A. Kauffman, 1807.—Fame adorning the Tomb of Shakespeare.—Sterne's Maria.—Abelard and Eloisa.—Content between Pleasure and Prudence.—Pleasure victorious.
W. Peters, R. A.—An Angel conveying the soul of a child into Heaven.
Bonatti de Ferrara.—The Passage of the Red Sea.
Girolama Mutiani, 1590.—The Tribute Money.
Scarescinni de Ferrara.—The Shepherd's Offering.
B. West, P. R. A. 1820.—Agrippina landing at Brundisium with the Urn containing the ashes of Germanicus.
Other Pictures of particular merit are—A Portrait of King Charles I.—The Royal Family.—Diogenes breaking the cup upon seeing a boy drink out of his hand.—Gipsy exceeding him.—An old Peasant.—Lot and his Daughters.—Hannibal, a head.—A Portrait of William III.—A half length: a copy from a fresco.—Portrait of Charles XII.—Sweden.—Portrait of Anna Sophia Chambers, Countess of Exeter.—Some most delicate Miniatures by S. Cooper, Mrs. Carlisle, &c. And many Family Portraits.



WESTMINSTER HALL,

the West of the City of London.



WESTMINSTER HALL,

the West of the City of London.

Carlton Hall, Northamptonshire;

THE SEAT OF

SIR HENRY PALMER, BART.

CARLTON HALL is situated near the turnpike road from Market Harborough to Rockingham, about seven miles from the former, and about three miles from the latter town. It was built by Sir John Palmer, the father of the present baronet, from a design by John Johnson, architect and founder of the Consanguinitarium at Leicester, with the exception of two or three rooms on the north wing, of recent erection.

From a date sculptured on a stone, which formed part of the old mansion, that edifice appeared to have been built in the reign of Edward VI. The estate has been in the possession of the family from the time of Henry IV.

The annexed View represents the North, and part of the West Front: of the East, or Lawn Front, there is an engraving by W. Shelton, in Bridges' History of Northamptonshire. The principal Dining-room and Drawing-rooms are well proportioned, and of large dimensions; from the latter there is an extensive view of the country between Leicester and Stamford. In the Library are some valuable topographical works, and a volume of portraits of the court of Louis XIV.

The House stands in a Park, which is well wooded, and, with the grounds about it, agreeably varied. Besides this mansion, and its appurtenances, the late owner rebuilt the parish church, a beautiful pointed-arch edifice of hewn stone, designed by — Wing, architect, of Bedford. Sir John Palmer also rebuilt the church upon another of his estates at Carlton Curlicu, in Leicester-shire.

A List of the Principal Pictures at Carlton Hall.

ROOM ON LEFT OF ENTRANCE HALL.

Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Bart. Attorney-General to King Charles II.
Margaret Moore, his Lady.
A Portrait unknown, said to be Lady St. John—
Sir P. Lepel.
James Stuart, Duke of Richmond—*Vandyck*.

This picture represents him in the same dress as the print in Lodge's Lives of Illustrious Persons, but in a Landscape, and with an apple in his hand.
Sir Edward Montagu, K.B. Vide Bridges' Northamptonshire, vol. ii. p. 350.
Thos. Wentworth, Earl of Strafford,—after *Vandyck*.
Sir Henry Spelman.

King Charles I.
King Charles II.
The Descent from the Cross—*School of M. Angelo*.
Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham—*Sir G. Kneller*.

This has been engraved by J. Faber.

ROOM TO THE RIGHT OF ENTRANCE HALL.

Thomas, second Lord Crewe, of Stene.
His Daughters: *Jemima*, Duchess of Kent, and *Elizabeth*, Countess of Arran.
Catherine, wife of Sir John Harpur, Bart.
Jemima, Daughter of Catherine, Lady Harpur, and Wife to Sir Thomas Palmer, Bart.

Of this picture there is an engraving by G. White.

Geoffrey Palmer, Esq. F.R.S.

Sir John Harpur, Bart.

Viscount Longueville, whose daughter married Reynolds Calthorpe, Esq., of Evesham, Hants.
Portrait of a Lady unknown, said to be Armyne, Wife of Thomas Cartwright, Esq., fourth Daughter of Thomas, Lord Crewe.

LIBRARY.

A Cattle-piece—*Buotford*.

Sir Thomas Palmer, Bart.

Sir John Palmer, Bart.—*Abbot*.

THE LITTLE DRAWING-ROOM.

Two frames, containing Miniatures. In one of the frames are the Portraits of Sir John Palmer, Bart. and of Charlotte Gough, his Lady, beautifully finished by Smart, of Bath.
In this Room are some pleasing Landscapes, by the old Masters.

THE WHITE FLOCK DRESSING-ROOM.

George Medley, Esq. of Buxted Place, Sussex.
Jemima, Daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer, his Wife. She unfortunately died of the small-pox only three weeks after her marriage.

Catherine Palmer, her Sister.

Catherine Harpur, Wife of Sir Henry Gough,

Bart. in a white dress, with a blue scarf.

Mary Harpur, Wife of Sir Lister Holt, Bart., in a yellow dress.

Rockingham Castle, Northamptonshire :

THE SEAT OF LEWIS RICHARD WATSON,

LORD SONDES.

THE royal forest of Rockingham is one of the largest and richest in the kingdom, consisting of eleven thousand acres. In Domesday Boke it is called a waste, but, in the reign of Edward I., is described as thirty miles long, and eight miles in breadth.

The castle was built by William the Conqueror, and it was here that William Rufus called together all the abbots and bishops of England, to put an end to the misunderstanding between him and Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury. The council was held in the chapel of the castle, March 11, 1096 ; the result of which was, that the majority of the bishops, under the influence of the court, withdrew their canonical obedience, and renounced Anselm for their archbishop.

The castle continued to be a frequent residence of our early sovereigns, particularly of Henry III. and Edward III.; in the eighth year of the reign of the latter monarch more than twenty despatches bear date from hence. It afterwards belonged to the Earls of Albemarle, but from the time of Henry VIII. has been the principal seat of the family of Watson. The situation is commanding, on the summit of a hill in the midst of the forest ; the declivity of the same being occupied by the town of Rockingham. The castle had originally a large and strong keep, and was strengthened with double embattled walls, and numerous towers ; though many of the bulwarks were standing in Leland's time, yet they were then fast falling to decay. It was garrisoned by Sir Lewis Watson, Bart. for the king, in the civil wars, and during a siege, which it sustained against the parliamentarians, suffered considerably.

The grand entrance, consisting of an arched gateway flanked by two massive bastion towers, is the principal remains of the original fortress. The present residence is situated within the court-yard of the ancient castle.

It stands about a mile from the river Welland, which divides this county from Rutlandshire, nine miles from the town of Kettering, and three miles from the entrance of the forest, in the hundred of Corby.

The family of Watson were originally of Cambridgeshire, but the descent of the Earl of Rockingham is derived from Edward Watson, Esq., of Liddington, in Rutlandshire. In the time of king Edward IV. his son and heir, whose name also was Edward, married Emma, daughter and coheir of Anthony Smith, Esq. brother to William, bishop of Lincoln, by whom he had fifteen children. He died October 10th, 1630, and was buried in Liddington church.

The chief seat of his eldest son, Edward Watson, Esq. was at Rockingham castle. By Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edward Montagu, Lord Chief Justice of the King's bench, he left issue, Edward his son and heir, who was knighted in 1603 ; and by Anne, daughter of Kenelm Digby, Esq. had Sir Lewis Watson, knight, who was created a baronet, June 23, 1631 ; and afterwards, in consideration of his services to king Charles I., was advanced to the dignity of Baron Rockingham, of Rockingham castle, by letters patent, bearing date at Oxford, January 28th, 1644.

His only son Edward, Lord Rockingham, married Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, and had issue, Lewis, who by king George I. was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Sondes, and Earl of Rockingham, his lordship having married Catherine, second daughter and coheir to George Viscount Sondes, of Lees court, in Kent, whose whole estate devolved to him.

On the death of Thomas Watson, third Earl of Rockingham, Lewis Monson, second son of John Lord Monson, and Margaret, youngest daughter of the first Earl of Rockingham, succeeded to these estates, and, in obedience to the will of that Nobleman, assumed the name and arms of Watson, and May 20, 1760, was created Baron Sondes, of Lees Court, in Kent.

The present noble proprietor of this seat is the third Lord Sondes of this family.

In Rockingham church, which is very small, are several fine monuments to the memory of this noble and ancient family.



CARLETON HALL

1810



THE GREAT HALL

1810

THE GREAT HALL

Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire ;

THE SEAT OF

CHARLES COMPTON, MARQUESS OF NORTHAMPTON.

THIS Mansion, which is approached by a noble avenue, near three miles in length, is built on a very spacious and magnificent scale, surrounding a handsome quadrangle, the east side of which was originally open with arcades to the garden, but is now closed. The Front, exhibiting considerable grandeur, is chiefly taken up by a gallery of great length, and has the badge of the noble family of Compton, and many military trophies profusely displayed ; it is surmounted by a balustrade formed of the following sentences, in Roman capitals, over the entrance : DOMINUS CUSTODIAT INTROITUM TUUM, and within the great court a corresponding inscription, DOMINUS CUSTODIAT EXITUM TUUM ; in other parts, NISI DOMINUS CUSTOS CUSTODIVERIT DOMUM, FRUSTRA VIGILAT QUI CUSTODIT EAM.—NISI DOMINUS ÆDIFICAVERIT DOMUM, IN VANUM LABORAVÉRUNT QUI ÆDIFICANT EAM. It terminates in two small high towers, inscribed in a similar manner, with NISI DOMINUS, the motto of the family, and the date of 1624. The whole is constructed of stone, and though it strongly partakes of the characteristics of an era in architecture less pure than the succeeding, has much magnificence of appearance.

Inigo Jones was employed on the east and south sides, which he finished, but is said to have been interrupted by the civil wars. The more ancient parts of the building were erected by Henry, Lord Compton, in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Within, the most ample space is allotted to the Hall, Staircase, and Chambers of State. The Drawing-room is remarkably grand, being in length 50 feet 5 inches, 24 feet wide, and 18 feet 10 inches high, and hung with tapestry, the laborious performance of two noble relatives. The chimney-piece, from the drawing of Inigo Jones, and composed of Weldon stone, polished, is of enormous size, proportioned to the great extent of the room. The Library is in the upper part of the house, and contains many valuable books ; among which is a MS. history of England, supposed to be Caxton's ; Coverdale's Translation of the Bible, with a dedication to Henry VIII., printed in 1535 ; and a most beautiful illuminated genealogy of the Howard family, carefully preserved.

The most remarkable pictures are the following :—in the Hall, a full length of Henry Compton, bishop of London, the youngest son of Spencer, the second Earl of Northampton. He was firmly attached to the constitution and religion of his country ; and, in the reign of the bigoted James II., underwent the honour of suspension from his see, for not complying with the views of the court : he died in 1713, at the age of eighty-one.

In the Hall is also a good head of the Rev. Edward Lye, a learned linguist, patronized by the Earl of Northampton, and author of the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary : he died in 1707 ; but his work, in 2 vols. folio, was not published till 1772.

In the Gallery are two most curious original portraits of John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, and of Margaret, his second wife, rudely painted on board.

A portrait of Spencer, second Earl of Northampton, the hero of this noble family, represented in armour. His eldest son, James, Earl of Northampton, is also in armour, and with a great dog near him. A portrait of Sir Spencer Compton, the third brother of the last-mentioned Earl, is dressed in a green silk vest, a laced band, and with long hair. The celebrated Earl of Sackville is painted in armour. Here is also a singular head of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, represented as dead.

The heads of the Duke of Somerset, Protector ; Francis, the first Earl of Bedford, and Sir Thomas More, are beautifully painted in small size : that favourite of fortune, Sir Stephen Fox, is represented sitting in a long wig and night-gown. There is also a picture of the late Earl of Northampton, his Countess, and two children, by West, and three small pictures by G. Dow.

The Park is well planned, and corresponds in every respect with the stately appearance of the ancient mansion ; it was laid out by Brown.

The present nobleman is the ninth Earl, and first Marquess, of this ancient family. He succeeded to the earldom and estates, April 7th, 1796, and was created Marquess in 1812.

Milton Abbey, Northamptonshire ;

THE SEAT OF

CHARLES WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM,
VISCOUNT MILTON.

THE name of Abbey Milton was given to distinguish this place from the village of Milton, about four miles from Northampton, it having in very early time belonged to the Abbots of Peterborough. The mansion has been a seat of the noble family of Fitzwilliam for some centuries. The present building was erected in the reign of Henry VIII. ; the front built at that period now remains entire. In that reign Sir William Fitzwilliam served the office of Sheriff for this county in 1521. He had been for some time retained in the service of Cardinal Wolsey, and, retiring afterwards to Milton Abbey, here kindly entertained his old master when he was in disgrace ; and being interrogated by his Majesty, how he durst entertain so great an enemy to the State ? he answered, that he had not contemptuously or wilfully done it in disobedience to his Majesty, but only as the Cardinal had been his master, and partly the means of his greatest fortunes ; at which answer the King was so well pleased, that, saying he had few such servants, he immediately knighted him, and made him one of his Privy Council. He died at his house, in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, in London, on August 9, 1534, and was buried at Marham, in a chan- cel which had been erected by him at that place. His tomb is adorned with his armorial insignia, and with the effigies of Sir William and his lady.

Since that time, Milton Abbey has undergone some alteration and some additions. When the Castle of Fotheringay was demolished, several pieces of stained glass were removed from the windows there, and inserted here. The House still retains all the characteristics of the magnificent period in which it was built ; it contains many noble chambers, in which the chimney-pieces, ceilings, wainscot, and other ornaments, are of corresponding elegance. Amongst many valuable pictures here preserved, is one of Mary, Queen of Scots, painted in 1582 ; another of King James the First when a boy, a curious picture ; it bears the following inscription : " This picture was given to Sir William Fitzwilliam by Mary, Queen of Scots, on the morning of her execution, for the humane treatment she had met with during her imprisonment at Fotheringay, whereof he was governor."

The noble family of Fitzwilliam is derived from William or Fitz Guillaume, cousin to Edward the Confessor, who acted as Marshal to the army of William the Conqueror ; from him descended Sir William Fitzwilliam, appointed five times Lord Deputy of Ireland by Queen Elizabeth. His son William was ennobled, as a Peer of that kingdom, by King James I. King George the First granted the titles of Viscount Miltown and Earl Fitzwilliam of the county of Tyrone ; and King George the Second, the English honours of Baron of Milton, Viscount Miltou, and Earl Fitzwilliam of Norborough, in the county of Northampton. Lord Milton is the only son of the present Peer of that title, and was many years the representative in parliament for the county of York.



THE HOUSE OF COMMONS



THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire :

THE SEAT OF

GEORGE HENRY FITZROY, DUKE OF GRAFTON.

WAKEFIELD LODGE is situated in the Royal Forest of Wittlebury, which, as well as the Forest of Salcey, was made part of the Honour of Grafton, in the thirty-third year of Henry VIII. In the 17th year of Charles the Second, both these forests were settled on Queen Catherine, for her life, as part of her jointure, reserving all the timber-trees and saplings for the use of the crown. And in the 25th of that king, the several coppices, woods, underwood, and woodlands, were granted to Henry, Earl of Arlington, for the term of his life, after the decease of the Queen ; and after his death, to Henry, Earl of Euston, (afterwards Duke of Grafton,) Charles, Earl of Southampton, and George, Lord Fitzroy, otherwise Lord George Palmer, sons of Charles the Second, and their respective heirs male for ever. By virtue of this grant, the family of Grafton became entitled to, and now possess, the underwood in the several coppices, which, after each cutting, are enclosed at the expense of the Duke of Grafton. By grant of Queen Anne, the Duke of Grafton holds the office of Lord Warden, or Master Forester, which gives him the possession of the chief lodge, called *Wakefield Lodge*, with the gardens, pleasure-grounds, and enclosed meadow lands, containing together about 117 acres, with the pasturage for cattle in common with the deer, in an enclosed lawn, called *Wakefield Lawn*, containing upwards of 245 acres. His Grace has also, as Hereditary Ranger, the custody and management of the deer : no more, however, appears to have been required from the ranger, since the date of the patent, than to answer certain warrants for the supply of the king's household, and the public offices, or others accustomed to have venison from the royal forests. The residue appears to have been left to the disposal of the Lord Warden. The number of deer at present kept within the forest, is computed to be about 1800, and the number annually killed about 238.

Wakefield Lodge is delightfully situated on a gentle eminence, which slopes gradually to the margin of a lake. The opposite bank swells into a noble lawn, nearly a mile in extent, the smooth features and soft tints of which are finely contrasted by the bold and abrupt aspect of a dense woodland scene, terminating the view. Standing in the centre of the forest, many beautiful rides branch off in almost every direction from the house. The original lodge was built by Claypole, son-in-law to Oliver Cromwell, and ranger of the forest ; the present mansion was designed by Kent, and greatly improved by the late Duke of Grafton, when he came into possession of the property. The present Duke, who resides mostly at *Wakefield Lodge* during the sporting season, is now making considerable improvements in the interior of the house.

Delapre Abbey, Northamptonshire;

THE SEAT OF

EDWARD BOUVERIE, ESQ.

MR. PENNANT, in his "Journey from Chester to London," remarks, page 402, "Reach Northampton, and, after a short stay, pass over the river into the suburbs, called the South Quarters, and into the parish of Hardingstone. On each side is a fine range of meadows; those on the left are greatly enlivened by the beautiful plantations and improvements of the Honourable Edward Bouverie, whose house stands on the site of the Abbey de Pratis, or *De la Pre*, a house of Cluniac nuns, founded by Simon de St. Liz, the younger, Earl of Northampton, in the reign of King Stephen. It had in it ten nuns at the time of the dissolution. The last Abbess, *Clementina Stokes*, governed it thirty years, and obtained the king's charter for the continuance of her convent; but fearing to incur the displeasure of the tyrant, resigned it into the hands of Doctor London, the king's commissioner, and got from him the character of *a guddle agyd woman*; of her *howse being in a guddle state*; and, what was more substantial, a pension of forty pounds a year."

By the survey taken in the 26th year of Henry VIII. the revenues of the Abbey were valued at £119. 9s. 7d. over and above all reprises in quit-rents, officers' fees, procurations, and stipends; the principal officers of the house being at that time Sir William Gascoyne, high steward, whose fee was £1. 6s. 8d. per annum; John Spencer, receiver-general, whose fee was twenty shillings; and Henry Dudley, auditor, whose fee was also twenty shillings.

In the 34th year of Henry VIII. the site of the monastery, with the demesne lands belonging to it in Hardingstone, and the two Cottons, were granted to John Mershe. In the 43d of Elizabeth, Bartholomew Tate, Esq., died seized of them; and he was succeeded by his son William Tate, Esq.: Zouch Tate, the son and successor of Sir William, was chosen member of Parliament for Northampton, in 1640. He took the covenant, and became a zealous enemy to the royal cause. In 1644, he first moved the House of Commons, that no member of Parliament should enjoy any office, civil or military, during the war; and this was afterwards passed into an ordinance, called the *self-denying ordinance*.

By marriage, the estate passed from the Tates to the family of Clarke, of Hardingstone; Mary, the daughter of Bartholemew Clarke, Esq. married Jacob Bouverie, Viscount Folkestone, the grandfather of the present Earl of Radnor. This estate devolved to his son, the late Honourable Edward Bouverie, who represented Northampton in Parliament from 1790, to the period of his death in 1810, at the age of 72. His son, Edward Bouverie, Esq. the present possessor of Delapre Abbey, was born in 1768, married, in 1788, the only daughter and heiress of ——— Castell, Esq. and has issue.

The present mansion, represented in the annexed view, is a large modern edifice of varied architecture.

Adjoining to the park of Delapre, stands QUEEN'S CROSS, erected by Edward the First, to the memory of his beloved Queen Eleanor; who, when her husband, in his expedition to the Holy Land, 1272, was wounded by a Moor with a poisoned arrow, sucked the venom out of the wound; by which Edward was cured, and she escaped unhurt. The Queen died at Herdley, Lincolnshire, Nov. 29th, 1290, and the body was carried for interment to Westminster Abbey. At every place where the procession rested, King Edward caused one of these crosses to be erected. The other crosses were at Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Stony-Stratford, Dunstable, St. Alban's, Waltham, London, and Westminster.



WAKEFIELD LODGE.
 SE. FROM THE RIVER.



Drawn by J. F. Sadler.

Engraved by T. B. Bay.

DELAPRÉ ABBEY.
 WINDMILL FATHER.

THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF WILTSHIRE.

Drayton House, Northamptonshire;

THE SEAT OF THE

MOST NOBLE CHARLES SACKVILLE GERMAIN,
DUKE OF DORSET, &c.

THIS very noble Mansion, which had been in early times the established residence of the knightly families of Drayton and Greene, descended through the heirs-general of the latter to John, the first Lord Mordaunt, of Turvey, in Bedfordshire, he was succeeded by John, second Lord Mordaunt, who contributed much to the magnificence of this his principal residence; a great part having been constructed under his direction.

The North front of the Mansion is of considerable extent, and retains, more than any other portion of the building, the highly characteristic features of the Tudor style of domestic architecture. Upon one of the gables of the inner court is sculptured the date of 1584.

The centre building is of stone, but it has undergone great alteration in the style of its architecture, from the caprice of its subsequent possessors, chiefly about the time of Queen Anne, though it still ranks as one of the finest houses in the County.

The Mansion is built on a spacious plain, having the principal entrance on the West front, formed by very handsome gates of wrought iron. The stone piers of the centre gate, sculptured with massive trophies of Roman armour and weapons, are surmounted by eagles; the heraldic symbol of the Mordaunts, being the supporters of the family arms. Upon the piers of the side-gates are large vases crested with the eagles; this noble entrance opens to a large quadrangular Court, enclosed by palisades, with a drive round a circular grass-plot in the centre. The main building at the extremity of this court, is embattled in the manner of our very early castellated architecture, with a rusticated arch leading to an inner court.

The Inner Court is very rich in architectural embellishment; the sides are occupied by a Doric colonnade, completely masking the old line of building, the entablature is crowned with balustrades, and large shields of arms appear in the centre of each side. The extremity presents a façade of the Corinthian order, still more enriched. The entrance, in the centre of this façade, is approached by a flight of steps, and the entablature of the door-way is finished by a pedimented compartment containing a large shield of the arms of Germain, bearing an escutcheon of the arms of Mordaunt; the whole crowned by vases. The building contains three large windows of the hall, upon each side the door-way, which are adorned by very boldly sculptured dressings, and have their entablatures surmounted by well-executed busts on brackets; rusticated piers occupy the angles of the court, over which are seen rising the venerable embattled turrets of the original Tudor mansion. Two very large and conspicuous square towers of that age are now terminated by cupolas and vases.

In the Hall are some excellent whole-length portraits, and a very good collection of pictures adorn the principal rooms.

Under the east window of the north aisle of Luffwick church is a very sumptuous monument in memory of Mary, Lady Mordaunt, the daughter and heiress of Henry, second Earl of Peterborough, K.G.: she died 17th Nov. 1705: near this tomb is that of her husband, Sir John Germain, Bart., who inherited from her this estate, and who died 11th Dec. 1718. After the death of Lady Mordaunt, Sir John Germain married secondly, Lady Betty, the daughter of Charles, second Earl of Berkeley. This accomplished lady had been a friend of Swift almost from her childhood, and is celebrated in some of the gay verses with which he amused the family of her father when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. At her decease in 1769, she bequeathed her large fortune and estate, with the name of Germain, to Lord George Sackville, youngest son of Lionel, Duke of Dorset. This nobleman, in 1782, was created Viscount Sackville of Drayton, and Lord Bolebroke; he married Diana, daughter and heiress of John Sambroke, Esq., of Gobions, in Hertfordshire, the brother of Sir Jeremy Sambroke, Bart., and on his death, 26th April, 1785, aged 70, was succeeded in his estates, &c. by his eldest son Charles, now Duke of Dorset, Earl of Middlesex and Dorset, Viscount Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, Cranfield, and Bolebroke. His Grace's principal titles devolved to him at the death of George John Frederic, fourth Duke of Dorset, in 1815.

Glendon Hall, Northamptonshire :

THE SEAT OF
JOHN BOOTH, ESQ.

GLENDON HALL is situated in Rothwell Hundred, about three miles from the town of Kettering, and sixteen from Northampton. The different proprietors of land, in the Lordship of Glendon, are enumerated in Bridges' History of Northamptonshire from the Conquest, but it has not yet been included in the recent and admirable History of the County by Mr. George Baker. In the year 1527, the nineteenth of the reign of Henry VIII., this estate was the property of William Lane, Esq., in whose family it continued through various descendants until the year 1758, at which period it was purchased by John Booth, Esq., of Glatton Hall, in Huntingdonshire. Upon his death, the estate descended to his son, Richard Booth, Esq., who was High Sheriff of this County in 1793; at whose death, it was left to his son, John Booth, Esq., the present owner, who also served the office of High Sheriff for the County in 1818. He is now Lord of the Manor, and possesses the whole of the land in the Lordship of Glendon.

The immediate ancestor of this branch of the family of Booth, and father of the first purchaser of Glendon Hall, was settled at Gildresome, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, and was descended from a younger branch of the Booths, of Dunham Massey, who were of great repute through a succession of many generations in Lancashire and Cheshire, long before it arrived to the rank of Peerage, as Earls of Warrington and Lords Delamere, which last title remained in the family till 1770.

Glendon Hall, of which the principal front is shewn in the annexed View, stands in a small Park, formerly of much larger extent, the surface being very agreeably undulated: from the Park are several pleasing views of the Mansion, which is constructed partly of brick and partly of stone; the latter has the character of great antiquity. That portion which is of brick was either added or rebuilt by John Booth, Esq., soon after his purchase of the estate. It contains several very good rooms of considerable dimensions, adorned with pictures, some of which are by the best masters. In the more ancient part of the House there is a Chapel and a Gallery. The Chapel, it is supposed, was built by the Lane family for private devotion. This family had a lease of the tithes of Glendon from the neighbouring Monastery of Pipwell. At the Dissolution, the tithes were seized by the Crown, of whose grantees they were afterwards purchased by the Lane family, and conveyed with their other property in this Manor to the present proprietor's grandfather, and in whose possession they were lately confirmed by a decree of the Court of Exchequer. The Gallery contains several portraits of the Booth family and its connections, as Sir Gillies Payne, Bart., Gentleman, of the families of Kingsman, Holmes, Barron, Aynsworth, Salway, Doleman, &c., and of Mr. and Mrs. Booth, by *Edward Penny, R.A.*; there are also in the Dining-room portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Booth, the father and mother of the above, by *Vanderbank*.

A List of the Pictures at Glendon Hall.

THE DINING ROOM.—*Dianna and Nymphs bathing*; the figures by Gerard Lairesse, *J. Glauber*.—*Jacob's Journey into Canaan, Castiglione*.—*Boys Catching Birds, N. Poussin*.—*The Pool of Bethesda, Tintoretto*.—A View of the Gardens of Este, at Tivoli, *Ino. Paolo Pannini*.

THE BREAKFAST ROOM.—A *Magdalen, Tverizani*.—An Old Man's Head, the eye very fine, *Vanduck*.—*Lucretia stabbing herself, Leonardo da Vinci*.—The Assumption, *Romanello*.—A Landscape, his Morning scene, *Horizant*.—A Landscape, Evening scene, its companion, *Ditto*.—A Pot of Flowers, in his highest style, *Moris de Fiori*.—A Sleeping Venus, *Luca Giordano*.—*Leda, its companion, Ditto*.—A young man and woman dancing, *Watteau*.—The Ascension, *Annibali Caracci*.—Solomon and the Queen of Sheba; the figures by Rothenammer, *Vicet Brughel*.—Two Flower pieces, *Filippo Lauri*.—A Bacchanalian Festival, painted in chiaroscuro, *Rubens*.—A Boy painted on Slate.—The three Virgins weeping over the body of Christ, *Schedone*.—A Boar Hunt, a sketch, *Rubens*.

THE DRAWING ROOM.—Cupid breaking his bow, with the motto "Pallada Excepit," *Albani*.—A full-length Portrait of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, *Vanduck*.—A Landscape, an Evening scene, *Luca-tile*.—A Landscape, Morning scene, its companion, *Ditto*.—Two Fruit pieces, circular frames, *M. Angelo della frati*.—Philip baptizing the Eunuch, *Old Frank*.—The Holy Family, a small oval, *Heins*.—Two Sea pieces, in small oval frames, *Vanderelde*.—Two Vegetable pieces, companions, *Luca Giordano*.—The Virgin, St. Francis, and Christ, attended by Angels, *Albani*.—The Assumption of the Virgin, its companion, *Ditto*.—A full-length Portrait of Catherine Parr, Queen of Henry VIII., *Holbein*.—A full-length Portrait of the Countess of Pembroke, *Vanduck*.—Portrait of Sir Francis Drake, *Frederico Zuccheri*.—Jesus Christ and St. John, supposed by *Albani*.—Return from Hunting, *Wavermon*.



TRAVELLERS HOTEL

WINDMILL STREET, LONDON.



WINDMILL STREET, LONDON.

GROSVENOR HOUSE

WINDMILL STREET, LONDON.

Engraved by J. Fisher

Farming Woods, Northamptonshire ;

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE LADIES ANNE AND GERTRUDE FITZPATRICK.

FARMING WOODS, which in the reign of Edward III. were called Fermyng-wodes, and, in more recent ages, Farmen or Farming Woods, are surrounded by an extensive range of woodlands, and but recently were part of the royal forest of Rockingham, forming one of the walks of the Bailiwick of Brigstock, of which the late Earl of Ossory was ranger, or Master Forester.

Being disafforested, and no longer subject to the rights of the crown, Farming Woods now form a private chase of considerable extent, and abound in deer and game. The Mansion was formerly one of the Forest Lodges, the residence of the Head Forester of the Bailiwick. Very considerable improvements, however, have been made by its present possessors, in addition to those of the late Earl. The Grounds are laid out with taste, and it now forms one of the most enviable residences in the county.

Amongst the pictures is a portrait of Edward the Sixth, by Holbein ; and there are in the possession of the family, six very curious autograph letters of this monarch, addressed to his dear friend, Sir Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, and which, some years ago, issued from the press at Strawberry Hill. There is likewise a portrait of Sir John Robinson, Bart., whose daughter married Richard, first Lord Gowran.

The illustrious house of Macgill, or Fitz-Patrick, boasts its descent from Donaldus, Prince of the territory of Upper Ossory, and seventy-sixth in descent from Milesius, who died in 1039, leaving Donald Macdonald Macgill Patrick, Prince of Ossory, slain in 1087 : and who left Fynin, or Florence, his heir, whose son married the daughter of Edmund Butler, and had issue, Shane Macgill Patrick.

Bryan, or Bernard Macgill Patrick, or Fitz-Patrick, Chief of Upper Ossory, was father of Barnard Fitz-Patrick, who, in 1537, after the suppression of the rebellion of the Fitzgeralds, submitted to the king's commissioners, and accepted the title of Baron of Upper Ossory, conferred by patent, June 11th, 1541.

Sir Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, the second Lord, who distinguished himself by his services in the field, was so much esteemed by Edward the Sixth, that he delighted in his society, and his Majesty was said to love none almost but him. He died in 1581, (23d Eliz.) and was succeeded by his brother Florence, third Lord, who left issue five sons and two daughters.

Thady, fourth Lord of Upper Ossory, married Joan, daughter of Sir Edmund Butler, second son of James, Earl of Ormond, and had issue, Bryan, or Barnaby, fifth Lord, married Margaret, daughter of Walter, Earl of Ormond ; and was succeeded by his son, Bryan, sixth Lord, who took his seat in the House of Peers, March 16th, 1639. On the death of his successor, Bryan, seventh Lord of Upper Ossory, the title was determined, in 1731, by a committee of the House of Lords, to be extinct.

Richard Fitz-Patrick, a descendant of John Fitz Patrick, second son of Florence, the third Baron, on account of his loyalty and services, had been created, 1715, Baron Gowran, of Gowran ; and, in 1718, married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Robinson, of Farming Woods, and by her had issue, John, his heir, second Lord Gowran, created, 1751, Earl of Upper Ossory, who married the Lady Evelyn Leveson, eldest daughter of John, Earl Gower, and left issue, John, Lord Gowran, second Earl of Upper Ossory ; Richard, a General in the army, and representative for the county of Bedford ; and two daughters, Mary, married to the Honourable Stephen Fox, eldest son of Henry, Lord Holland, who died, 1774, leaving issue three daughters, all deceased, and a son, Henry Richard the present Lord Holland, and Louise, married to William, Earl of Shelburne, first Marquis of Lansdowne. John, the second Earl, married Anne, daughter of Henry Liddell, Lord Ravensworth. At his decease, the title of Upper Ossory became a second time extinct, and he was succeeded in his estates by his two daughters and co-heiresses, the Ladies Anne and Gertrude, the present possessors of Farming Woods.

Great Oakley, Northamptonshire:

THE SEAT OF

SIR RICHARD BROOKE DE CAPELL BROOKE, BART.

GREAT OAKLEY, which has been the residence of this ancient family for nearly four centuries, is situated about five miles from Kettering, not far distant from the confines of the counties of Leicester and Rutland, and within the bounds of the royal forest of Rockingham.

In Domesday Book, Oakley is written Achelau; and in several curious deeds and early records, it appears to have been spelt differently in each successive reign; as Acle, Akele, Mikel Oclay, Mochel Okley, Magna Oykel, and, in the register of Pipwell Abbey, which, in the reign of Henry VII. held lands of the family, it is called West Acle.

The Brookes, or Brokes, which latter was the way in which the name was formerly spelt, have possessed property in Northamptonshire from very early periods; and as far back as Edward I. Sir Roger de Broke, an ancestor of this family, possessed, in right of his wife, Agnes, daughter of Philip de Covele, the manors of Ravensthorpe and Holdenby; the latter of which, in after-ages, became the splendid residence of the Lord Chancellor Hatton, and was, subsequently, both a prison and a palace for royalty. In the reign of Henry VI. they were Lords of the manors of Astwell, Fawcot, and Wappenham; and in that of Edward IV. of Rushton and Great Oakley; and had estates at Bulwick, Henwick, Stanion, Newton, Weekley, and Little Oakley. William Broke, and John, his son, resided at Rushton, which afterwards passed into the hands of the Tresham family.

In the heraldic visitations are given the early descent of the present possessors of this seat from many of the principal families of Northamptonshire; and through some of these they trace their descent from our earliest monarchs.

The present Baronet, on the paternal side, is also the lineal descendant of the very ancient family of De Capell, the ancestor of whom, Philip de Capell, accompanied Fitz-Stephen to Ireland, in the reign of Henry II.; and in consideration of his services at the conquest of the kingdom of Cork, had certain lands granted to him. These lands, comprising the estates of Aghadoc, in that county, are, with the mansion, the remains of the ancient castle, in the possession of the family at this day; and have continued so ever since the grant was first made, a period of nearly seven hundred years, the property being held by knight's service, namely, the annual payment, at Easter, of a pair of spurs.

The approach to Great Oakley is picturesque, only an occasional glimpse being caught of the old manor-house, peeping forth amidst deep masses of wood. Much here has been left to nature, and the few alterations that have been made in the grounds, of late years, harmonize with the character of the building. With regard to the latter, the date of its erection is not precisely known: Bridges states it to be 1555; but, judging from its interior, as well as external architecture, an earlier period may be assigned, at least to part of it. The interior, some years ago, underwent several alterations, to render it more commodious. Amongst the family pictures, some of which are not without merit, is a portrait of Arthur Broke, father of Sir Thomas Brooke. This venerable gentleman, who is described in the family records as "Serjeant of Her Majesty's (Queen Elizabeth's) Hart bounds," is represented in his robes of office. He married Catherine, the eldest daughter of Sir Edward Watson, of Rockingham Castle, by Dorothy, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Montagu, of Boughton, Lord Chief Justice of England, ancestor of the noble families of Montagu, Sandwich, and Manchester.

At the distance of rather more than a mile from Great Oakley, and westward of the turnpike road from Kettering to Uppingham, is the site of Pipwell Abbey, formerly a convent of Cistercian monks; part of whose lands are now held by the Brooke family, being granted at the dissolution. Nothing remains now of the building, except part of the foundations; from the latter, which are of considerable extent, large quantities of freestone have been dug up for some years past, and with which, different farm buildings in the neighbourhood have been erected, and occasionally coins, &c. have been brought to light. The chief object of notice that has escaped the hand of time and man, is a mound, picturesquely planned, where the ancient inmates of the monastery may probably have resorted, for the purpose of meditation and prayer.

At Great Oakley is a spring, which, from time immemorial, has gone by the name of Monk's Well: its water is remarkable for its purity and sparkling; and its celebrity in former days was sufficient to induce the monks of Pipwell to resort to it for the use of the Abbey.



PARADE WOODS.

(View from the West.)



DARLEY.

(View from the East.)

Printed by J. G. & J. H. Smith, 10, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.

Horton House, Northamptonshire;

THE SEAT OF

SIR ROBERT GUNNING, BART.

Horton House is situated in the parish of Horton, about six miles south-east of Northampton. The mansion is a large handsome structure, with a fine front towards the east, and is seated in a park abounding with noble forest trees, and enlivened with a broad piece of water.

The Manor of Horton anciently belonged to the family of Salusbury. Mary Salusbury married William, Lord Parr, uncle to Catherine Parr, the last Queen to Henry VIII. He was called to the House of Peers on the marriage of his niece, was appointed her chamberlain, and, during her regency, on the King's expedition to France, in 1544, had the respect shewn him to be named as a counsel to her majesty, occasionally to be called in. He died in 1548, and left four daughters, the eldest of whom conveyed this estate, by marriage, to Sir Ralph Lane. The Lanes kept it for some generations. On the death of Sir William Lane, it was found to be held of Sir Richard Chetwood, as of his manor of Woodhall, by the service of one knight's fee, suit of court, and the annual payment of 6s. towards the guard of Rockingham Castle.

The estate passed from the Lanes to Sir Henry Montague, first Earl of Manchester; and by descent fell to the late Earl of Halifax, whose daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, conveyed it, by marriage, to Viscount Hinchbrook, afterwards Earl of Sandwich, of whom it was purchased by the late Sir Robert Gunning, Bart., grandfather of the present proprietor.

In Horton Church is a remarkably fine monument of William, Lord Parr, and others, of several of the Salusbury family.

Wicken Park, Northamptonshire :

THE SEAT OF

LORD CHARLES FITZROY.

WICKEN HOUSE is situated in the parish of Wicken, about three miles south-west of Stony Stratford : the ancient name of the parish was Wyke Dyve, and the estate formerly belonged to a family of the name of Dyve; from whom it passed to Mortimer, Earl of March, and afterwards to Sir Richard Wydville, who was fined £1000, temp. of Henry the Sixth, for marrying without the King's leave, and, the 6th of Edward the Fourth, was created Earl Rivers; from him the estate descended to Anthony Earl Rivers, and from him to Richard Earl Rivers his brother, the last of the male line of that family ; he died in 1490, and in his will ordered that there might be as much underwood sold in the woods of his manor of Grafton as would buy a bell to be a tenor to the bells then there, for a remembrance of the last of the blood. The estate of Wyke Dyve he left to Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, son-in-law of the first Earl Rivers, who gave it in exchange to Sir John Speneer, of Wormleighton, for certain lands at Bosworth, in Leicestershire. In the 3d of Henry the Eighth, a fine was levied between John Spence, Esq. and Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, of the Manor of Wyke Dyve. In the 24th of the same reign, Sir William Speneer, his son and successor, died seized of it, and transmitted it to his posterity, with whom it continued to the year 1716, when it was sold by Charles, Earl of Sunderland, to Charles Hosier, Esq. who much improved and enlarged the house, which was only a lodge when it came to his possession. The Park, which had been enclosed in the reign of Edward the First, was disparked by Robert, Earl of Sunderland, about 1650, and the deer sold to Sir Peter Temple of Stowe Bucks.

The adjoining parish of Wyke Hamon was united in 1587 to Wicken, by petition of Lord Speneer to the Bishop of Peterborough, when the bells were brought to Wicken, and the whole re-east with appropriate inscriptions upon each; the fourth has the following:

*" Seven bells are tured into one.
Yet loose the church reserved none.
Three hundred twight was added more,
And paid by 24 virgins patrons score."
1619.*

The parsonage house was built in 1703 out of the ruins of Lord Speneer's seat.

Wicken was annexed to the Honor of Grafton, which gives the title of Duke to the head of the Fitzroy family, in the 33d year of Henry VIII., and the proprietor does suit and service to the Duke of Grafton's court, as chief lord of the manor. The estate is now the property of Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. to whom it came by his mother, Lady Mordaunt, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Prowse, of Axbridge, Esq. and who inherited it of her brother, George Prowse, Esq. who resided at Wicken House, and died about 1760.

His widow died at Fulham, in 1810, æt. 77; and in the north-east corner of the church-yard is an elegant sarcophagus, secured with iron rails, with an inscription to her memory. From her funeral sermon by the Rev. John Owen, M.A. the following quotation, describing her excellent character, has been extracted:—

" Scarcely had she been made a wife, before she became a widow; and derived, by inheritance, a property, which rendered her the independent mistress of a considerable domain, comprehending, with very little exception, the tenantry and population of an entire parish. It was a love of mercy which led her to select, for her own use, the services of those whom others would have rejected, and to give offices in her establishment to those victims of infirmity, whom almost every one else would have been unwilling to employ. It resulted from this principle, that her lawns were mown, her fields were cultivated, her garden was dressed, by those whom time had superannuated, or misfortune had crippled; and who, but for such provident kindness, must have hung upon society as pensioners, or infested it as beggars."

Lord Charles Fitzroy, who now resides at Wicken, is brother to the Duke of Grafton, and a general in the army.



THE MANSION OF LORD MANSFIELD

IN THE CITY OF LINCOLN



THE MANSION OF LORD MANSFIELD

IN THE CITY OF LINCOLN

Kirby Hall, Northamptonshire ;

THE SEAT OF

THE RT. HON. GEORGE WILLIAM FINCH HATTON,
EARL OF WINCHILSEA AND NOTTINGHAM.

KIRBY HALL is a magnificent pile of building, deriving interest as well from the splendour and peculiarity of its structure, as from its having been founded by Sir Christopher Hatton, K. G., a conspicuous character in the reign of Elizabeth, and also, at a subsequent period, from having additions, in a superb character, by the hand of Inigo Jones, the leading architect in the reign of Charles I.

The Mansion appears to have been originally erected in the year 1572, the date of 1590 also appears on the stables, so that it may be supposed to have occupied the attention of its founder until near the time of his death. The building is so large as to contain two Courts, or Quadrangles, each displaying much grandeur in the architecture of the fronts. Plate I. represents the North Front within the first Court, which is divided into three principal compartments: the centre, the most conspicuous, is rusticated, and contains an archway with niches on the sides, over which is a semicircular-headed window, surmounted by the arms of Hatton, and opening upon a gallery supported by consoles; above this is three windows with plain architrave, balustrades, and a cupola. The line of building extending on each side of the centre division, contains four windows in each story, with a bold cornice and balustrades; the end divisions of the front terminate with circular windows finished with scrolls, pediments, and balls. The other three fronts of the first court retain their primeval forms, partly covered with ivy.

Plate II. is a view of the North front of the second, or inner court, the centre of which is divided into three stories, the two lowermost by Inigo Jones in his best manner, and the third story in the original style of the whole mansion. On each side of the arched entrance are double-fluted Ionic pilasters, with an enriched frieze and entablature, an arched window over it opens upon a Gallery supported by consoles, and has pilasters with a semicircular pediment broken in the centre, and enclosing a bracket for a bust, with the date 1638. The third story contains the motto and date, JE SERVAT, 1572, LOYAL. On the eastern side of this court is situated the Great Hall, which is large and curious, being forty-six feet in length, by twenty-two feet and a half in width; the height, to the top of the side walls, is twenty-eight feet; at the east end is a music gallery, and the north side is lighted by three very large windows: the ancient oak roof has been painted. The several chambers range round the Quadrangle, which is one hundred and forty-one feet by one hundred and one, including the Porch leading to the Hall; at the other end is an Arcade, with seven openings under the Chapel, seventy-five by fourteen feet. The outer Court is one hundred and fifty-eight feet by one hundred and thirty. A grand Gallery in one of the wings is one hundred and sixty-two feet in length, and eighteen feet in width; the remaining part of the wing occupies one hundred and sixteen feet. The Mansion is wholly constructed of stone.

The family of Hatton is represented to be descended from Ivon, a nobleman of Normandy, whose sixth son, Wolfaith, obtained the manor of Hatton, near Waverham in Cheshire, by grant, from Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, in which lordship he was succeeded by his son and heir, William, who, according to a pedigree certified by Dethick, Garter King at Arms in 1590, and which is now in possession of the noble proprietor, was ancestor to William Hatton, Esq., of Holdenby, the father of Sir Christopher Hatton, K. G., the founder of Kirby Hall, and lineal ancestor of the present Earl of Winchilsea, &c. Sir Christopher Hatton was at first one of the Gentlemen Pensioners to Queen Elizabeth, then Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and next Captain of the Guard. The Queen, it is said, took notice of him for the comeliness of his person, and his graceful dancing at a masque at court, but afterwards employed him for his great abilities. He was advanced to be her majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, one of the Privy Council, and at length Lord Chancellor, April 29th, 1597, and was installed a Knight of the Garter, May 23d, 1588. "He had a large proportion of gifts and endowments; his features, his gait, his carriage, and his prudence, strove to set him off. Every thing he did was so exactly just and discreet, and what he spoke so weighty, that he was chosen to keep the Queen's conscience as her Chancellor, and to express her sense as her Speaker. The courtiers that envied the last capacity were forced by his power to own themselves in an error, and the Serjeants that refused to plead before him at first could

not, at length, but own his great abilities. His place was above his law, but not above his parts, which were so very pregnant and comprehensive, that he could command other men's parts to as good purpose as his own. His station was great, but his humility was greater, giving an easy access to all addresses. He was so just, that his sentence was a law to the subject; and so wise, that his opinion was an oracle to the Queen."

He died a bachelor, 20th September, 1591, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory, by his nephew, Sir William Newport; over it was a shield of arms within the garter with the following quarterings, illustrative of his descent. 1. *Azure, a chevron between three garbs, or*, Hatton. 2. *Barry bendy, lozengy, argent, and gules*, Crispin. 3. *Argent, a cross patonce between four martlets, gules*, Golborne. 4. *Argent, an eagle displayed, sable*, Bryn. 5. *Argent, on a bend sable, three covered cups, of the field*, Rixton. 6. *Sable, a cross engrailed, ermine*, Hallom. 7. *Or, a saltier, sable*, Hellesby. 8. *Sable, a fesse humette, argent*, Bostock. 9. *Azure, five cinquefoils in cross, argent*, Holdenby. 10. *Argent, three bendlets, and upon a canton, sable, a castle triple-towered, of the field*, De la Carville. 11. *Argent, on a chief gules, three fleurs de lis, or*, Washingley. 12. *Ermine, on a fess, azure, three crosses moline, or*, Mortimer of Grendon.

Sir Christopher Hatton adopted Sir William Newport, his nephew, son of his sister, Dorothy Hatton, by John Newport, Esq. of Harringham, in Warwickshire, for his heir, who thereupon took the name of Hatton; but dying without male issue, this estate devolved upon Sir Christopher Hatton, K. B., son and heir of John, son of John Hatton, Esq., of Gravesend, uncle of Sir Christopher Hatton, K. G., Lord Chancellor; which Sir Christopher Hatton was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I., and died in the year 1619, leaving by Alice, daughter of Thomas Fanshaw, Esq., of Ware Park, a son, Christopher, who was created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. and attaching himself closely to the interest of his majesty, was created Lord Hatton, of Kirby, and on the Restoration was constituted Governor of Guernsey, and sworn of the Privy Council. He was a learned peer, and has obtained mention in Walpole's "Catalogue of Noble Authors," as having written "Pious Meditations on the Psalms of David;" moreover his memory is to be honoured for the assistance he gave to Sir William Dugdale in his works, and preserving the inscriptions on the monuments in most of the cathedrals in the kingdom; the drawings of which, at his own charge, were depicted in two folio volumes. He died in the year 1670, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His lady was Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir C. Mantague, younger brother of Henry, Earl of Manchester, by whom he had two sons, Christopher and Charles.

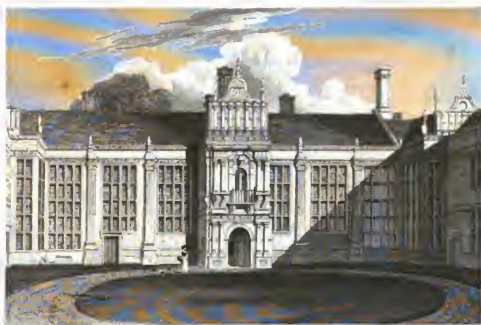
Christopher, second Lord Hatton of Kirby, is recorded in history for his singular escape with life while in his government of Guernsey; for being, in 1672, with his family at Cornet Castle, the powder magazine was struck at midnight by lightning, when his lordship, being in his bed, was blown out of the window, and lay for some time on the walls of the castle without harm. His lady and several of her attendants perished; but one of his children was found the next day alive, and sleeping in its cradle, under a beam. In 1682, in consideration of his services and fidelity, his Lordship was advanced to the title of Viscount Hatton, of Gretton, by King Charles II., and on the accession of King William was appointed Custos Rotulorum of this county; his third wife was Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Peter Haslewood, Esq., of Maidwell, by whom he had William, his successor in 1706.

William, second Viscount Hatton, died in 1762, unmarried, and no issue male remaining from any other branch of the family, the titles of Viscount and Lord Hatton became extinct; but by Cecilia, daughter of John, Earl of Thanet, the first wife of Christopher, Viscount Hatton, he had issue Anne, wife of Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, by whom she had a numerous family. The Honourable Edward Finch, a younger son, took the name of Hatton, and was the direct ancestor of the present Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, whose descent from the family of Finch is related in our account of Eastwell Place, in Kent, another seat of his Lordship, who acceded to the title in 1826, upon the death of the late Earl of Winchelsea. Kirby Hall is situated in Corby Hundred, about nine miles north-west of Oundle, partly in the parish of Bulwick, and partly in the parish of Gretton, the church of the latter contains several monuments to the memory of members of the family of Hatton. Bulwick church is about a mile and a half north-east of Kirby.

A portrait of Sir Christopher Hatton, K. G., Lord Chancellor, is preserved at Ditchley, in Oxfordshire, and a portrait of Christopher, Viscount Hatton, is in the Library at Burley-on-the-Hill, in Rutlandshire.



KIRBY HALL,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



KIRBY HALL,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Laxton Hall, Northamptonshire;

THE SEAT OF

GEORGE FREKE EVANS, ESQ.

At a very early period of history this Manor and Estate was the property of the baronial family of D'Engaine, who are supposed to have derived their name from the office of chief engineer, held by Richard, under William the Conqueror, and from this family it has lineally descended to the present possessor.

Laxton Hall is a large and handsome building, situated within the limits of Rockingham Forest, between Bulwick and Fineshade, on the left hand of the road leading from Kettering to Stamford, at the distance of about eight miles south-west from the latter town. On the north and west it is bounded by Wakerley, Harringworth, and Deene Park, the seat of the Earl of Cardigan.

The House, which is both elegant and commodious, containing many spacious apartments, was built by the present proprietor, partly after a design by J. H. Repton and son. The North Front, shewn in our plate, displays a handsome and chaste specimen of the Ionic order, with a noble portico, of sufficient projection to admit carriages. The Entrance Hall, or vestibule, erected after a design by ——— Dance; is nearly square, but rises in a spherical ceiling, terminated by a circular Louvre, or lantern, of elegant design. At the end is a very handsome Ionic corridor, communicating with the various chambers. From the Hall of Entrance, on the right, is the Music-room, thirty-eight feet by twenty-four, in which is a very fine organ, built by Green; on the left is the Drawing-room, of nearly similar dimensions. From the principal Staircase you enter the south Drawing-room, not a large, but a most comfortable and elegant apartment. The Library, which occupies the centre of the South Front, is sixty feet in length, divided into three compartments; it contains a valuable collection of books, selected with great care and expense. The windows are constructed after the French plan; they open upon a handsome stone Terrace, which extends along the whole of the South Front; from the Terrace is a descent to the Flower Garden and Pleasure Grounds. All the windows of the principal floor are glazed with plate glass.

The West Drawing-room, thirty-six feet long, at present furnished rather as a Museum than a dwelling room, contains, besides many valuable pictures, a very curious collection of conchology.

The parish of Laxton is peculiarly circumstanced as to its ecclesiastical jurisdiction; it is exempt from episcopal authority, and the appointment of the minister rests with the proprietor, who is the lay-rector: he has built a handsome Parsonage at his own expense, and allows the minister a liberal stipend. The village has also been entirely rebuilt, with every attention to the comfort of the inhabitants, as well as the picturesque appearance of the cottages. The School House, a little detached from the village, was designed by Repton; it is a handsome building in the pointed style; here all the children of the parish, between the ages of six and thirteen, are taught reading, writing, and plain work, and are all clothed at Lady Carbery's expense.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is situated on a rising ground above the village, to the south-west of the House; its appearance at present does not well accord with the other improvements in the parish, but it is intended to be immediately rebuilt; when this is accomplished, the state of the parish will be complete, and will altogether exhibit, for its extent, one of the most perfect domains in the kingdom.

On this and the adjoining property, there have been planted, within these few years, above half a million of forest-trees, and certainly nothing can surpass the flourishing state of the plantations and woods.

Norton Hall, Northamptonshire :

THE RESIDENCE OF

MRS. B. BOTFIELD.

NORTON HALL is situated two miles N. E. of Daventry, in the midst of a district rarely exceeded in fertility; the remarkable richness of the soil, yielding abundant crops of herbage, for the depasturing of cattle; the deep red oxen of Devon, the black of South Wales, the whitefaced Hereford, and the little Scotch bullocks, here luxuriate together, and fatten for the market of the metropolis. The surface of the country is elevated and depressed into agreeable undulations, often assuming beautiful forms, and disposed in large enclosures, not unadorned with thriving hedge-row timber, and occasionally clumps, provincially, as in Leicestershire, termed *Spinneys*.

The surrounding estates are extensive and ancient proprietaries. Norton has been a manorial residence for many ages, and in regular succession from the Conquest, may be traced the descents of its lordships.

In 1808, the late Mr. Botfield completed various additions and improvements to Norton Hall, which render it, though curtailed of its ancient extent and splendour, both handsome and commodious. The principal fronts are pinnacled and embattled, and the chief entrance, on the east, is through a cloister of five pointed arches, the spandrilis springing from buttresses, the arcade surmounted by an embattled parapet, is shewn in the annexed view from the south-east.

This Cloister, decorated with green-house plants, conducts to an elegant brilliant Hall, the columns and chimney-piece of which exhibit curious specimens of Shropshire marble: the double stone Staircase is lighted from above by richly coloured stained glass, of a scroll pattern: the Apartments are furnished in modern taste and singular elegance: the Gardens, Offices, and Appendages, correspond.

The Roman Military Way, the Watling-street, passes through this domain; and nearly contiguous to it, in an enclosure called Great Shawney, in 1814, was discovered by some labourers digging a trench, a human skeleton, by whose side lay a considerable number of copper coins, chiefly those of the Emperor Constantine.

In natural productions, the gravel-pits of this neighborhood abound, as fossil shells, entrochi, belemnitis, thunder-stones, cornu ammonis, snake-stones of moderate dimensions, and hodu flints. The botanist will observe with pleasure that rare plant, the *sambucus ebulus*, dwarf-elder, or dane-wort, flourishing on the verdant sides of the Watling-street, and the *eryngium campestre*, eryngo, not far from the Dial House, nearly opposite to Brock Hall. On the reservoir of the Grand Junction Canal is sometimes shot the beautiful crested grebe, and other uncommon water-fowl.

But, perhaps, no object within a short walk will be found more generally interesting than Burrow Hill, a commanding eminence, not less worthy of regard for its fine prospects, and the conduit which thence supplies Daventry with water, than celebrated for its extensive double entrenchments, portions of which remained tolerably perfect, till lately nearly levelled by repeated ploughing. This has been a military station, both in ancient and modern times; a few sepulchral tumuli may still be traced: unequivocal Roman vestiges have there been observed, though the form of the camp may have been in some degree altered during the subsequent occupation of the Saxons, or rather Danes: and from this position, in June, 1645, the Royal army advanced upon the fatal field of Naseby.

During the autumn of 1823, examinations of the Burrow Hill were continued for several successive days, under the superintendence of Mr. George Baker, the historian of Northamptonshire. At the first point, called the Norton Corner, Roman tiles and walls, possibly the vestiges of a Pretorium, were exposed to view, and, at the distance of a few hundred yards, a line of about a dozen barrows was distinctly traced; several of these tumuli were opened, when their contents proved to be funeral urns of elegant proportion, composed of clay, slightly, if at all baked, a lacrymatory, and some beads.



LANYON HALL

A. COOPER DEL. J. H. W. SCULPT.



Designed by J. H. W.

Engraved by W. H. W.

NORTON HALL

A. COOPER DEL. J. H. W. SCULPT.

Rushton Hall, Northamptonshire;

THE SEAT OF

THE HON. MRS. COCKAYNE MEDLYCOTT.

RUSHTON HALL stands about three miles north-east from Kettering, on ground gently rising above the Ise, a small stream which waters the Park, and is crossed by a bridge of two arches. This ancient, splendid, and very curious Mansion was commenced by Sir Thomas Tresham, who, during the visit made by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Leicester received the honour of Knighthood at Kenilworth. The family of Tresham appear to have first possessed Rushton in the 16th year of the reign of Henry VI. the estate having not very long afterwards become forfeited to the Crown, in consequence of the attainder of the first Sir Thomas Tresham, who was beheaded at the commencement of the reign of Edward IV.

The property was, however, subsequently restored to the family, which during the illustrious reign of Elizabeth, seems to have attained the height of its greatness, possessing large estates, several residences, and had become connected with the principal families of the county, whose armorial bearings may still be seen upon the Market House at Rothwell, an unfinished monument, among others, of the taste which Sir Thomas Tresham evinced in architecture. The succeeding reign worked a melancholy change in the fortunes of this family: their extensive possessions were again confiscated, and the head of it, being attainted, was confined, and died in the Tower. The cause of this was the memorable Gunpowder Plot, the downfall of several other families, and in which Francis Tresham Esq., the son of Sir Thomas Tresham, was deeply implicated. This gentleman was, notwithstanding, the cause of its discovery, and from his hand proceeded the well-known letter, addressed as an anonymous warning to the Lord Monteagle, who had married Elizabeth Tresham, his sister. The manor and estates of Rushton now passed into the hands of Sir William Cockayne, and his descendants have resided here from the year 1619.

Few families in the kingdom have such well-founded claims to antiquity as that of the Cockaynes, who during the reign of Henry I., and for several centuries, were seated at Ashborn Hall, in Derbyshire.

It would be tedious to enumerate the different descents, or the early alliances made by this ancient family, which have connected it with the most illustrious blood of the kingdom. Sir William Cockayne, the first possessor of Rushton, married Mary, daughter of Richard Morris, Esq., afterwards Countess of Dover, and had issue:—1. Charles Cockayne, Esq., of Rushton Hall, sheriff of this county in 1635, created Baron and Viscount Cullen, in 1642, who married Mary, daughter and coheir of Henry O'Bryan, fifth Earl of Thomond, descended from the ancient kings of Ireland.—2. William, who died without issue.—3. Mary, who married Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham.—4. Ann, who married Sir Hatton Femor.—5. Martha, married, first, to John, Earl of Holderness; and, secondly, to Montague, Earl of Lindsey.—6. Elizabeth, married, first, to Thomas, Viscount Fanshaw; and, secondly, to Sir Thomas Rich, Bart. of Sunning in Berkshire.—7. Abigail, married to John, Viscount Rochford, son of the Earl of Dover.—8. Jane, married to James Sheffield, son of Edmund, Earl of Mulgrave.

Bryan, second Viscount Cullen, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Trentham, of Rosseter and Henigham Castles.

Charles, third Viscount Cullen, married Catherine, fifth daughter of William, Lord Willoughby of Parham, descended from Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and Blanche, Queen of Castile.

Charles, fourth Viscount Cullen, married Ann, daughter of Borlase Warren, of Stapleford, a family of high antiquity, lineally descended from the Earls of Warren and Surry.

Charles, fifth Viscount Cullen, married, first, Ann, daughter of John Borlase Warren, of Stapleford; and, secondly, Sophia, daughter of John Baxter, Esq.

Borlase, sixth Viscount Cullen, died in 1810, without issue, when the title became extinct, the estates remaining in possession of the coheiresses of the Honourable William Cockayne, who died before his brother, the last Viscount.

The Honourable William Cockayne married Barbara, youngest daughter of George Hill, Esq. of Rothwell, for thirty-five years his Majesty's ancient Sergeant at Law, a lineal descendant of the Hills, of Hounsden, Somersetshire, settled there in the reign of Edward III.; and whose extraordinary talents, unrivalled in the profession to which he belonged, are too well known to need any comment here.

Rushton Hall remains nearly in its original state; time has but imparted its mellow hue to this fine old building, which, having been erected at the precise period of the first introduction of Roman architecture, exhibits great peculiarity of style, neither Gothic nor Roman prevailing. In the plan, the order of monastic dwellings has been preferred, the House and Offices surrounding three sides of a quadrangular Court, and having in front toward the East a Doric Screen, over which the enriched gables of the early domestic style are seen, crowned with finials, fashioned after the Italian taste, like obelisks. So mixed, indeed, are the architectural ornaments of the Classic and Gothic eras, that Rushton Hall might well be taken as a text, if we were disposed to dilate upon the apparent absurdity of the combination: but the singularly picturesque effect produced by the variety of form exhibited in the grotesque decorations, the numerous broken lines of the building, with its spiral terminations, assisted by the beautiful grey tints of the moss-covered stone; may redeem the absence of correct taste, and plead powerfully in favour of its preservation; for we dare to doubt, even in a building of the same magnitude, whether a more imposing appearance would be gained by a strict adherence to the purest Grecian model, in the construction of a gentleman's residence in this country. The earliest date upon the exterior of the edifice is 1595, a little previously to the period of the erection of Audley End, in Essex: the model of which latter building is said to have been procured from Italy. With regard to Rushton Hall, however, the foundation was certainly earlier than the above date, and the designs were probably furnished by Sir Thomas Tresham himself, which is inferred from his acknowledged taste and delight in the study of architecture. From other dates upon the building, 1621, 1627, 1629, and 1630, the edifice seems to have been carried on and finished by the Cockayne family, whose armorial bearings are intermixed with those of the Treshams in different parts of the mansion.

Our Plate presents a view of the principal Front. The Screen upon this Front is of the Doric order, but widely differing from the examples of Greece. A new scale had been invented by San Gallo, a Florentine architect, which at the period of the building of Rushton Hall, was adopted generally: the engaged columns of the Screen stand upon pedestals, and support an enriched entablature, over which is a balustrade, surmounted by vases. In the centre of the front is a grand arch of entrance, between the two columns, on each side of which, are niches containing statues of armed knights. The arch is crowned by a reclining figure of Plenty, with the cornucopia. Upon the wings or extremities of the Mansion, at the ends of the Screen, are very large oriel windows, of two stories in height, shewing each twelve lights in front, and four on the returns, surmounted by a curious open-work parapet of elaborate workmanship. On each of the fronts towards the Court are three gable terminations; these are plain, except the centre, which rises over the principal door-way, and, like those upon the ends, takes the form of the cyma; all of them, however, are embellished with rich mouldings and obelisks in the manner of the ancient finials.

The most curious, and undoubtedly the most ancient part of the building, is a small Oratory, leading from the Great Staircase, containing a representation, in basso relievo, of the Crucifixion, composed of numerous figures, and a Latin inscription in gilt characters. The date 1577 appears above it, and underneath are life arms and motto of the Tresham family, viz. *Sable, six trefoils slipped or, between two flanches argent.*

The Wilderness was originally planted by Sir William Cockayne with hornbeam hedges, in the form of a great cross, each quarter being laid out in bowers, labyrinths, &c. according to the fantastic fashion of the times. The hedges, said to have been the highest in England, were cut down in the year 1785, when the formal walks were demolished, and others made: the Wilderness, in its present state, was laid out with considerable taste by the Honourable William Cockayne.

Amidst these delightful shades, Dryden, who enjoyed the friendship of Bryan, the second Viscount Cullen, passed much of his time. It was here that he is said to have written the *Hind and Panther*, published in 1687, and other poems; and in one of the walks is an urn erected to his memory.



RUSHTON HALL

The seat of the Hon. R. C. Russell



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